

1990

CENSUS OF  
POPULATION  
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (4)

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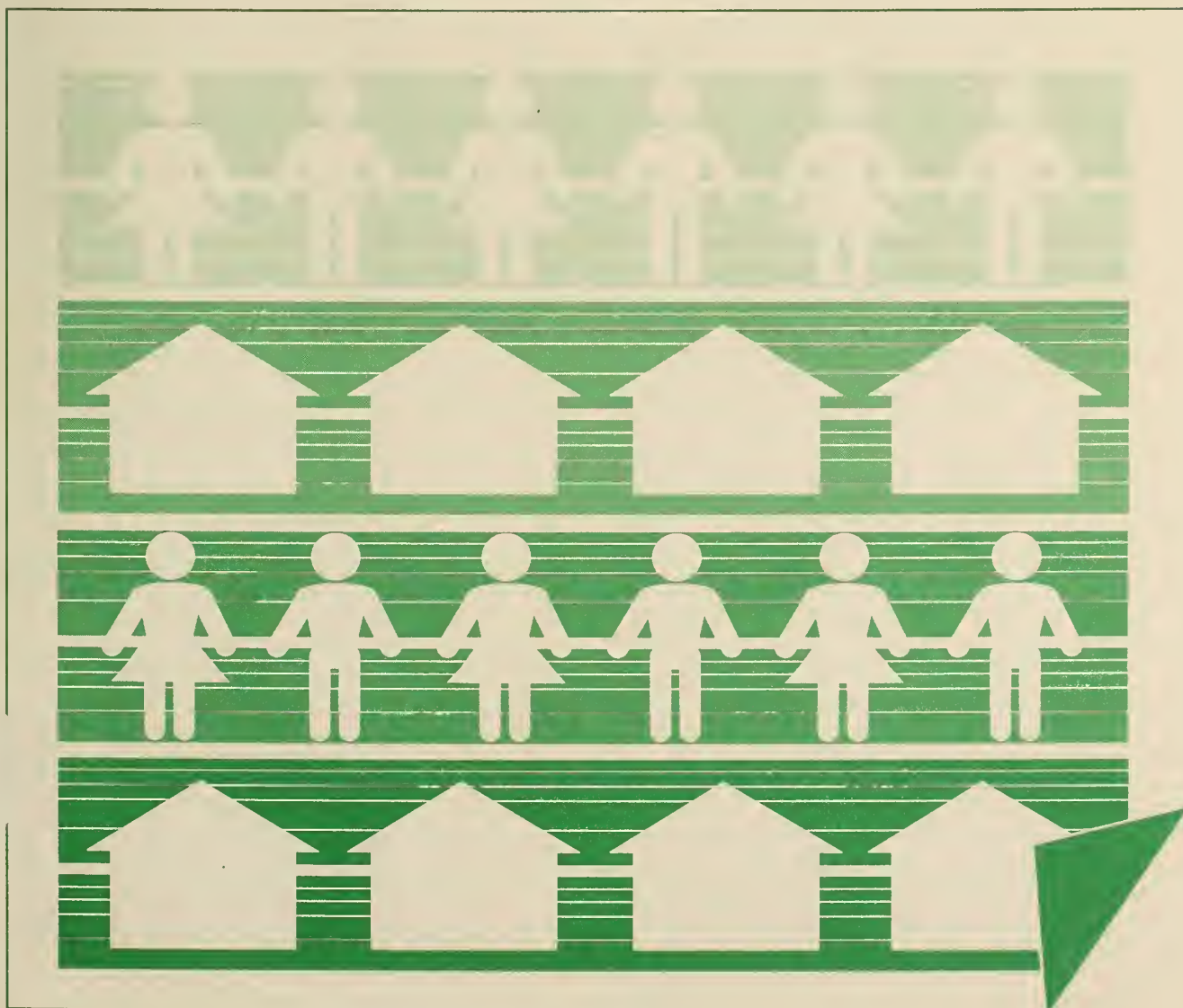


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U.S. Department of Commerce  
Economics and Statistics Administration  
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1990 CPH-4-51

1990 Census of  
Population and Housing  
Population and Housing  
Characteristics for  
Congressional Districts  
of the 103rd Congress  
**Wisconsin**



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1990 Census of  
Population and Housing  
Population and Housing  
Characteristics for  
Congressional Districts  
of the 103rd Congress  
**Wisconsin**

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U.S. Department of Commerce  
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# HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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## INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

## HOW TO FIND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, by geographic area, the subjects shown in this report. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for the desired type of geographic area. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

### TABLE FINDING GUIDE

#### Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Table numbers without reference letters in parentheses indicate data for the total population only. Data by race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. Reference letters for population counts and subjects by race and Hispanic origin follow.

- (A) White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; Hispanic origin; White, not of Hispanic origin.
- (B) American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, All Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, All Pacific Islander, Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian.
- (C) Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Other Hispanic origin, Dominican, Central American, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Peruvian.
- (D) Race by Hispanic origin.

Subject	The State		County		Place and (in selected States) county subdivision <sup>2</sup>		American Indian and Alaska Native area <sup>3</sup>
	Total	Urban, rural, size of place, and rural farm <sup>1</sup>	Total	Rural or rural farm	10,000 or more	2,500 to 9,999	
Age .....	20, 34, 65(B)	20, 56(A)	95, 106(A)	169, 171	135(A)	151	173(A)
Ancestry ...	17, 31	17	92	...	121	150	...
Disability ...	20, 34, 84(D)	20, 57(A)	95, 107(A)	...	136(A)	152	174(A)
Educational attainment ..	22, 36	22, 57(A)	97, 107(A)	169, 171	136(A)	160(A)	174(A)
Household type and relationship	21, 35	21, 56(A)	98, 106(A)	169, 171	135(A)	160(A)	173(A)
Industry ....	26, 40, 67(B)	26, 58(A)	101, 108(A), 118(B)	170, 172	137(A), 148(C)	161(A), 167(C)	175(A)
Poverty status ....	29, 43, 72(B)	29, 63(A)	104, 113(A), 117(B)	170, 172	142(A), 149(C)	162(A), 168(C)	180(A)
Residence in 1985 ...	23, 37, 67(B)	23, 80(A)	98, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)
Veteran status ....	23, 37, 69(B)	23, 80(A)	98, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)
Work status in 1989 ...	27, 41, 69(B)	27, 80(A)	102, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)

... Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Type of residence categories are less detailed in tables 56-64 (which show characteristics by race and Hispanic origin) than in other tables.

<sup>2</sup>The selected States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

<sup>3</sup>Characteristics are shown only for the American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut population.



Additional information to locate data within specific reports often is provided in the headnote at the top of the table finding guide and in the footnotes at the bottom of the guide.



- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the “User Notes” section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.
- A plus sign “+” or a minus sign “-” following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under “Derived Measures” in appendix B.)
- A minus sign “-” preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A “(pt.)” next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a “(pt.)” next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be “split” by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be “split” by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.

- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

## GRAPHICS

Charts, statistical maps, and other graphic summaries are included in some 1990 census reports. If graphics are shown in a report, they are presented immediately after the “User Notes” section.

## USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. This section appears directly before the statistical tables in census reports unless graphics are shown. It presents information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

## CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

**Appendix A**—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

**Appendix B**—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

**Appendix C**—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

**Appendix D**—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

**Appendix E**—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

**Appendix F**—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

**Appendix G**—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



# TABLE FINDING GUIDE

## Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) <sup>1</sup>	American Indian and Alaska Native area
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Age .....	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Voting age persons.....	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Ancestry .....	13	...	...	...
Citizenship .....	13, 14	...	...	...
Class of worker .....	15	...	...	...
Disability .....	14, 21	21	21	...
Educational attainment.....	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Family type and presence of own children .....	13, 17*, 18	18	18	...
Fertility.....	13	...	...	...
Group quarters.....	1, 4	4	4	...
Hispanic origin.....	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Household type and relationship .....	1, 4	4	4	...
Income in 1989 .....	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Industry .....	15	...	...	...
Labor force status.....	15, 17*, 20	20	20	23
For persons 16 to 19 years by school enrollment and educational attainment.....	15, 17*	...	...	...
Labor force status in 1989—				
Weeks and hours worked .....	15, 20	20	20	...
Land area .....	1, 5	5	5	...
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	14, 18	18	18	...
Marital status .....	13	...	...	...
Means of transportation to work .....	14, 20	20	20	...
Nativity.....	13, 14, 18	18	18	...
Occupation.....	15	...	...	...
Period of military service .....	14	...	...	...
Place of birth .....	14, 18	18	18	...
Population density.....	5	5	5	...
Poverty status in 1989.....	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Race .....	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Residence in 1985 .....	14, 18	18	18	...
School enrollment and type of school .....	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Sex.....	1, 3, 17*, 20	3, 20	3, 20	6
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons) .....	13	...	...	...
Veteran status .....	14, 19	19	19	...
Workers in family in 1989 .....	15	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

\* Data for table 17 are shown for White; Black; American Indian; Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; and Hispanic origin.

<sup>1</sup>The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

# TABLE FINDING GUIDE

## Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) <sup>1</sup>	American Indian and Alaska Native area
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Age of householder .....	26	...	...	...
Bedrooms .....	24, 29	29	29	...
Condominium status .....	26, 29	29	29	...
Contract rent .....	7, 10	10	10	12
Gross rent .....	26, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Hispanic origin of householder .....	11, 28*	11	11	...
House heating fuel .....	25, 30	30	30	...
Household income in 1989 .....	26, 27	...	...	...
Household type and relationship .....	...	...	...	12
Householder 65 years and over .....	25	...	...	...
Kitchen facilities .....	25, 29	29	29	...
Land area .....	...	...	...	12
Meals included in rent .....	10	10	10	...
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs .....	27, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Persons per room .....	7, 8, 25	8	8	...
Persons in unit .....	26	...	...	...
Persons per unit .....	9, 10	9, 10	9, 10	...
Plumbing facilities .....	25, 28*, 29	29	29	32
Race of householder .....	11, 28*	11	11	...
Rooms .....	7, 8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Sewage disposal .....	25, 29	29	29	...
Source of water .....	25, 29	29	29	...
Telephone in unit .....	25, 30	30	30	...
Tenure .....	9, 10, 28*	9, 10	9, 10	12, 32
Tenure by race and Hispanic origin of householder .....	7	...	...	...
Units in structure .....	7, 8, 9, 10, 24	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Vacancy characteristics .....	7, 8	8	8	...
Value .....	7, 9	9	9	12
Vehicles available .....	25, 28*, 30	30	30	32
Year householder moved into unit .....	26, 31	31	31	...
Year structure built .....	24, 29	29	29	...

... Not applicable for this report.

\* Data for table 28 are shown for White householder; Black householder; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder; Asian or Pacific Islander householder; and householder of Hispanic origin.

<sup>1</sup>The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.



# USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division  
Customer Services  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233  
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

## ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

### GENERAL

#### User Note 1

**Age Reporting**—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

#### User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

#### User Note 3

This report series (CPH-4) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 6 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 7 through 12 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 13 through 23 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 24 through 32 show sample housing data.

#### User Note 4

Congressional districts of the 103rd Congress reflect boundaries based on the 1990 census for all States except Maine, where redistricting occurs in 1993. Court or legislative action may change congressional district boundaries in any State for subsequent Congresses during the decade. The Census Bureau will issue revised CPH-4 reports for any State undergoing further redistricting action based on the 1990 census.

#### User Note 5

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)



The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the

greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

## **User Note 6**

Data presented in tables 27 and 31 for "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (With a mortgage), "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (Not mortgaged), and "Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989" are inconsistent with the explanations for derived measures in appendix B. Specifically, when the median falls in the lower interval of the tabulation distribution, the estimated value obtained by linear interpolation is shown rather than the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). The lower interval has an assumed range of 0.0 to 19.9 percent.

## **GEOGRAPHIC NAMES AND PRESENTATION**

### **WISCONSIN**

#### **User Note 1**

The population totals for Congressional Districts 6 and 8 do not match the official totals because a number of 1990 census blocks are split between, that is, located within, more than one district. In these cases, the State election officials determined into which district each such block would be tabulated.





Table 2. Age: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Age													
	All persons	Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	Median age
<b>The State</b> -----	<b>4 691 769</b>	<b>360 730</b>	<b>3 733 754</b>	<b>3 602 787</b>	<b>225 390</b>	<b>286 936</b>	<b>1 546 832</b>	<b>478 882</b>	<b>204 647</b>	<b>208 879</b>	<b>651 221</b>	<b>292 802</b>	<b>74 293</b>	<b>32.9</b>
<b>District 1</b> -----	<b>543 530</b>	<b>41 323</b>	<b>412 135</b>	<b>397 289</b>	<b>25 501</b>	<b>31 148</b>	<b>170 448</b>	<b>56 169</b>	<b>23 246</b>	<b>22 836</b>	<b>67 941</b>	<b>29 749</b>	<b>7 425</b>	<b>32.7</b>
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Green County (pt.)-----	11 763	872	8 700	8 339	425	508	3 701	1 224	462	456	1 563	676	148	33.4
Jefferson County (pt.)-----	3 739	167	3 266	3 199	1 676	257	672	225	63	82	224	96	11	20.2
Kenosh County-----	128 181	10 124	97 307	93 848	5 954	7 378	40 731	13 087	5 286	5 319	16 193	6 932	1 483	32.5
Racine County-----	175 034	13 635	131 218	126 413	6 553	9 159	56 240	18 268	7 571	7 532	21 090	8 934	2 234	32.9
Rock County-----	139 510	10 784	105 566	101 651	5 949	7 726	43 217	14 817	6 409	5 940	17 593	7 866	1 989	33.0
Walworth County-----	75 000	4 948	58 850	57 021	4 531	5 830	22 150	7 438	3 147	3 252	10 673	4 995	1 322	33.1
Walworth County (pt.)-----	10 303	793	7 228	6 818	413	390	3 737	1 110	308	255	605	250	38	31.2
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Bellevue city-----	35 573	3 103	26 406	25 411	1 873	2 250	10 487	3 128	1 466	1 441	4 766	2 150	505	31.1
Caledonia town-----	20 999	1 419	16 005	15 338	882	1 014	6 845	2 878	993	878	1 897	767	217	34.3
Jonesville city-----	52 133	4 228	39 649	38 255	1 946	3 071	16 890	5 517	2 363	2 259	6 209	2 759	721	32.7
Kenosha city-----	60 352	6 633	60 812	58 648	3 823	4 851	25 343	7 425	3 075	3 282	10 849	4 848	1 247	31.8
Mount Pleasant town-----	20 084	1 179	15 945	15 441	698	903	5 982	2 612	1 044	1 083	3 059	1 306	320	38.0
Pleasant Prairie village-----	11 961	798	8 899	8 899	475	592	3 809	1 641	633	498	1 251	503	141	35.2
Racine city-----	84 298	7 407	62 041	59 829	3 179	4 791	26 909	7 131	3 260	3 526	11 033	4 840	1 230	31.4
Whitefish city-----	12 636	434	11 278	11 139	3 906	3 113	2 048	538	258	259	1 017	566	215	21.6
<b>District 2</b> -----	<b>543 532</b>	<b>38 519</b>	<b>425 012</b>	<b>412 393</b>	<b>31 458</b>	<b>40 592</b>	<b>187 407</b>	<b>51 017</b>	<b>20 328</b>	<b>19 981</b>	<b>61 610</b>	<b>27 546</b>	<b>7 366</b>	<b>31.8</b>
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Columbia County-----	45 088	3 121	34 495	33 211	1 613	1 969	13 722	4 643	2 033	2 176	7 055	3 223	878	35.2
Dane County-----	367 085	25 747	291 491	283 748	25 075	32 666	133 857	33 777	12 574	11 792	34 007	15 013	4 026	30.7
Dodge County (pt.)-----	9 964	660	7 700	7 448	368	524	3 242	1 047	433	457	1 377	549	119	34.0
Green County (pt.)-----	18 576	1 287	14 226	13 731	638	801	5 745	1 797	799	860	3 091	1 482	451	35.1
Iowa County-----	20 150	1 581	14 976	14 389	683	959	6 340	1 784	880	876	2 867	1 252	336	32.5
Jefferson County (pt.)-----	2 097	185	1 569	1 518	82	128	683	203	84	83	255	114	22	32.5
Lafayette County-----	16 076	1 197	11 384	11 384	579	639	4 633	1 497	743	805	2 488	1 084	248	33.6
Richland County-----	17 521	1 234	13 219	12 761	749	712	4 889	1 687	778	886	3 060	1 408	378	35.3
Sauk County-----	46 975	3 507	35 519	34 203	1 671	2 194	14 296	4 582	2 004	2 046	7 410	3 421	908	34.2
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Fitchburg city-----	15 648	1 120	12 469	12 222	568	1 763	7 233	1 337	426	294	601	230	46	29.2
Madison city-----	191 262	11 863	158 853	155 607	19 072	23 017	68 378	15 469	5 917	5 923	17 831	8 018	2 211	29.3
Middleton city-----	13 289	871	10 488	10 165	434	914	5 307	1 845	478	405	1 285	552	133	32.6
Monroe city-----	8 025	688	8 025	7 775	355	500	3 170	935	455	511	1 849	900	231	35.7
Sun Prairie city-----	15 333	1 214	11 287	10 842	580	836	5 384	1 517	539	473	1 513	669	199	31.0
<b>District 3</b> -----	<b>543 533</b>	<b>39 180</b>	<b>413 339</b>	<b>398 432</b>	<b>32 279</b>	<b>36 183</b>	<b>160 188</b>	<b>50 516</b>	<b>21 564</b>	<b>21 832</b>	<b>75 870</b>	<b>35 595</b>	<b>9 518</b>	<b>32.1</b>
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Barron County-----	40 750	2 900	30 629	29 450	1 548	1 751	11 723	3 921	1 778	1 841	6 888	3 270	894	34.5
Buffalo County-----	13 384	981	10 297	9 912	413	598	3 968	1 343	315	687	2 263	1 085	315	34.9
Chippewa County (pt.)-----	17 913	78	12 895	12 315	30	43	250	102	43	72	284	26	6	29.1
Clark County (pt.)-----	17 717	1 346	12 895	12 315	622	721	4 784	1 714	823	805	2 846	1 392	324	33.7
Crowford County-----	15 940	1 161	11 855	11 319	528	647	4 381	1 561	887	833	2 682	1 207	327	34.9
Dunn County-----	35 909	2 352	27 978	27 062	3 425	3 920	9 869	2 950	1 302	1 302	4 316	2 108	555	28.5
Earl County (pt.)-----	84 277	5 964	65 557	63 462	7 224	7 477	24 748	10 510	3 013	3 013	10 510	4 651	1 208	30.2
Grant County-----	49 264	3 390	37 422	36 088	3 400	3 542	13 238	4 455	2 067	2 122	7 264	3 403	916	31.5
Jackson County-----	16 588	1 164	12 589	12 086	646	668	4 689	1 647	785	801	2 773	1 273	288	35.5
La Crosse County-----	97 904	6 918	76 145	73 794	7 061	8 134	29 941	8 666	3 795	3 666	12 541	5 854	1 562	31.2
<b>District 4</b> -----	<b>12 789</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>9 492</b>	<b>9 117</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>3 832</b>	<b>1 306</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>1 984</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>33.9</b>
Monroe County (pt.)-----	7 107	505	5 254	5 057	236	245	1 985	1 322	294	329	1 322	681	195	35.1
Pepin County-----	32 765	2 381	24 841	23 917	2 635	2 635	10 064	2 923	1 121	1 053	3 485	1 546	402	29.3
Pierce County-----	16 895	1 293	12 401	11 876	567	673	5 249	1 709	651	686	2 341	1 143	297	33.1
Polk County (pt.)-----	50 251	4 140	36 614	35 134	1 821	2 465	17 138	5 097	1 869	1 644	5 100	2 479	762	31.6
St. Croix County-----	25 263	1 767	19 419	18 670	915	1 139	7 206	2 560	1 061	1 165	4 624	2 288	616	35.7
Trempealeau County-----	25 617	1 857	19 322	18 590	772	958	7 123	2 548	1 167	1 230	4 792	2 255	593	36.2



Table 2. Age: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State	Age													
Congressional District														
County														
Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]														
District 3—Can.	All persons	Median age												
		Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	
County														
Milwaukee County (pt.)														
Waukesha County (pt.)														
Place and County Subdivision														
Guthrie city														
Franklin city														
Greendale village														
Greenfield city														
Milwaukee city (pt.)														
Muskego city														
New Berlin city														
Oak Creek city														
South Milwaukee city														
Waukesha city														
West Allis city														
District 5														
County														
Milwaukee County (pt.)														
Place and County Subdivision														
Brown Deer village														
Glendale city														
Milwaukee city (pt.)														
Shorewood village														
Wauwatosa city														
Whitefish Bay village														
District 6														
County														
Adams County														
Brown County (pt.)														
Calumet County (pt.)														
Fond du Lac County (pt.)														
Green Lake County														
Juneau County														
Manitowish County (pt.)														
Manitowish County														
Marquette County														
Monroe County (pt.)														
Outagamie County (pt.)														
Sheboygan County (pt.)														
Waupaca County														
Waushtar County														
Winnebago County														
Place and County Subdivision														
Appleton city (pt.)														
Fond du Lac city														
Grand Chute town (pt.)														
Manitowish County														
Menasha city														
Menasha town														
Neenah city														
Oshkosh city														

Table 2. Age: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Age													
	All persons	Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	Median age
District 6—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.														
Two Rivers city	13 030	910	10 030	9 662	485	627	3 742	1 329	672	660	2 147	944	217	35.3
543 529	38 828	411 325	395 676	27 673	22 943	27 673	161 948	53 329	23 191	24 547	82 045	37 460	9 137	33.7
COUNTY														
Ashland County	16 307	1 183	12 312	11 890	797	855	4 544	1 442	602	745	2 905	1 427	362	33.7
Bayfield County	14 008	941	10 669	10 280	403	475	4 014	1 497	709	712	2 470	1 097	218	37.2
Burnett County	13 084	815	10 177	9 811	383	415	3 419	1 370	698	865	2 661	1 103	256	39.2
Chippewa County (pt.)	51 447	3 799	38 478	36 947	1 956	2 312	15 868	4 927	2 155	2 317	7 412	3 456	891	33.5
Clark County (pt.)	13 930	1 083	10 141	9 763	463	569	3 694	1 238	615	615	2 614	1 275	341	34.8
Douglas County	41 758	2 822	32 234	31 077	1 887	2 158	12 552	4 038	1 769	1 866	6 807	3 195	811	34.8
Iron County (pt.)	6 906	67	4 626	4 626	46	46	274	100	44	36	84	33	7	31.9
Lincoln County	6 133	310	4 991	4 842	184	211	1 593	412	302	412	1 500	656	153	42.1
Marathon County	26 993	1 770	20 665	19 722	959	1 205	7 648	2 903	1 280	1 352	4 375	2 043	497	34.9
Oneida County	115 400	8 570	86 340	82 947	4 725	5 965	36 524	11 656	4 674	4 792	14 611	6 409	1 462	32.7
Polk County (pt.)	13 122	910	10 199	9 871	405	527	3 877	1 409	686	643	2 324	1 200	303	36.7
Portage County	17 878	1 249	13 485	12 969	516	615	5 207	1 762	774	887	3 208	1 508	390	36.2
Price County	61 405	4 266	47 241	45 661	4 992	5 691	18 587	5 489	2 157	2 142	6 603	2 993	720	29.3
Rusk County	15 079	1 031	11 925	11 467	466	601	4 276	1 475	755	856	3 038	1 460	350	36.8
Sawyer County	14 181	992	10 408	10 919	562	662	4 103	1 420	680	734	2 758	1 243	288	35.2
Taylor County	18 901	1 514	13 776	13 191	670	852	3 755	1 430	789	801	2 738	1 195	235	38.2
Washburn County	13 772	901	10 535	10 155	409	446	5 514	1 728	754	804	2 872	1 375	322	32.3
Wood County	73 605	5 526	55 221	53 073	2 709	3 606	22 754	7 361	3 113	3 092	10 438	4 761	1 261	33.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Chippewa Falls city	12 727	933	9 950	9 643	464	742	3 980	1 038	513	619	2 287	1 191	387	34.2
Eau Claire city (pt.)	1 676	138	1 460	1 107	80	73	582	155	46	46	125	44	2	28.7
Marshfield city	19 291	1 386	14 807	14 328	754	1 099	6 233	1 653	762	810	3 145	1 525	426	33.3
Stevens Point city	23 006	1 203	19 394	18 999	3 497	3 820	5 771	1 432	731	810	2 931	1 485	391	25.5
Superior city	27 134	1 893	21 105	20 404	1 402	1 635	8 058	2 392	1 025	1 143	4 749	2 349	646	34.1
Wausau city	37 060	2 806	28 616	27 812	1 554	2 105	11 212	3 270	1 490	1 763	6 418	3 105	840	34.1
Weston town	11 450	819	8 615	8 294	504	796	4 030	1 218	458	385	903	387	102	30.8
Wisconsin Rapids city	18 245	1 412	14 101	13 652	605	1 006	5 236	1 609	855	937	3 404	1 626	422	34.6
543 404	40 551	411 440	396 279	21 788	28 481	28 481	170 616	53 804	22 648	23 843	75 099	33 767	8 118	33.2
District 8														
COUNTY														
Brown County (pt.)	192 986	14 988	146 159	140 871	9 199	12 181	65 785	18 566	7 251	7 015	20 874	9 439	2 291	31.4
Calumet County (pt.)	3 245	296	2 324	2 226	112	172	1 133	350	135	124	200	64	11	30.5
Deer County	25 690	1 725	19 678	19 031	733	932	7 795	2 602	1 064	1 346	4 559	2 169	524	36.5
Florence County	4 590	302	3 511	3 368	128	183	3 274	520	205	237	237	343	81	36.2
Forest County	8 776	670	6 721	6 395	395	396	2 188	436	436	487	1 656	744	161	35.7
Kewaunee County	18 878	1 335	14 159	13 563	685	932	5 520	1 796	831	812	2 987	1 381	309	33.7
Langlade County	19 505	1 316	14 894	14 302	644	736	5 327	1 933	888	1 079	3 695	1 675	391	36.6
Manitowish County (pt.)	755	316	524	495	30	28	239	81	31	69	69	27	3	32.3
Marquette County	40 548	2 782	30 779	29 650	1 399	1 639	11 516	4 149	1 812	1 991	7 144	3 359	862	35.6
Menominee County	3 890	489	2 430	2 290	162	210	978	305	153	154	328	105	21	24.5
Oconto County	30 226	2 169	22 873	21 995	959	1 300	8 804	3 023	1 415	1 514	4 980	2 160	507	35.0
Oneida County (pt.)	18 557	1 088	14 752	14 284	491	588	5 180	2 218	1 107	1 303	3 397	1 301	259	40.0
Outagamie County (pt.)	120 894	9 671	90 074	86 660	5 147	6 963	40 247	11 712	4 553	4 522	13 716	6 302	1 595	31.6
Shawano County	37 157	2 615	28 345	27 177	1 271	1 677	10 181	3 727	1 696	1 953	6 672	3 052	352	35.3
Vilas County	17 707	1 051	14 217	13 772	433	544	4 399	1 985	1 071	1 289	4 051	1 646	352	42.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Allaue village	14 431	946	11 272	10 872	621	818	4 549	1 710	700	674	1 800	799	209	34.8
Appleton city (pt.)	59 422	4 711	45 065	43 618	2 663	3 446	19 946	5 551	2 281	2 326	7 405	3 486	919	32.1
Ashwaubenon village	16 376	1 380	12 492	12 016	702	1 107	5 875	2 008	674	674	1 205	445	258	31.4
De Pere city	16 569	1 340	12 811	12 394	1 515	1 244	5 154	1 400	620	600	1 861	880	202	30.0
Green Bay town (pt.)	14 135	991	10 828	10 510	571	998	5 236	1 533	536	524	1 112	598	110	31.5
Green Bay city	96 466	7 787	73 846	71 457	4 463	6 399	32 893	8 313	3 475	3 735	12 178	5 698	1 355	31.5
Kaukauno city	11 982	1 017	8 766	8 467	402	475	3 826	1 018	475	475	1 670	1 450	220	31.6
Marquette city	11 843	818	9 028	8 736	443	528	3 462	1 063	445	540	2 205	1 156	331	34.7



Table 2. Age: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Age												Median age
		Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	
District 9 -----	543 532	39 116	412 039	396 174	20 309	25 879	173 205	61 682	24 779	23 829	66 491	29 002	7 443	34.1
COUNTY														
Dodge County (pt.) -----	66 595	4 802	50 467	48 661	2 412	3 165	20 933	6 552	2 727	2 907	9 965	4 684	1 324	33.8
Fort Dodge city -----	62	62	577	554	28	47	256	85	32	31	75	31	5	31.0
Franklin County (pt.) -----	61 947	4 333	47 258	45 494	2 667	3 242	19 280	6 694	2 579	2 684	8 348	3 769	873	33.7
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	72 831	5 323	55 186	53 146	2 756	3 343	23 412	8 839	3 426	3 310	8 060	3 259	774	34.6
Ora County -----	79 383	5 801	60 513	58 306	2 924	4 135	24 720	7 670	3 352	3 514	11 991	5 603	1 386	33.8
Sheldon County (pt.) -----	95 328	7 240	71 116	68 285	3 704	5 002	31 583	10 619	3 908	3 527	9 942	4 397	1 105	32.5
Washington County -----	11 555	126 922	121 728	121 728	5 818	6 945	53 021	21 223	8 755	7 856	18 110	7 259	1 976	35.4
Waukesha County (pt.) -----														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Beaver Dam city -----	14 196	1 022	10 973	10 589	498	620	4 325	1 290	576	650	2 630	1 282	331	35.3
Brookfield city -----	35 184	2 219	27 163	26 080	1 136	1 253	9 796	4 896	2 241	2 317	4 441	1 552	400	38.7
Fort Atkinson city -----	10 227	720	7 759	7 492	325	473	3 260	1 979	405	463	1 587	782	198	34.6
German town village -----	13 658	1 072	10 366	9 979	490	756	4 973	1 669	616	485	1 990	332	61	32.2
Menomonee Falls village -----	26 840	1 800	21 200	20 534	924	1 327	8 229	3 490	1 913	1 322	3 122	1 211	340	36.1
Mequon city -----	18 885	1 298	14 405	13 865	877	763	5 578	2 613	967	1 012	2 035	706	196	37.1
Milwaukee city (pt.) -----														
Oconomowoc city -----	10 993	798	8 434	8 108	360	467	3 478	1 069	435	449	1 850	948	300	34.6
Sheboygan city -----	49 676	3 661	38 237	36 982	1 737	2 771	15 450	4 376	2 008	2 197	8 453	4 087	1 049	33.9
Watertown city -----	19 142	1 432	14 588	14 122	954	1 144	5 860	1 674	714	751	3 435	1 539	480	32.7
West Bend city -----	23 916	1 953	17 782	17 111	946	1 457	7 862	2 252	843	872	2 879	1 360	329	31.5



Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Nat of Hispanic origin					
	All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander
The State -----	4 891 769	2 392 935	2 498 834	4 512 523	244 539	39 387	53 583	41 737	93 194	241 697	37 769	52 284	2 148
District 1 -----	543 530	265 433	278 097	500 231	29 539	1 617	3 264	8 879	18 652	29 069	1 502	3 140	352
COUNTY													
Green County (pt.) -----	11 763	5 915	5 848	11 701	9	19	17	17	59	6	19	16	—
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	3 739	1 775	1 964	3 507	110	5	61	56	119	110	5	61	—
Kenosha County -----	128 181	62 740	65 441	119 187	5 295	472	669	2 558	5 580	5 190	443	652	93
Racine County -----	175 034	84 934	90 100	152 098	16 999	521	1 004	4 412	9 034	16 693	456	964	142
Rock County -----	139 510	67 952	71 558	130 803	6 638	369	985	715	1 754	6 593	356	932	87
Walworth County -----	75 000	36 873	38 127	72 747	454	201	494	1 104	2 017	71 834	193	483	30
Waukesha County (pt.) -----	10 303	5 244	5 059	10 188	34	30	34	17	89	34	30	32	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Beloit city -----	35 573	16 659	18 914	29 104	5 575	106	412	376	691	5 536	103	402	63
Caledonia town -----	20 999	10 450	10 549	20 326	290	66	170	147	448	285	64	170	5
Janesville city -----	52 133	25 272	26 861	51 130	287	116	429	282	50 729	5 037	108	400	17
Kenosha city -----	80 352	38 687	41 665	72 139	5 137	297	448	2 331	4 732	5 037	269	434	82
Mount Pleasant town -----	20 084	9 670	10 414	18 639	979	25	161	280	749	959	22	160	14
Pleasant Prairie village -----	11 961	6 014	5 947	11 707	52	41	98	63	237	52	41	97	6
Racine city -----	39 985	18 298	21 687	37 741	15 551	273	458	3 638	6 853	15 270	223	428	116
Whitewater city -----	12 636	6 089	6 547	11 936	304	33	231	132	295	303	33	231	6
District 2 -----	543 532	268 040	275 492	519 172	11 147	1 771	9 024	2 418	6 743	10 920	1 681	8 889	334
COUNTY													
Columbia County -----	45 088	22 390	22 698	44 469	243	136	136	104	358	233	134	126	3
Dane County -----	367 085	180 413	186 672	344 617	10 511	1 201	8 666	2 090	5 744	10 303	1 122	8 546	313
Dodge County (pt.) -----	9 964	5 493	4 471	9 570	292	38	16	48	151	288	38	16	1
Green County (pt.) -----	18 576	8 966	9 610	18 472	14	32	49	60	40	14	29	48	4
Iowa County -----	20 150	10 006	10 144	20 093	7	21	19	10	68	7	20	19	5
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	2 097	1 042	1 055	2 072	—	—	2	23	37	2	—	2	—
Lafayette County -----	16 076	7 941	8 135	16 009	14	21	19	13	79	10	19	15	1
Richland County -----	8 673	4 348	4 325	8 448	12	34	38	26	59	12	33	38	4
Sauk County -----	46 975	23 116	23 859	46 459	54	288	79	95	207	53	286	79	3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Fitchburg city -----	15 648	7 907	7 741	14 604	700	57	210	77	233	677	56	206	20
Madison city -----	191 262	93 179	96 083	173 504	8 109	752	7 471	1 426	3 877	7 948	689	7 365	217
Middleton city -----	13 269	6 216	7 053	12 853	170	46	169	51	124	166	46	169	4
Monroe city -----	10 241	4 819	5 422	10 176	9	14	38	4	35	9	13	38	—
Sun Prairie city -----	15 333	7 403	7 930	15 049	103	52	86	43	154	103	52	86	6
District 3 -----	543 533	267 426	276 107	532 723	1 329	2 382	6 376	723	2 632	1 268	2 321	6 211	88
COUNTY													
Barron County -----	40 750	20 131	20 619	40 346	40	209	95	60	164	36	207	86	2
Buffalo County -----	13 584	6 825	6 759	13 321	5	22	29	7	42	5	21	29	—
Chippewa County (pt.) -----	17 713	8 831	8 882	17 573	1	—	16	28	6	905	—	1	—
Clark County (pt.) -----	15 940	7 863	8 077	15 797	22	78	56	77	71	22	77	56	—
Crowford County -----	35 909	17 893	18 016	34 929	172	65	63	80	67	46	23	36	9
Eau Claire County (pt.) -----	84 277	40 362	43 915	81 299	238	465	172	189	188	172	93	628	1
Grant County -----	49 244	24 855	24 409	48 838	76	76	234	152	437	81 036	448	2 103	23
Jackson County -----	16 588	8 424	8 164	15 814	47	16	30	73	160	76	73	231	7
La Crosse County -----	97 904	47 024	50 880	94 319	438	340	2 667	140	640	405	332	2 545	28
Manroe County (pt.) -----	12 789	6 194	6 595	12 625	78	22	43	21	96	74	18	43	6
Pepin County -----	3 514	1 707	1 807	3 411	2	18	9	8	20	2	18	9	1
Pierce County -----	32 765	16 325	16 440	32 366	82	87	172	58	196	79	82	169	6
Polk County (pt.) -----	16 895	8 481	8 414	16 757	10	81	32	15	57	8	77	29	—
St. Croix County -----	50 251	25 075	25 176	49 895	44	121	148	43	192	44	120	148	4
Trempealeau County -----	25 263	12 590	12 673	25 160	12	32	46	13	53	12	32	46	—
Vernon County -----	25 617	12 586	13 031	25 509	12	36	42	18	98	12	35	42	1

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race				Not of Hispanic origin							
	All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 3—Con.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Eau Claire city (pt.)	55 180	25 838	29 342	52 507	211	328	2 014	120	337	52 304	203	317	1 997	22
La Crosse city	51 003	23 624	27 379	47 830	368	229	2 474	102	447	47 617	336	225	2 354	24
Menomonie city	6 493	13 547	7 054	12 810	163	49	474	51	111	47 163	163	47	469	4
Onondago city	11 284	5 522	5 762	11 176	25	26	51	6	43	11 136	25	26	51	3
River Falls city	10 610	5 110	5 500	10 360	67	37	121	25	71	10 317	66	37	10 317	1
District 4	543 527	263 642	279 885	510 138	4 778	4 551	7 000	17 060	34 354	493 595	4 444	4 098	6 778	258
COUNTY														
Milwaukee County (pt.)	415 745	200 538	215 207	385 878	4 329	4 241	5 842	15 455	30 294	371 754	4 021	3 816	5 639	221
Waukesha County (pt.)	127 782	63 104	64 678	124 260	449	310	1 158	1 605	4 060	121 841	423	282	1 139	37
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Cudahy city	18 659	9 090	9 569	18 244	107	93	112	103	409	17 936	107	93	109	5
Franklin city	21 855	11 334	10 521	20 675	818	93	179	90	357	20 428	806	86	176	2
Greendale village	15 128	7 260	7 868	14 777	22	28	263	38	178	14 644	22	28	255	1
Greenfield city	33 403	15 716	17 687	32 605	138	120	318	222	667	32 162	137	115	316	6
Milwaukee city (pt.)	202 167	97 364	104 803	177 725	2 753	3 270	4 105	14 314	26 304	166 397	2 464	2 892	3 933	177
Muskego city	16 813	8 400	8 413	16 700	13	27	41	32	144	16 589	11	25	41	3
New Berlin city	33 592	16 749	16 843	33 055	73	331	331	53	278	32 841	76	67	325	5
Oak Creek city	19 513	9 673	9 840	18 907	142	105	168	191	626	18 473	142	100	163	9
South Milwaukee city	20 958	10 138	10 820	20 555	68	97	114	124	393	20 289	67	93	111	5
Waukesha city	56 958	27 530	29 428	54 319	317	161	719	1 442	3 366	52 417	301	142	708	24
West Allis city	63 221	29 908	33 313	62 101	191	304	398	227	919	61 430	187	279	395	11
District 5	543 530	254 263	289 267	333 040	191 141	2 753	9 466	7 130	14 377	327 110	189 562	2 475	9 233	773
COUNTY														
Milwaukee County (pt.)	543 530	254 263	289 267	333 040	191 141	2 753	9 466	7 130	14 377	327 110	189 562	2 475	9 233	773
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Brown Deer village	12 236	5 967	6 269	11 159	789	21	216	51	145	11 065	788	17	216	5
Glendale city	14 088	6 531	7 557	12 961	736	15	331	45	121	12 888	727	15	330	7
Milwaukee city (pt.)	425 921	199 473	226 448	220 308	188 502	2 588	7 712	6 811	13 105	215 317	186 944	2 321	7 496	738
Shorewood village	14 116	6 180	7 936	13 585	217	24	229	61	231	13 410	214	24	226	11
Wauwatosa city	49 366	22 784	26 582	48 042	612	89	504	119	490	47 680	604	85	500	7
Whitefish Bay village	14 272	6 782	7 490	13 954	72	8	205	33	168	13 820	72	5	202	5
District 6	543 652	268 261	275 391	533 561	1 944	2 442	4 012	1 693	4 753	530 652	1 893	2 362	3 907	85
COUNTY														
Adams County	15 682	8 334	7 348	15 001	375	125	56	125	308	14 849	353	119	51	2
Brown County (pt.)	1 608	826	782	1 594	—	11	3	—	1	1 593	—	11	3	—
Calumet County (pt.)	31 046	15 476	15 570	30 734	20	129	132	31	128	30 640	20	127	130	—
Fond du Lac County (pt.)	89 265	43 274	45 991	87 948	256	297	448	316	937	87 345	250	283	435	15
Green Lake County	18 651	9 064	9 587	18 386	21	42	103	99	192	18 291	21	38	103	6
Juneau County	21 650	10 689	10 961	21 307	31	168	78	68	152	21 228	28	162	76	4
Manitowoc County (pt.)	79 666	38 949	40 717	77 976	115	318	1 070	187	582	77 606	113	310	1 043	12
Marquette County	12 321	6 110	6 211	12 174	31	49	18	49	149	12 074	31	45	18	—
Monroe County (pt.)	23 844	12 198	11 646	23 358	63	279	100	44	138	23 284	62	270	90	—
Dodge County (pt.)	19 616	9 738	9 878	19 456	7	56	84	13	61	19 409	7	55	84	—
Durango County (pt.)	24 494	12 589	11 905	24 016	277	90	57	54	176	23 907	268	55	54	—
Sheboygan County (pt.)	46 104	22 718	23 386	45 695	22	125	92	170	406	45 465	22	121	89	1
Waupaca County	19 385	9 603	9 782	19 094	29	43	43	149	379	18 867	29	68	41	1
Wausau County	68 699	33 313	36 999	68 699	435	273	1 728	388	1 144	136 094	689	668	1 690	35
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Appleton city (pt.)	6 273	3 017	3 256	6 109	13	40	93	18	57	6 073	13	39	91	—
Fond du Lac city	37 757	17 731	20 026	36 928	112	192	292	233	575	36 590	109	183	291	9
Grand Chute town (pt.)	355	180	175	354	—	—	—	—	—	31 104	—	—	—	—
Manitowish County	32 320	15 384	17 136	31 338	71	176	819	116	373	31 004	69	173	793	8
Menasha city	14 711	7 103	7 608	14 420	4	116	122	47	141	14 341	4	109	14	2
Menasha town	13 975	6 959	7 016	13 700	25	119	101	32	95	13 709	24	46	99	2
Neenah city	11 314	5 319	5 995	11 314	43	119	218	78	238	12 606	44	119	208	4
Oshkosh city	55 006	26 255	28 751	52 945	435	273	1 201	152	456	52 637	433	271	1 185	24



Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race					Hispanic origin (of any race)	Not of Hispanic origin				
	All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
<b>District 6—Con.</b>													
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—</b>													
Con.													
Two Rivers city	13 030	6 324	6 706	12 718	27	75	166	44	12 669	27	71	166	3
	543 529	268 591	274 938	528 450	822	8 412	5 027	818	526 918	799	8 241	4 896	83
<b>COUNTY</b>													
Ashland County	16 307	7 975	8 332	14 749	17	1 478	46	17	14 690	13	1 452	45	1
Bayfield County	14 008	7 092	6 916	12 707	29	1 240	24	8	12 676	29	1 226	24	3
Burnett County	13 084	6 471	6 613	12 497	22	532	24	9	12 462	22	521	24	2
Chippewa County (pt.)	51 447	25 379	26 068	50 943	30	150	275	49	50 835	30	143	267	4
Copper County	13 930	7 005	6 925	13 864	7	13	22	24	13 842	7	13	22	1
Douglas County	41 758	20 287	21 471	40 454	170	805	266	63	40 317	169	800	263	8
Eau Claire County (pt.)	906	476	430	903	1	2	1	—	903	1	2	1	—
Iron County	6 153	3 037	3 116	6 121	1	25	2	4	6 117	1	25	2	—
Lincoln County	26 993	13 369	13 624	26 712	84	96	78	23	26 623	79	89	78	6
Manitowish County	115 400	56 985	58 415	112 189	89	490	2 499	133	111 927	87	477	2 429	10
Monroe County	13 122	6 206	6 916	12 937	26	118	31	10	12 917	26	118	29	2
Polk County (pt.)	17 878	8 887	8 991	17 591	13	240	18	16	17 534	12	236	18	4
Portage County	61 405	30 680	30 725	59 972	161	255	786	231	59 656	152	236	771	18
Price County	15 600	7 830	7 770	15 479	7	77	27	10	15 434	7	77	22	1
Rusk County	15 079	7 450	7 629	14 821	31	82	114	31	14 768	31	81	113	1
Sawyer County	14 181	7 155	7 026	14 181	18	2	167	15	14 181	18	2	167	1
Taylor County	18 901	9 531	9 370	18 807	2	39	44	9	18 774	2	39	42	2
Washburn County	13 772	6 853	6 919	13 585	25	122	33	7	13 554	25	122	33	4
Wood County	73 605	35 923	37 682	72 157	90	481	722	155	71 961	89	456	698	15
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>													
Chippewa Falls city	12 727	5 982	6 745	12 603	14	53	43	14	12 573	14	53	42	2
Eau Claire city (pt.)	1 676	802	874	1 535	—	4	136	3	1 530	—	4	136	—
Marshfield city	19 291	9 179	10 112	19 008	36	36	174	37	18 927	35	34	172	5
Stevens Point city	23 006	11 133	11 873	22 023	118	155	643	67	21 916	113	139	636	6
Superior city	12 799	6 420	6 379	12 674	144	144	229	40	12 597	143	144	226	7
Wausau city	37 060	17 340	19 720	34 485	47	261	216	51	34 362	46	254	2149	7
Western town	11 450	5 701	5 749	11 282	13	67	65	23	11 257	13	64	65	1
Wisconsin Rapids city	18 245	8 551	9 694	17 658	18	205	305	59	17 606	18	188	296	4
	543 404	267 488	275 916	521 764	1 526	14 177	4 723	1 214	519 915	1 487	13 880	4 642	89
<b>District 8</b>													
<b>COUNTY</b>													
Brown County (pt.)	192 986	94 089	98 897	185 027	1 012	3 858	2 519	570	184 276	992	3 665	2 490	39
Columbia County (pt.)	3 245	1 593	1 652	3 176	9	17	41	2	3 158	9	17	40	—
Dane County	25 690	12 608	13 082	25 387	29	178	47	49	25 287	28	174	47	1
Florence County	4 590	2 322	2 268	4 562	4	14	4	6	4 556	4	14	4	—
Forest County	8 776	4 420	4 356	7 842	127	780	14	13	7 828	125	776	14	3
Kewaunee County	18 878	9 485	9 393	18 766	24	52	23	24	18 730	24	49	21	3
Langlade County	19 505	9 481	10 024	19 291	13	137	22	42	19 222	13	137	22	7
Manitowish County (pt.)	755	403	352	754	—	—	1	—	754	—	—	1	—
Marquette County	40 548	19 828	20 720	40 280	8	150	63	47	40 164	8	149	63	8
Menominee County	3 890	1 904	1 986	3 890	—	3 469	—	5	3 890	—	3 422	—	—
Oconto County	30 226	15 101	15 125	29 926	18	212	36	34	29 855	18	211	33	2
Ontonagon County (pt.)	18 557	9 370	9 187	18 383	32	105	25	12	18 341	31	103	22	—
Outagamie County (pt.)	120 894	59 644	61 250	116 587	199	1 909	1 820	379	116 096	184	1 880	184	27
Shawano County	37 157	18 455	18 702	35 251	42	1 762	70	32	35 162	42	1 755	69	—
Vilas County	17 707	8 785	8 922	16 116	9	1 534	38	10	16 073	9	1 528	35	1
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>													
Albion village	14 431	7 323	7 108	13 782	421	108	80	40	13 720	417	105	77	—
Appleton city (pt.)	59 422	28 642	30 780	57 349	150	239	1 489	195	57 049	146	228	1 456	23
Ashwaubenon village	16 376	7 898	8 479	16 051	64	147	99	15	16 008	64	144	98	3
De Pere city	16 569	7 960	8 609	16 324	38	152	35	20	16 278	38	145	33	4
Grand Chute town (pt.)	14 135	7 130	7 005	13 919	31	52	100	33	13 878	22	50	99	4
Green Bay city	96 466	46 070	50 393	90 888	453	2 448	2 334	443	90 417	437	2 305	2 215	29
Kaukauna city	11 982	5 750	6 232	11 634	7	101	226	14	11 597	7	101	221	—
Marinette city	11 843	5 494	6 349	11 747	5	38	27	26	11 723	5	38	27	1



Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race					Not of Hispanic origin						
	All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 9	543 532	269 791	273 741	533 444	2 313	1 282	4 691	1 802	5 700	529 694	2 255	1 209	4 588	86
COUNTY														
Dodge County (pt.)	66 595	33 667	32 928	65 130	850	177	181	257	760	64 661	825	171	169	9
Fond du Lac County (pt.)	819	412	406	812	1	—	—	5	—	812	—	—	—	5
Jefferson County (pt.)	61 947	30 635	31 312	61 123	79	171	224	350	962	60 509	78	165	215	18
Ozaukee County	72 831	36 075	36 756	71 676	492	127	438	98	517	71 274	485	116	432	7
Sheboygan County (pt.)	38 802	19 383	20 419	37 673	153	267	2 004	586	1 492	75 540	144	239	1 945	23
Washington County	95 328	47 493	47 835	94 465	125	208	337	193	670	94 002	121	201	322	12
Waukesha County (pt.)	166 630	82 707	83 923	163 865	613	332	1 507	313	1 299	162 896	601	317	1 505	12
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Beaver Dam city	14 196	6 655	7 541	13 992	19	24	80	81	168	13 902	19	23	80	4
Brookfield city	35 184	17 343	17 841	34 082	136	53	859	54	260	33 880	134	49	859	2
Fort Atkinson city	10 227	4 845	5 382	10 071	13	27	67	49	125	9 999	13	27	63	—
German town village	13 658	6 748	6 910	13 484	58	23	67	26	77	13 428	57	23	67	6
Menomonee Falls village	26 840	13 223	13 617	26 526	75	53	146	40	162	26 410	71	53	144	—
Mequon city	18 885	9 432	9 453	18 172	436	18	238	21	140	18 060	429	18	234	4
Milwaukee city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oconomowoc city	10 993	5 189	5 804	10 938	4	7	26	18	70	10 888	3	6	26	—
Sheboygan city	23 868	11 665	12 203	23 868	104	216	1 927	528	1 252	23 868	95	193	1 874	21
Watertown city	19 142	9 238	9 904	18 902	23	64	74	79	239	18 744	22	63	70	4
West Bend city	23 916	11 665	12 251	23 614	31	94	113	64	221	23 459	30	90	113	3

Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Family households					Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters			
	Persons in households	All households	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone			House- hold	Family	Total	Insti- tution- alized per- sons	Other persons in group quarters	
							Total	Total	Female						65 years and over
The State	4 758 171	1 822 118	1 275 172	1 048 010	174 530	546 946	443 673	192 072	150 442	2.61	3.14	133 598	71 288	62 310	
District 1	530 248	198 940	143 983	116 270	21 557	54 957	45 238	19 699	15 556	2.67	3.15	13 282	5 899	7 383	
COUNTY															
Green County (pt.)	11 763	4 277	3 287	2 848	304	990	834	470	349	2.75	3.16	—	—	—	
Jefferson County (pt.)	2 013	761	551	454	66	210	163	51	38	2.65	3.08	1 726	—	1 726	
Kenosha County	125 577	47 029	33 926	26 925	5 434	13 103	10 923	4 641	3 670	2.67	3.16	2 604	1 332	1 272	
Racine County	172 209	63 736	47 011	37 259	7 823	16 725	14 049	5 887	4 683	2.70	3.18	2 825	1 713	1 112	
Rock County	136 681	52 252	37 520	30 363	5 541	14 732	12 252	5 417	4 288	2.62	3.10	2 829	1 795	1 034	
Walworth County	71 761	27 620	18 938	15 949	2 197	8 682	6 609	3 063	2 392	2.60	3.09	3 239	1 000	2 239	
Waukesha County (pt.)	10 244	3 265	2 750	2 472	192	515	408	170	136	3.14	3.45	59	59	—	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Beloit city	34 331	13 307	9 177	6 609	2 145	4 130	3 495	1 636	1 315	2.58	3.11	1 242	325	917	
Coledonia town	20 664	7 058	5 795	5 147	472	1 263	1 027	366	281	2.93	3.26	335	163	172	
Jonesville city	51 690	20 388	14 159	11 550	2 035	6 229	5 145	2 056	1 686	2.54	3.05	443	326	117	
Kenosha city	77 951	29 919	20 779	15 576	4 184	9 140	7 704	3 361	2 738	2.61	3.15	2 401	1 190	1 211	
Mount Pleasant town	19 758	7 708	5 718	4 973	587	1 990	1 757	779	646	2.56	3.02	326	326	—	
Pleasant Prairie village	11 860	4 196	3 366	2 971	266	830	679	282	208	2.83	3.18	101	90	11	
Racine city	83 202	31 767	22 026	15 557	5 401	9 741	8 285	3 453	2 750	2.62	3.17	1 096	907	189	
Whitewater city	8 836	3 631	1 546	1 244	229	2 085	1 127	428	357	2.43	3.02	3 800	75	3 725	
District 2	524 442	208 577	134 741	113 177	16 107	73 836	53 366	18 494	14 733	2.51	3.07	19 090	8 047	11 043	
COUNTY															
Columbia County	43 865	16 868	12 217	10 545	1 197	4 651	3 980	2 067	1 622	2.60	3.09	1 223	1 072	151	
Oneida County	351 763	142 786	87 363	72 269	11 478	55 423	37 640	10 280	8 318	2.46	3.03	15 322	4 596	10 726	
Odessa County (pt.)	9 087	3 287	2 528	2 267	151	759	636	334	223	2.76	3.19	877	877	—	
Green County (pt.)	18 185	7 264	4 962	4 263	531	2 302	1 957	958	784	2.50	3.06	391	361	30	
Iowa County	19 944	7 406	5 397	4 638	554	2 009	1 719	900	681	2.69	3.21	206	196	10	
Jefferson County (pt.)	2 052	794	540	459	55	254	205	100	82	2.58	3.15	45	—	45	
Lafayette County	15 959	5 876	4 273	3 705	401	1 603	1 425	814	626	2.72	3.26	117	94	23	
Richland County	17 296	6 593	4 760	4 125	433	1 833	1 584	884	699	2.62	3.12	225	225	—	
Souk County	46 291	17 703	12 701	10 906	1 307	5 002	4 220	2 157	1 698	2.61	3.12	684	626	58	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Fitchburg city	15 092	6 399	3 587	2 926	492	2 812	1 679	151	109	2.36	2.98	556	556	—	
Madison city	178 214	77 361	40 511	32 189	6 419	36 850	24 132	5 888	4 881	2.30	2.92	13 048	2 663	10 385	
Middleton city	13 195	5 692	3 426	2 798	527	2 266	1 690	395	313	2.32	2.95	94	94	—	
Monroe city	10 119	4 405	2 731	2 256	379	1 674	1 445	709	597	2.30	2.94	122	104	18	
Sun Prairie city	15 226	5 605	4 122	3 382	602	1 483	1 127	485	408	2.72	3.17	107	107	—	
District 3	521 473	197 728	138 023	117 333	15 103	59 705	47 561	22 952	17 810	2.64	3.16	22 060	8 195	13 865	
COUNTY															
Barron County	40 136	15 435	11 052	9 361	1 222	4 383	3 730	2 099	1 589	2.60	3.10	614	592	22	
Buffalo County	13 389	5 123	3 742	3 227	336	1 381	1 225	612	450	2.61	3.11	195	195	—	
Chippewa County (pt.)	913	280	235	203	17	45	40	20	10	3.26	3.60	—	—	—	
Clark County (pt.)	17 503	6 250	4 618	4 074	366	1 632	1 444	860	648	2.80	3.33	214	197	17	
Crowford County	15 616	5 914	4 252	3 609	442	1 662	1 471	845	637	2.64	3.17	324	318	6	
Quinn County	32 899	12 250	8 289	7 187	769	3 961	2 810	1 306	989	2.69	3.17	3 010	399	2 611	
Eau Claire County (pt.)	79 678	30 985	20 414	16 977	2 684	10 571	7 754	3 279	2 647	2.57	3.10	4 599	1 305	3 294	
Grant County	46 187	17 169	12 251	10 667	1 171	4 918	4 034	2 166	1 721	2.69	3.21	3 077	653	2 424	
Jackson County	16 191	6 253	4 439	3 705	516	1 814	1 593	896	651	2.59	3.11	397	282	115	
La Crosse County	93 137	36 662	23 899	19 700	3 276	12 763	9 582	3 904	3 098	2.54	3.09	4 767	1 392	3 375	
Monroe County (pt.)	12 432	4 755	3 389	2 816	438	1 366	1 186	555	446	2.61	3.15	357	339	18	
Pepin County	6 951	2 612	1 900	1 655	161	712	653	407	316	2.66	3.21	156	153	3	
Pierce County	30 549	11 011	7 958	6 866	770	3 053	2 276	969	737	2.77	3.24	2 216	356	1 860	
Polk County (pt.)	16 638	6 171	4 604	3 957	441	1 567	1 369	652	509	2.70	3.16	257	257	—	
St. Croix County	49 477	17 638	13 316	11 659	1 137	4 322	3 480	1 487	1 206	2.81	3.27	774	705	69	
Trempealeau County	24 585	9 495	6 770	5 757	700	2 725	2 405	1 391	1 028	2.59	3.12	678	660	18	
Vernon County	25 192	9 725	6 895	5 913	657	2 830	2 509	1 504	1 128	2.59	3.15	425	392	33	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Eau Claire city (pt.)	50 924	20 561	12 384	10 024	1 917	8 177	5 788	2 415	2 012	2.48	3.05	4 256	1 024	3 232	
La Crosse city	46 779	19 970	10 937	8 439	2 025	9 033	6 622	2 852	2 307	2.34	2.99	4 224	983	3 241	
Menomonie city	10 639	4 323	2 130	1 733	313	2 193	1 295	538	450	2.46	2.99	2 908	298	2 610	
Onalaska city	11 174	4 241	3 118	2 658	366	1 123	875	267	215	2.63	3.09	110	110	—	
River Falls city	8 783	3 426	2 020	1 611	305	1 406	895	346	295	2.56	3.11	1 827	63	1 764	
District 4	534 313	210 102	143 589	115 012	21 993	66 513	55 289	22 260	17 538	2.54	3.11	9 214	6 068	3 146	
COUNTY															
Milwaukee County (pt.)	408 852	165 189	109 087	85 038	18 596	56 102	47 053	19 290	15 164	2.48	3.07	6 893	5 041	1 852	
Waukesha County (pt.)	125 461	44 913	34 502	29 974	3 397	10 411	8 236	2 970	2 374	2.79	3.22	2 321	1 027	1 294	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Cudahy city	18 615	7 440	5 113	3 992	846	2 327	2 011	842	643	2.50	3.05	44	32	12	
Franklin city	20 680	7 434	5 743	5 116	437	1 691	1 340	368	302	2.78	3.21	1 175	1 034	141	
Greendale village	15 121	5 575	4 356	3 771	437	1 219	1 074	591	522	2.71	3.13	7	7	—	
Greenfield city	32 507	13 785	9 000	7 555	1 101	4 785	3 946	1 464	1 170	2.36	2.94	896	875	21	
Milwaukee city (pt.)	198 935	79 939	51 417	37 398	11 007	28 522	23 844	9 882	7 775	2.49	3.12	3 232	1 727	1 505	
Muskego city	16 699	5 563	4 736	4 249	340	827	664	341	264	3.00	3.28	114	114	—	
New Berlin city	33 428	11 695	9 647	8 762	636	2 048	1 603	500	379	2.86	3.18	164	158	6	
Oak Creek city	19 459	7 081	5 294	4 611	497	1 787	1 440	521	406	2.75	3.22	54	54	—	
South Milwaukee city	20 749	8 281	5 797	4 668	851	2 424	2 055	842	672	2.52	3.04	209	199	10	
Waukesha city	54 915	21 235	14 424	11 724	2 117	6 811	5 389	1 896	1 557	2.59	3.16	2 043	755	1 288	
West Allis city	62 185	26 797	16 831	13 373	2 678	9 966	8 301	3 648	2 898	2.32	2.96	1 036	1 005	31	
District 5	524 574	207 859	130 202	82 961	40 182	77 657	62 475	22 409	17 764	2.52	3.19	18 956	9 512	9 444	



Table 4. **Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Family households					Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters			
	Persons in households	All households	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone			House- hold	Family	Total	Institu- tional- ized per- sons	Other persons in group quarters	
							Total	Total	Female						65 years and over
District 5—Con. COUNTY															
Milwaukee County (pt.)	524 574	207 859	130 202	82 961	40 182	77 657	62 475	22 409	17 764	2.52	3.19	18 956	9 512	9 444	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Brown Deer village	11 958	4 838	3 404	2 998	305	1 434	1 230	398	307	2.47	2.99	278	36	242	
Glendale city	13 139	5 513	3 812	3 225	451	1 701	1 450	680	553	2.38	2.90	949	949	—	
Milwaukee city (pt.)	410 820	160 601	98 122	55 375	36 642	62 479	49 421	16 178	12 520	2.56	3.26	15 101	6 135	8 966	
Shorewood village	13 895	6 540	3 425	2 757	536	3 115	2 557	1 129	988	2.12	2.92	221	221	—	
Wauwatosa city	47 360	19 848	13 269	11 330	1 534	6 579	5 746	3 008	2 563	2.39	2.97	2 006	1 955	51	
Whitefish Bay village	14 256	5 447	4 152	3 627	427	1 295	1 126	523	435	2.62	3.06	16	—	16	
District 6	527 274	201 139	144 927	124 647	14 740	56 212	47 257	23 330	18 184	2.62	3.13	16 378	10 740	5 638	
COUNTY															
Adams County	14 590	5 972	4 373	3 799	382	1 599	1 380	723	480	2.44	2.85	1 092	1 088	4	
Brown County (pt.)	1 608	469	391	351	25	78	64	35	20	3.43	3.81	—	—	—	
Columet County (pt.)	30 766	10 649	8 334	7 369	669	2 315	1 949	970	741	2.89	3.33	280	276	4	
Fond du Lac County (pt.)	86 386	32 381	23 450	20 050	2 538	8 931	7 575	3 697	2 920	2.67	3.19	2 879	1 716	1 163	
Green Lake County	18 392	7 189	5 176	4 476	479	2 013	1 788	1 048	802	2.56	3.07	259	259	—	
Juneau County	21 385	8 265	5 917	4 970	667	2 348	2 053	1 143	848	2.59	3.10	265	231	34	
Manitowac County (pt.)	78 201	29 880	21 363	18 468	2 097	8 517	7 467	3 807	2 977	2.62	3.17	1 465	1 160	305	
Marquette County	12 190	4 831	3 546	3 118	271	1 285	1 132	712	503	2.52	2.97	131	77	54	
Monroe County (pt.)	23 076	8 389	6 216	5 270	644	2 173	1 871	973	769	2.75	3.25	768	653	115	
Outagamie County (pt.)	19 506	6 789	5 389	4 794	453	1 400	1 167	470	375	2.87	3.28	110	110	—	
Sheboygan County (pt.)	23 443	8 456	6 563	5 833	502	1 893	1 615	797	611	2.77	3.20	1 051	1 051	—	
Wausau city	44 559	17 037	12 350	10 661	1 190	4 687	4 061	2 244	1 798	2.62	3.12	1 545	1 517	28	
Wausau County	19 185	7 616	5 567	4 834	508	2 049	1 784	1 049	793	2.52	2.98	200	163	37	
Winnebago County	133 987	53 216	36 292	30 654	4 315	16 924	13 351	5 662	4 547	2.52	3.04	6 333	2 439	3 894	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Appleton city (pt.)	6 273	2 228	1 648	1 396	197	580	445	170	146	2.82	3.33	—	—	—	
Fond du Lac city	36 427	14 637	9 710	7 869	1 452	4 927	4 156	1 974	1 615	2.49	3.10	1 330	939	391	
Grand Chute town (pt.)	345	129	100	92	4	29	27	10	7	2.67	3.03	10	10	—	
Manitowish city	31 399	13 144	8 507	7 091	1 103	4 637	4 090	2 076	1 636	2.39	3.03	1 121	1 075	46	
Menasha city	14 698	5 980	3 935	3 129	622	2 045	1 707	709	571	2.46	3.06	13	13	—	
Menasha town	13 867	5 351	3 889	3 418	355	1 462	1 151	323	260	2.59	3.06	108	108	—	
Neenah city	23 066	9 024	6 320	5 271	808	2 704	2 257	943	778	2.56	3.09	153	153	—	
Oshkosh city	50 078	20 957	12 738	10 325	1 935	8 219	6 223	2 743	2 241	2.39	2.99	4 928	1 141	3 787	
Two Rivers city	12 945	5 164	3 625	3 051	431	1 539	1 359	738	605	2.51	3.05	85	85	—	
District 7	531 021	202 076	144 978	123 338	15 833	57 098	48 251	24 291	18 442	2.63	3.14	12 508	7 606	4 902	
COUNTY															
Ashland County	15 626	6 255	4 083	3 281	607	2 172	1 911	1 086	804	2.50	3.16	681	336	345	
Bayfield County	13 889	5 515	3 871	3 267	414	1 644	1 410	740	505	2.52	3.03	119	113	6	
Burnett County	12 840	5 242	3 715	3 149	401	1 527	1 337	695	503	2.45	2.92	244	219	25	
Chippewa County (pt.)	50 207	18 797	13 757	11 781	1 456	5 040	4 341	2 191	1 680	2.67	3.18	1 240	1 216	24	
Clark County (pt.)	13 535	4 959	3 586	3 116	332	1 373	1 221	764	567	2.73	3.30	395	379	16	
Douglas County	40 355	16 374	11 013	8 718	1 812	5 361	4 551	2 215	1 713	2.46	3.02	1 403	846	557	
Eau Claire County (pt.)	906	297	246	216	11	51	42	18	12	3.05	3.34	—	—	—	
Iron County	6 040	2 602	1 747	1 495	169	855	759	478	334	2.32	2.86	113	113	—	
Lincoln County	26 373	10 159	7 465	6 434	730	2 694	2 381	1 271	973	2.60	3.07	620	594	26	
Marathon County	114 190	41 547	31 002	26 905	2 989	10 545	8 730	4 154	3 285	2.75	3.23	1 210	886	324	
Oneida County (pt.)	12 603	5 201	3 514	2 873	505	1 687	1 460	744	611	2.42	2.98	519	468	51	
Polk County (pt.)	17 618	6 885	4 963	4 282	478	1 922	1 672	886	666	2.56	3.05	260	250	10	
Portage County	57 829	21 306	14 883	12 645	1 636	6 423	4 679	1 933	1 451	2.71	3.21	3 576	386	3 190	
Price County	15 327	6 054	4 292	3 727	373	1 762	1 588	908	631	2.53	3.08	273	273	—	
Rusk County	14 751	5 693	4 073	3 450	432	1 620	1 398	794	579	2.59	3.11	328	178	150	
Sawyer County	13 930	5 569	3 996	3 262	537	1 573	1 390	758	499	2.50	2.97	251	251	—	
Taylor County	18 660	6 692	5 014	4 421	380	1 678	1 464	742	550	2.79	3.30	241	214	27	
Washburn County	13 583	5 456	3 801	3 280	379	1 655	1 465	807	589	2.49	3.02	189	169	20	
Wood County	72 759	27 473	19 957	17 036	2 192	7 516	6 452	3 107	2 490	2.65	3.16	846	715	131	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Chippewa Falls city	11 920	5 102	3 173	2 512	537	1 929	1 692	831	670	2.34	3.00	807	793	14	
Eau Claire city (pt.)	1 676	557	454	367	78	103	81	26	21	3.01	3.35	—	—	—	
Marshfield city	19 015	7 794	5 129	4 287	667	2 665	2 268	1 025	826	2.44	3.06	276	231	45	
Stevens Point city	19 659	8 245	4 482	3 514	772	3 763	2 525	1 064	843	2.38	2.97	3 347	157	3 190	
Superior city	26 009	11 001	6 933	5 115	1 485	4 068	3 473	1 701	1 378	2.36	2.98	1 125	588	537	
Wausau city	36 116	14 718	9 577	7 845	1 388	5 141	4 268	2 120	1 780	2.45	3.06	944	687	257	
Weston town	11 305	4 123	3 138	2 690	340	985	732	191	146	2.74	3.14	145	145	—	
Wisconsin Rapids city	17 974	7 549	4 956	3 993	782	2 593	2 276	1 176	993	2.38	2.97	271	247	24	
District 8	531 974	202 772	145 752	124 233	15 996	57 020	47 671	21 617	16 829	2.62	3.13	11 430	7 414	4 016	
COUNTY															
Brown County (pt.)	187 802	71 811	50 113	41 843	6 493	21 698	17 380	6 383	5 228	2.62	3.16	5 184	2 952	2 232	
Columet County (pt.)	3 245	1 123	935	794	117	188	144	32	23	2.89	3.18	—	—	—	
Oor County	25 345	10 066	7 192	6 262	663	2 874	2 529	1 344	1 064	2.52	3.03	345	290	55	
Florence County	4 514	1 755	1 296	1 105	133	459	402	203	144	2.57	3.03	76	71	5	
Forest County	8 436	3 290	2 383	1 966	295	907	810	460	297	2.56	3.04	340	148	192	
Kewaunee County															



Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]			Family households			Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters		
	Persons in households	All households	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone			House- hold	Family	Total	Insti- tional- ized per- sons	Other persons in group quarters
							Total	65 years and over						
								Total	Female					
District 8—Can.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Allouez village .....	13 394	4 976	3 911	3 504	324	1 065	927	415	343	2.69	3.09	1 037	1 037	—
Appleton city (pt.) .....	57 577	22 590	15 610	13 157	1 942	6 980	5 720	2 261	1 880	2.55	3.10	1 845	708	1 137
Ashwoubenan village .....	15 982	6 080	4 355	3 738	512	1 725	1 351	260	213	2.63	3.15	394	338	56
De Pere city .....	15 313	5 774	4 081	3 485	470	1 693	1 353	571	481	2.65	3.16	1 256	148	1 108
Grand Chute town (pt.) .....	13 831	5 336	3 723	3 319	302	1 613	1 173	224	178	2.59	3.10	304	292	12
Green Bay city .....	94 058	38 383	24 455	19 292	4 156	13 928	11 183	4 230	3 506	2.45	3.08	2 408	1 396	1 012
Kaukauna city .....	11 833	4 365	3 161	2 646	376	1 204	1 023	523	453	2.71	3.25	149	132	17
Marinette city .....	11 589	4 833	3 113	2 495	512	1 720	1 558	829	695	2.40	3.06	254	219	35
District 9 .....	532 852	192 925	148 977	131 039	13 019	43 948	36 565	17 020	13 586	2.76	3.18	10 680	7 807	2 873
COUNTY														
Dodge County (pt.) .....	63 656	23 566	17 551	15 311	1 593	6 015	5 195	2 740	2 176	2.70	3.19	2 939	2 897	42
Fond du Lac County (pt.) .....	818	263	215	189	14	48	34	17	9	3.11	3.42	—	—	—
Jefferson County (pt.) .....	59 961	22 464	16 510	14 131	1 744	5 954	4 945	2 426	1 915	2.67	3.14	1 986	568	1 418
Ozaukee County .....	71 732	25 707	20 487	18 246	1 654	5 220	4 374	1 900	1 517	2.79	3.17	1 099	486	613
Sheboygan County (pt.) .....	77 975	30 136	21 443	18 427	2 240	8 693	7 385	3 577	2 909	2.59	3.12	1 408	1 098	310
Washington County .....	94 271	32 977	25 949	22 739	2 296	7 028	5 657	2 477	1 957	2.86	3.26	1 057	970	87
Waukesha County (pt.) .....	164 439	57 812	46 822	41 996	3 478	10 990	8 975	3 883	3 103	2.84	3.19	2 191	1 788	403
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Beaver Dam city .....	13 932	5 751	3 814	3 184	485	1 937	1 687	881	743	2.42	3.02	264	259	5
Brookfield city .....	34 869	11 939	10 360	9 512	614	1 579	1 355	667	537	2.92	3.17	315	315	—
Fort Atkinson city .....	10 119	3 987	2 762	2 333	333	1 225	1 051	537	456	2.54	3.08	108	108	—
Germantown village .....	13 658	4 931	3 878	3 411	362	1 053	814	220	182	2.77	3.15	—	—	—
Menomonee Falls village .....	26 605	9 817	7 769	6 868	691	2 048	1 759	680	541	2.71	3.09	235	235	—
Mequon city .....	18 085	6 251	5 358	4 943	294	893	765	320	248	2.89	3.16	800	207	593
Milwaukee city (pt.) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oconomowoc city .....	10 733	4 194	2 956	2 503	352	1 238	1 070	609	519	2.56	3.10	260	252	8
Sheboygan city .....	48 665	19 703	13 094	10 833	1 707	6 609	5 583	2 688	2 214	2.47	3.06	1 011	940	71
Watertown city .....	17 808	6 827	4 865	4 113	601	1 962	1 684	905	757	2.61	3.14	1 334	276	1 058
West Bend city .....	23 521	8 686	6 343	5 347	752	2 343	1 865	845	707	2.71	3.20	395	389	6

Table 5. Land Area and Population Density: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Land area			Persons per—		State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Land area			Persons per—	
	All persons	Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile		All persons	Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile
<b>The State</b> -----	<b>4 891 769</b>	<b>140 672.4</b>	<b>54 313.7</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>90.1</b>	District 5—Con. <b>COUNTY</b>					
District 1-----	543 530	5 718.1	2 207.8	95.1	246.2	Milwaukee County (pt.)-----	543 530	261.2	100.9	2 080.9	5 386.8
<b>COUNTY</b>						<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>					
Green County (pt.)-----	11 763	685.8	264.8	17.2	44.4	Brown Deer village-----	12 236	11.4	4.4	1 073.3	2 780.9
Jefferson County (pt.)-----	3 739	67.2	26.0	55.6	143.8	Glendale city-----	14 088	15.0	5.8	939.2	2 429.0
Kenosha County-----	128 181	706.6	272.8	181.4	469.9	Milwaukee city (pt.)-----	425 921	164.2	63.4	2 593.9	6 718.0
Racine County-----	175 034	862.8	333.1	202.9	525.5	Shorewood village-----	14 116	4.1	1.6	3 442.9	8 822.5
Rock County-----	139 510	1 866.2	720.5	74.8	193.6	Wauwatosa city-----	49 366	34.3	13.2	1 439.2	3 739.8
Wolverine County-----	75 000	1 438.5	555.4	52.1	135.0	Whitefish Bay village-----	14 272	5.5	2.1	2 594.9	6 796.2
Waukesha County (pt.)-----	10 303	91.0	35.1	113.2	293.5	District 6-----	543 652	17 398.5	6 717.6	31.2	80.9
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>						<b>COUNTY</b>					
Beloit city-----	35 573	41.9	16.2	849.0	2 195.9	Adams County-----	15 682	647.8	9.3	24.2	
Coloedon town-----	20 999	117.8	45.5	178.3	461.5	Brown County (pt.)-----	1 608	121.6	47.0	13.2	34.2
Jonesville city-----	52 133	60.9	23.5	856.0	2 218.4	Colomet County (pt.)-----	31 046	827.1	319.3	37.5	97.2
Kenosha city-----	80 352	55.8	21.5	1 440.0	3 737.3	Fond du Lac County (pt.)-----	89 265	1 837.3	709.4	48.6	125.8
Mount Pleasant town-----	20 084	92.7	35.8	216.7	561.0	Green Lake County-----	18 651	917.7	354.3	20.3	52.6
Pleasant Prairie village-----	11 961	83.5	32.3	2 107.5	5 473.9	Juneau County-----	21 650	1 988.3	767.7	10.9	28.2
Racine city-----	84 298	40.0	15.4	1 010.9	2 632.5	Monitowoc County (pt.)-----	79 666	1 475.8	569.8	54.0	139.8
Whitewater city-----	12 636	12.5	4.8			Marquette County-----	12 321	1 179.8	455.5	10.4	27.0
District 2-----	543 532	13 851.7	5 348.2	39.2	101.6	Monroe County (pt.)-----	23 844	1 829.3	706.3	13.0	33.8
<b>COUNTY</b>						Outagamie County (pt.)-----	19 616	65.3	25.2	300.4	778.4
Columbia County-----	45 088	2 004.3	773.9	22.5	58.3	Sheboygan County (pt.)-----	24 494	775.5	299.4	31.6	81.8
Dane County-----	367 085	3 113.6	1 202.2	117.9	305.3	Wausau County-----	46 104	1 945.5	751.1	23.7	61.4
Dodge County (pt.)-----	9 964	594.8	229.7	16.8	43.4	Wauweshore County-----	19 385	1 621.6	626.1	12.0	31.0
Green County (pt.)-----	18 576	826.9	319.3	22.5	58.2	Winnebago County-----	140 320	1 136.1	438.6	123.5	319.9
Iowa County-----	20 150	1 975.5	762.7	10.2	26.4	<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>					
Jefferson County (pt.)-----	2 097	7.4	2.9	283.4	723.1	Appleton city (pt.)-----	6 273	5.1	2.0	1 230.0	3 136.5
Lafayette County-----	16 076	1 641.1	633.6	9.8	25.4	Fond du Lac city-----	37 757	33.1	12.8	1 140.7	2 949.8
Richland County-----	17 521	1 518.4	586.3	11.5	29.9	Grand Chute town (pt.)-----	355	1.1	4	322.7	887.5
Sauk County-----	46 975	2 169.7	837.7	21.7	56.1	Monitowoc city-----	32 520	37.3	14.4	871.8	2 258.3
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>						Menosha city-----	14 711	11.9	4.6	1 236.2	3 198.0
Fitchburg city-----	15 648	90.5	34.9	172.9	448.4	Menosha town-----	13 975	32.6	12.6	428.7	1 109.1
Madison city-----	191 262	149.6	57.8	1 278.5	3 309.0	Neenah city-----	23 219	19.2	7.4	1 209.3	3 137.7
Middleton city-----	13 289	16.7	6.4	795.7	2 076.4	Oshkosh city-----	55 006	46.5	17.9	1 182.9	3 073.0
Monroe city-----	10 241	10.4	4.0	984.7	2 560.3	Two Rivers city-----	13 030	14.3	5.5	911.2	2 369.1
Sun Prairie city-----	15 333	18.2	7.0	842.5	2 190.4	District 7-----	543 529	43 312.7	16 723.0	12.5	32.5
District 3-----	543 533	27 554.2	10 638.7	19.7	51.1	<b>COUNTY</b>					
<b>COUNTY</b>						Ashland County-----	16 307	2 703.7	1 043.9	6.0	15.6
Barron County-----	40 750	2 234.9	862.9	18.2	47.2	Bayfield County-----	14 008	3 823.9	1 476.4	3.7	9.5
Buffalo County-----	13 584	1 772.9	684.5	7.7	19.8	Burnett County-----	13 084	2 127.8	821.5	6.1	15.9
Chippewa County (pt.)-----	913	139.7	54.0	6.5	16.9	Chippewa County (pt.)-----	51 447	2 477.4	956.5	20.8	53.8
Clark County (pt.)-----	17 717	2 222.4	858.1	8.0	20.6	Clark County (pt.)-----	13 930	926.3	357.6	15.0	39.0
Crawford County-----	15 940	1 483.4	572.8	10.7	27.8	Oaougas County-----	41 758	3 391.0	1 309.3	12.3	31.9
Dunn County-----	35 909	2 206.9	852.1	16.3	42.1	Eau Claire County (pt.)-----	906	118.5	45.8	7.6	19.8
Eau Claire County (pt.)-----	84 277	1 533.0	591.9	55.0	142.4	Iron County-----	6 153	1 961.4	757.3	3.1	8.1
Grant County-----	49 264	2 973.1	1 147.9	16.6	42.9	Lincoln County-----	26 993	2 287.1	883.0	11.8	30.6
Jackson County-----	16 588	2 557.1	987.3	6.5	16.8	Morothon County-----	115 400	4 001.7	1 545.1	28.8	74.7
La Crosse County-----	97 904	1 172.7	452.8	83.5	216.2	<b>ONEIDA COUNTY (pt.)-----</b>	13 122	318.5	123.0	41.2	106.7
Monroe County (pt.)-----	12 789	504.1	194.6	25.4	65.7	Polk County (pt.)-----	17 878	1 547.0	597.3	11.6	29.9
Peppin County-----	7 107	601.7	232.3	11.8	30.6	Portage County-----	61 405	2 088.5	806.4	29.4	76.1
Pierce County-----	32 765	1 493.2	576.5	21.9	56.8	Price County-----	15 600	3 244.5	1 252.7	4.8	12.5
Polk County (pt.)-----	16 895	828.9	320.0	20.4	52.8	Rusk County-----	15 079	2 365.2	912.3	6.4	16.5
St. Croix County-----	50 251	1 869.9	722.0	26.9	69.6	Sowyer County-----	14 181	3 254.4	1 256.5	4.4	11.3
Trempealeau County-----	25 263	1 901.4	734.1	13.3	34.4	Taylor County-----	18 901	2 525.1	975.0	7.5	19.4
Vernon County-----	25 617	2 058.9	795.0	12.4	32.2	Washburn County-----	13 772	2 097.2	809.7	6.6	17.0
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>						Wood County-----	73 605	2 053.5	792.9	35.8	92.8
Eau Claire city (pt.)-----	55 180	62.4	24.1	884.3	2 289.6	<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>					
La Crosse city-----	51 003	47.5	18.4	1 073.7	2 771.9	Chippewa Falls city-----	12 727	25.5	9.8	499.1	1 298.7
Menomonie city-----	13 047	29.2	11.3	1 043.3	2 701.4	Eau Claire city (pt.)-----	1 676	9.3	3.6	180.2	465.6
Onalaska city-----	11 284	16.7	6.4	463.9	1 198.8	Morshfield city-----	19 291	29.9	11.6	645.2	1 663.0
River Falls city-----	10 610	10.5	4.0	675.7	1 763.1	Stevens Point city-----	23 006	34.6	13.4	664.9	1 716.9
District 4-----	543 527	759.7	293.3	1 010.5	2 652.5	Superior city-----	27 134	95.7	36.9	283.5	735.3
<b>COUNTY</b>						Wausau city-----	37 060	36.5	14.1	1 015.3	2 628.4
Milwaukee County (pt.)-----	415 745	364.4	140.7	1 140.9	2 954.8	Weston town-----	11 450	93.0	35.9	123.1	318.9
Waukesha County (pt.)-----	127 782	395.3	152.6	323.3	837.4	Wisconsin Rapids city-----	18 245	30.3	11.7	602.1	1 559.4
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>						District 8-----	543 404	25 498.0	9 844.8	21.3	55.2
Cudahy city-----	18 659	12.3	4.8	1 517.0	3 887.3	<b>COUNTY</b>					
Franklin city-----	21 855	89.7	34.6	243.6	631.6	Brown County (pt.)-----	192 986	1 247.8	481.8	154.7	400.6
Greendale village-----	15 128	14.5	5.6	1 043.3	2 701.4	Colomet County (pt.)-----	3 245	1.4	.5	2 317.9	6 490.0
Greenfield city-----	33 403	29.9	11.5	1 117.2	2 904.6	Dor County-----	25 690	1 250.3	482.7	20.5	53.2
Milwaukee city (pt.)-----	202 167	84.4	32.6	2 395.3	6 201.4	Florence County-----	4 590	1 264.1	488.1	3.6	9.4
Muskego city-----	14 813	80.9	31.2	2 07.8	538.9	Forest County-----	8 776	2 626.6	1 014.1	3.3	8.7
New Berlin city-----	33 592	95.4	36.8	352.1	912.8	Kewaunee County-----	18 878	887.5	342.7	21.3	55.1
Oak Creek city-----	19 513	74.1	28.6	1 690.2	4 366.3	Longlade County-----	19 505	2 260.4	872.7	8.6	22.4
South Milwaukee city-----	20 958	12.4	4.8	1 690.2	4 366.3	Monitowoc County (pt.)-----	755	56.4	21.8	13.4	34.6
Waukesha city-----	56 958	44.8	17.3	1 271.4	3 292.4	Marquette County-----	40 548	3 631.1	1 402.0	11.2	28.9
West Allis city-----	63 221	29.3	11.3	2 157.7	5 594.8	Menominee County-----	3 890	927.2	358.0	4.2	10.9
District 5-----	543 530	261.2	100.9	2 080.9	5 386.8	Oconto County-----	30 226	2 585.1	998.1	11.7	30.3
						Oneida County (pt.)-----	18 557	2 594.5	1 001.8	7.2	18.5
						Outagamie County (pt.)-----	120 894	1 593.3	615.2	75.9	196.5
						Shawano County-----	37 157	2 311.8	892.6	16.1	41.6
						Vilas County-----	17 707	2 260.6	872.8	7.8	20.3



Table 5. Land Area and Population Density: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Land area		Persons per—		State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Land area		Persons per—	
		Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile			Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile
District 8—Con. <b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>						District 9—Con. <b>COUNTY—Con.</b>					
Allouez village .....	14 431	12.0	4.6	1 202.6	3 137.2	Ozaukee County .....	72 831	600.8	232.0	121.2	313.9
Appleton city (pt.) .....	59 422	39.3	15.2	1 512.0	3 909.3	Sheboygon County (pt.) .....	79 383	554.9	214.2	143.1	370.6
Ashwaubenon village .....	16 376	27.1	10.4	604.3	1 574.6	Washington County .....	95 328	1 115.9	430.8	85.4	221.3
De Pere city .....	16 569	21.6	8.3	767.1	1 996.3	Waukesha County (pt.) .....	166 630	952.7	367.9	174.9	452.9
Grand Chute town (pt.) .....	14 135	70.0	27.0	201.9	523.5	<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>					
Green Bay city .....	96 466	113.5	43.8	849.9	2 202.4	Beaver Dam city .....	14 196	12.3	4.8	1 154.1	2 957.5
Koukouno city .....	11 982	12.2	4.7	982.1	2 549.4	Brookfield city .....	35 184	69.5	26.8	506.2	1 312.8
Marinette city .....	11 843	17.2	6.7	688.5	1 767.6	Fort Atkinson city .....	10 227	11.2	4.3	913.1	2 378.4
District 9 .....	543 532	6 318.3	2 439.5	86.0	222.8	Germantown village .....	13 658	89.1	34.4	153.3	397.0
<b>COUNTY</b>						Menomonee Falls village .....	26 840	86.2	33.3	311.4	806.0
Dodge County (pt.) .....	66 595	1 690.6	652.7	39.4	102.0	Mequon city .....	18 885	119.6	46.2	157.9	408.8
Fond du Lac County (pt.) .....	818	35.2	13.6	23.2	60.1	Milwaukee city (pt.) .....	—	.3	.1	—	—
Jefferson County (pt.) .....	61 947	1 368.2	528.3	45.3	117.3	Oconomowoc city .....	10 993	15.0	5.8	732.9	1 895.3
						Sheboygon city .....	49 676	34.3	13.2	1 448.3	3 763.3
						Watertown city .....	19 142	25.3	9.8	756.6	1 953.3
						West Bend city .....	23 916	26.0	10.0	919.8	2 391.6

Table 6. **Selected Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All persons	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut												
		Total	Female	Age										
				Under 5 years	16 years and aver	18 years and aver	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	Median age
District 2-----	543 532	1 771	888	154	1 291	1 237	140	173	664	144	33	28	55	26.0
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND														
All areas-----	105	98	51	17	59	55	3	3	26	7	3	3	10	25.0
Wisconsin Winnebago Reservation and Trust Lands, WI (pt.)-----	105	98	51	17	59	55	3	3	26	7	3	3	10	25.0
District 3-----	543 533	2 382	1 216	250	1 526	1 431	183	163	707	165	62	44	107	22.4
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND														
All areas-----	402	368	172	47	218	202	28	17	86	21	17	13	20	19.9
St. Croix Reservation, WI (pt.)-----	65	64	37	9	35	34	5	4	15	6	2	1	1	20.0
Wisconsin Winnebago Reservation and Trust Lands, WI (pt.)-----	337	304	135	38	183	168	23	13	71	15	15	12	19	19.9
District 6-----	543 652	2 442	1 180	167	1 828	1 739	160	195	871	222	83	67	141	28.1
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND														
All areas-----	180	92	57	12	55	46	6	1	26	3	4	3	3	18.0
Wisconsin Winnebago Reservation and Trust Lands, WI (pt.)-----	180	92	57	12	55	46	6	1	26	3	4	3	3	18.0
District 7-----	543 529	8 412	4 258	995	5 347	5 013	445	544	2 423	665	251	178	507	23.7
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND														
All areas-----	4 826	3 813	1 907	482	2 335	2 194	183	231	1 045	294	130	93	218	22.9
Bad River Reservation, WI-----	1 070	868	440	99	539	512	28	47	252	75	35	26	49	25.2
Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation and Trust Lands, WI-----	2 408	1 771	888	240	1 050	986	87	99	489	115	57	35	104	21.5
Lac du Flambeau Reservation, WI (pt.)-----	857	727	362	85	466	433	40	48	197	67	20	19	42	23.5
Red Cliff Reservation and Trust Lands, WI-----	440	398	192	52	250	234	26	25	100	32	18	10	23	22.6
St. Croix Reservation, WI (pt.)-----	440	398	192	52	250	234	26	25	100	32	18	10	23	22.6
Wisconsin Winnebago Reservation and Trust Lands, WI (pt.)-----	51	49	25	6	30	29	2	12	7	5	—	3	—	22.4
District 8-----	543 404	14 177	7 159	1 814	8 879	8 323	695	923	4 039	1 071	402	350	843	23.4
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND														
All areas-----	25 108	8 112	4 089	1 103	4 937	4 623	369	458	2 118	637	273	233	535	22.8
Lac du Flambeau Reservation, WI (pt.)-----	2 434	1 432	712	201	894	850	80	92	391	121	58	39	69	23.4
Menominee Reservation, WI-----	3 397	3 182	1 628	447	1 866	1 743	135	189	826	243	99	74	177	21.4
Oneida (West) Reservation, WI-----	18 033	2 447	1 240	319	1 536	1 424	105	118	643	189	83	85	201	24.3
Potawatomi (Wisconsin) Reservation and Trust Lands, WI-----	279	266	121	36	153	144	16	16	57	20	11	13	11	19.7
Sokaagan Chippewo Community and Trust Lands, WI-----	357	311	155	68	162	150	9	17	85	17	11	2	9	17.1
Stacbridge Reservation, WI-----	581	447	219	32	307	294	22	26	109	45	10	20	62	28.2
Wisconsin Winnebago Reservation and Trust Lands, WI (pt.)-----	27	27	14	—	19	18	2	—	7	2	1	—	6	40.5



**Table 7. General Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
<b>HOUSING UNITS</b>										
All housing units.....	2 055 774	218 877	221 842	216 730	217 561	219 667	232 394	257 014	269 817	201 872
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>										
Occupied housing units .....	1 822 118	198 940	208 577	197 728	210 102	207 859	201 139	202 076	202 772	192 925
Owner-occupied housing units .....	1 215 350	136 279	126 366	137 883	127 016	99 610	147 183	150 097	146 815	144 101
White .....	1 180 437	131 666	124 886	137 297	124 574	79 638	146 313	148 572	144 499	142 992
Black .....	22 758	3 018	627	62	156	18 420	76	64	88	247
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	4 936	273	183	273	373	242	360	1 156	1 911	165
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	3 861	453	531	200	656	779	268	225	228	521
Other race .....	3 358	869	139	51	1 257	531	166	80	89	176
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	9 430	2 192	553	284	3 139	1 388	556	291	311	716
Renter-occupied housing units .....	606 768	62 661	82 211	59 845	83 086	108 249	53 956	51 979	55 957	48 824
White .....	531 780	54 738	76 357	58 208	77 041	62 319	52 665	49 797	52 769	47 886
Black .....	52 683	5 994	2 686	235	951	42 288	163	104	171	91
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	6 579	278	375	398	894	585	385	1 344	2 161	159
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	8 423	338	2 324	919	966	1 700	490	629	640	417
Other race .....	7 303	1 313	469	85	3 234	1 357	253	105	216	271
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	14 735	2 484	1 295	313	5 891	2 698	578	301	503	672
<b>ROOMS</b>										
All housing units.....	2 055 774	218 877	221 842	216 730	217 561	219 667	232 394	257 014	269 817	201 872
1 or 2 rooms .....	87 469	6 301	14 303	9 024	9 931	13 503	6 835	11 756	11 672	4 144
3 or 4 rooms .....	539 954	54 148	58 133	55 415	62 834	63 987	56 466	71 273	79 731	37 967
5 or 6 rooms .....	877 022	101 673	82 322	84 850	99 093	100 594	101 167	109 227	114 274	83 822
7 or 8 rooms .....	417 114	43 520	49 656	49 598	37 041	31 364	51 018	49 596	49 303	56 018
9 or more rooms .....	134 215	13 235	17 428	17 843	8 662	10 219	16 908	15 162	14 837	19 921
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units .....	1 215 350	136 279	126 366	137 883	127 016	99 610	147 183	150 097	146 815	144 101
1.00 or less .....	1 199 819	134 379	125 282	136 115	125 420	97 796	145 465	147 658	144 792	142 912
1.01 to 1.50 .....	13 107	1 610	907	1 480	1 328	1 463	1 469	2 053	1 747	1 050
1.51 or more .....	2 424	290	177	288	268	351	249	386	276	139
Mean .....	.44	.46	.42	.44	.46	.44	.44	.45	.45	.44
Renter-occupied housing units .....	606 768	62 661	82 211	59 845	83 086	108 249	53 956	51 979	55 957	48 824
1.00 or less .....	583 959	60 099	79 103	57 839	79 960	102 183	52 618	50 368	54 149	47 640
1.01 to 1.50 .....	15 488	1 827	1 925	1 328	2 057	4 045	989	1 160	1 277	880
1.51 or more .....	7 321	735	1 183	678	1 069	2 021	349	451	531	304
Mean .....	.52	.54	.52	.52	.53	.55	.49	.51	.51	.50
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>										
Vacant housing units .....	233 656	19 937	13 265	19 002	7 459	11 808	31 255	54 938	67 045	8 947
For sale only .....	14 692	1 629	1 222	1 724	805	1 165	1 936	2 490	2 508	1 213
For rent .....	29 795	2 924	3 395	3 050	3 812	5 801	2 617	3 257	3 183	1 756
Rented or sold, not occupied .....	10 543	1 344	968	1 249	756	1 244	1 120	1 601	1 348	913
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use .....	150 601	11 681	5 796	9 524	312	423	22 340	42 155	54 857	3 513
For migrant workers .....	160	4	15	16	2	3	51	11	35	23
Other vacant .....	27 865	2 355	1 869	3 439	1 772	3 172	3 191	5 424	5 114	1 529
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>										
All housing units.....	2 055 774	218 877	221 842	216 730	217 561	219 667	232 394	257 014	269 817	201 872
1, detached .....	1 342 230	152 448	134 612	151 520	115 496	89 121	165 979	193 065	194 493	145 496
1, attached .....	50 380	4 596	6 714	3 125	7 918	10 675	2 906	2 660	5 762	6 024
2 .....	197 659	21 464	14 037	13 632	33 954	48 094	19 034	13 626	16 915	16 903
3 or 4 .....	79 562	7 607	11 594	7 249	12 345	15 790	6 264	6 070	6 456	6 187
5 to 9 .....	81 331	8 616	14 079	7 418	11 990	12 242	5 721	5 601	7 635	8 029
10 to 19 .....	67 222	6 999	11 985	5 828	9 620	10 702	5 528	4 340	6 215	6 005
20 to 49 .....	65 203	6 194	12 823	4 223	12 386	16 060	2 852	2 868	3 560	4 237
50 or more .....	42 860	2 789	6 136	2 294	8 467	13 365	2 414	2 116	2 954	2 325
Mobile home or trailer .....	101 149	5 624	7 591	18 741	1 714	71	18 852	22 512	21 625	4 419
Other .....	28 178	2 540	2 271	2 700	3 671	3 547	2 844	4 156	4 202	2 247
<b>VALUE</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	916 708	112 269	97 666	90 956	104 697	76 831	108 171	98 976	109 118	118 024
Less than \$20,000 .....	18 738	1 187	1 370	3 772	546	1 423	2 048	5 260	2 755	377
\$20,000 to \$39,999 .....	140 910	15 404	9 440	21 765	5 384	12 236	22 504	28 054	19 761	6 362
\$40,000 to \$59,999 .....	267 570	36 844	22 437	31 385	23 963	21 858	38 948	34 855	35 638	21 642
\$60,000 to \$74,999 .....	187 076	23 851	23 354	16 065	28 485	13 441	21 422	16 223	23 346	20 889
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	165 066	19 137	23 520	10 942	27 424	12 682	14 253	9 325	16 701	31 082
\$100,000 to \$149,999 .....	95 292	11 067	12 243	5 146	15 572	9 414	6 279	3 915	7 822	23 834
\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	24 660	2 843	3 160	1 249	2 498	3 030	1 627	900	1 960	7 393
\$200,000 to \$249,999 .....	8 327	911	1 045	356	537	1 062	604	260	606	2 946
\$250,000 to \$299,999 .....	3 959	410	516	136	171	604	240	112	242	1 528
\$300,000 or more .....	5 110	615	581	140	117	1 081	246	72	287	1 971
Median (dollars) .....	62 500	61 700	70 000	52 600	71 800	63 200	55 000	48 600	58 100	82 800
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	579 621	59 975	77 738	54 218	82 525	107 474	50 389	47 630	53 193	46 479
Less than \$150 .....	46 231	4 020	4 213	6 736	3 988	7 380	5 113	6 900	5 106	2 775
\$150 to \$199 .....	40 125	3 633	3 147	6 836	3 068	4 705	5 547	6 324	4 556	2 309
\$200 to \$249 .....	59 865	6 195	5 069	8 883	5 209	7 658	8 064	7 913	6 851	4 023
\$250 to \$299 .....	81 688	9 398	6 969	9 572	8 308	14 860	9 079	8 500	9 454	5 548
\$300 to \$399 .....	163 230	20 764	19 397	12 065	23 800	32 510	14 643	11 003	16 547	12 501
\$400 to \$599 .....	139 002	12 826	29 437	5 960	30 135	30 438	4 840	3 687	7 503	14 176
\$600 to \$749 .....	21 199	983	4 855	991	5 017	5 423	501	406	588	2 435
\$750 to \$999 .....	6 780	188	1 849	411	1 144	2 137	137	111	102	701
\$1,000 or more .....	2 345	112	789	97	294	629	67	42	79	236
No cash rent .....	19 156	1 856	2 013	2 667	1 562	1 734	2 398	2 744	2 407	1 775
Median (dollars) .....	331	327	396	267	385	358	279	258	297	361

Table 8. **Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units								Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units			
	Total	Units in structure						Mean number of rooms	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	Home- owner va- cancy rate	Rental va- cancy rate	
		1 unit, de- tached	1 unit, at- tached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other							
The State -----	2 055 774	1 342 230	50 380	277 221	81 331	175 285	129 327	5.5	1 822 118	38 340	233 656	150 601	1.2	4.7
District 1 -----	218 877	152 448	4 596	29 071	8 616	15 982	8 164	5.6	198 940	4 462	19 937	11 681	1.2	4.5
COUNTY														
Green County (pt.) -----	4 508	3 690	34	287	86	127	284	6.1	4 277	58	231	72	1.2	4.0
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	919	535	25	54	18	74	213	5.4	761	22	158	106	3.3	5.8
Kenosha County -----	51 262	34 399	804	7 562	1 867	4 367	2 263	5.3	47 029	1 294	4 233	2 275	1.1	5.0
Racine County -----	66 945	44 551	1 656	10 692	2 750	5 854	1 442	5.6	63 736	1 548	3 209	951	.9	4.4
Rock County -----	54 840	39 437	1 279	7 062	1 839	2 953	2 270	5.6	52 252	887	2 588	497	1.3	4.2
Walworth County -----	36 937	27 022	699	3 231	1 906	2 439	1 640	5.7	27 620	616	9 317	7 706	1.8	3.9
Waukesha County (pt.) -----	3 466	2 814	99	183	150	168	52	6.2	3 265	37	201	74	.8	8.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Beloit city -----	14 033	9 817	239	2 362	276	1 099	240	5.4	13 307	321	726	28	1.7	5.4
Colandonia town -----	7 251	5 989	142	330	384	330	76	6.1	7 058	107	193	7	.9	4.7
Janesville city -----	21 153	13 704	802	3 226	1 284	1 374	763	5.5	20 388	284	765	40	1.2	3.9
Kenosha city -----	31 197	18 327	551	6 604	1 572	3 492	651	5.1	29 919	944	1 278	72	.9	4.9
Mount Pleasant town -----	8 000	5 245	354	426	661	1 157	157	5.7	7 708	93	292	40	1.0	5.3
Pleasant Prairie village -----	4 347	3 530	60	216	14	56	471	5.9	4 196	61	151	36	.5	1.9
Racine city -----	33 156	19 254	738	8 281	1 049	3 423	411	5.3	31 767	1 026	1 389	51	.9	4.8
Whitewater city -----	3 831	1 453	74	579	259	1 205	261	4.7	3 631	178	200	28	2.3	3.7
District 2 -----	221 842	134 612	6 714	25 631	14 079	30 944	9 862	5.5	208 577	4 192	13 265	5 796	1.0	4.0
COUNTY														
Columbia County -----	19 258	14 617	309	1 747	477	792	1 316	5.9	16 868	207	2 390	1 557	1.3	5.9
Dane County -----	147 851	79 138	5 771	19 078	12 183	28 357	3 324	5.4	142 786	3 218	5 065	825	.8	3.7
Dodge County (pt.) -----	4 036	3 285	18	163	36	74	460	6.0	3 287	40	749	595	.6	7.4
Green County (pt.) -----	7 579	5 326	91	988	300	336	538	5.8	7 264	73	315	82	.9	2.7
Iowa County -----	8 220	6 578	54	486	205	148	749	5.9	7 406	114	814	453	.9	4.5
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	821	553	5	130	78	6	49	5.8	794	11	27	1	.5	6.7
Lafayette County -----	6 313	5 223	41	294	84	112	559	6.1	5 876	106	437	71	1.4	6.5
Richland County -----	7 325	5 558	47	549	98	290	783	5.7	6 593	133	732	294	1.4	5.4
Souk County -----	20 439	14 334	378	2 196	618	829	2 084	5.8	17 703	290	2 736	1 918	1.5	4.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Fitchburg city -----	6 685	2 537	282	368	720	2 697	81	5.3	6 399	89	286	6	1.2	5.3
Madison city -----	80 047	35 530	2 962	12 624	8 049	19 524	1 358	4.9	77 361	2 303	2 686	187	1.0	3.5
Middleton city -----	5 895	2 437	482	589	637	1 698	52	5.3	5 692	77	203	31	.8	3.7
Monroe city -----	4 556	2 808	71	811	261	303	302	5.5	4 405	35	151	18	.8	2.8
Sun Prairie city -----	5 718	3 065	478	756	631	740	48	5.7	5 605	88	113	9	.5	2.8
District 3 -----	216 730	151 520	3 125	20 881	7 418	12 345	21 441	5.7	197 728	3 774	19 002	9 524	1.2	4.8
COUNTY														
Barron County -----	19 363	14 603	116	1 166	408	706	2 364	5.5	15 435	290	3 928	2 895	1.9	5.4
Buffalo County -----	5 586	4 388	31	396	132	108	531	6.0	5 123	63	463	206	1.2	5.4
Chippewa County (pt.) -----	303	261	2	1	-	-	39	6.1	280	10	23	4	.8	6.3
Clark County (pt.) -----	7 652	6 035	56	302	83	148	1 028	5.7	6 250	146	1 402	962	1.8	6.3
Crawford County -----	7 315	5 049	48	280	154	237	1 547	5.4	5 914	126	1 401	833	2.0	8.0
Dunn County -----	13 252	8 954	109	974	618	818	1 779	5.7	12 250	266	1 002	374	.7	6.1
Eau Claire County (pt.) -----	32 384	20 715	880	5 098	1 581	2 138	1 972	5.6	30 985	655	1 399	325	.9	3.7
Grant County -----	18 450	13 794	123	1 356	393	1 039	1 745	5.8	17 169	286	1 281	431	1.3	6.7
Jackson County -----	7 627	5 500	38	359	220	160	1 350	5.5	6 253	148	1 374	893	1.3	5.8
La Crosse County -----	38 239	23 108	931	5 827	1 976	3 780	2 617	5.5	36 662	795	1 577	228	1.3	4.3
Monroe County (pt.) -----	5 018	3 453	43	657	148	224	493	5.8	4 755	66	263	67	1.4	5.1
Pepin County -----	2 919	2 306	17	121	88	133	254	5.9	2 612	32	307	166	1.6	4.6
Pierce County -----	11 536	8 046	220	1 112	392	684	1 082	5.9	11 011	200	525	145	1.1	3.3
Polk County (pt.) -----	7 640	5 780	75	304	169	335	977	5.5	6 171	121	1 469	1 131	1.0	7.8
St. Croix County -----	18 519	13 619	288	1 603	549	1 158	1 302	6.1	17 638	236	881	270	.8	3.8
Trempealeau County -----	10 097	7 636	78	730	409	282	962	5.8	9 495	151	602	175	.8	4.7
Vernon County -----	10 830	8 273	70	595	98	395	1 399	5.8	9 725	183	1 105	419	1.7	4.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Eau Claire city (pt.) -----	21 316	12 504	572	4 369	1 256	1 907	708	5.4	20 561	471	755	44	.8	3.7
La Crosse city -----	20 897	10 865	649	4 558	1 312	3 207	306	5.0	19 970	619	927	80	1.4	4.4
Menomonie city -----	4 539	2 267	68	738	523	697	246	5.2	4 323	110	216	11	.7	5.3
Onalaska city -----	4 378	2 562	180	591	297	297	451	5.7	4 241	32	137	8	1.3	3.3
River Falls city -----	3 525	1 729	142	583	205	693	173	5.4	3 426	60	99	7	1.1	2.3
District 4 -----	217 561	115 496	7 918	46 299	11 990	30 473	5 385	5.3	210 102	4 722	7 459	312	.6	4.4
COUNTY														
Milwaukee County (pt.) -----	171 048	83 814	6 066	42 049	10 499	23 829	4 791	5.1	165 189	4 041	5 859	182	.6	4.0
Waukesha County (pt.) -----	46 513	31 682	1 852	4 250	1 491	6 644	594	5.9	44 913	681	1 600	130	.6	6.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Cudahy city -----	7 642	3 854	201	2 039	575	684	289	5.0	7 440	132	202	3	.5	2.5
Franklin city -----	7 753	4 905	696	445	504	931	272	5.8	7 434	83	319	14	1.0	10.2
Greendale village -----	5 745	3 810	437	466	435	567	30	6.1	5 575	40	170	7	.3	6.9
Greenfield city -----	14 301	7 324	805	799	1 528	3 642	203	5.1	13 785	138	516	34	.6	6.1
Milwaukee County (pt.) -----	83 158	36 083	2 848	28 022	4 214	9 671	2 320	5.0	79 939	2 941	3 219	73	.7	3.7
Muskego city -----	5 759	4 764	188	268	198	259	82	6.2	5 563	60	196	42	.7	6.2
New Berlin city -----	12 102	9 622	385	275	242	1 504	74	6.3	11 695	87	407	14	.6	13.0
Oak Creek city -----	7 263	4 365	203	348	625	1 347	375	5.4	7 081	123	182	6	.3	4.6
South Milwaukee city -----	8 428	4 615	223	1 978	561	924	127	5.2	8 221	139	207	12	.4	2.7
Waukesha city -----	22 065	10 986	1 240	3 538	1 051	4 843	407	5.3	21 235	480	830	35	.6	5.3
West Allis city -----	27 502	14 230	388	6 643	1 478	3 720	1 043	5.0	26 797	338	705	23	.5	2.8
District 5 -----	219 667	89 121	10 675	63 884	12 242	40 127	3 618	5.1	207 859	7 880	11 808	423	1.2	5.1



Table 8. Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units							Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units			
	Units in structure							Mean number of rooms	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For seasonal, recreation- al, or occasional use	Home- owner vo- cancy rate	Rental vo- cancy rate
	Total	1 unit, de- tached	1 unit, at- tached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other						
District 5—Con.													
<b>COUNTY</b>													
Milwaukee County (pt.)	219 667	89 121	10 675	63 884	12 242	40 127	3 618	5.1	207 859	7 880	11 808	423	1.2 5.1
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>													
Brown Deer village	5 070	3 181	199	84	228	1 308	70	5.6	4 838	36	232	11	.3 12.8
Glendale city	5 784	3 837	109	452	103	1 234	49	5.8	5 513	43	271	23	.9 11.0
Milwaukee city (pt.)	171 046	58 026	9 466	56 973	10 656	32 809	3 116	4.9	160 601	7 615	10 445	266	1.5 5.1
Shorewood village	6 701	2 378	117	1 883	378	1 857	88	5.5	6 540	35	161	18	.5 2.0
Wauwatosa city	20 289	12 806	399	4 126	798	1 938	222	5.8	19 848	97	441	42	.5 2.9
Whitefish Bay village	5 546	4 533	241	315	62	359	36	6.7	5 447	26	99	21	.5 2.5
District 6	232 394	165 979	2 906	25 298	5 721	10 794	21 696	5.7	201 139	3 056	31 255	22 340	1.3 4.6
<b>COUNTY</b>													
Adams County	12 418	8 015	48	123	55	280	3 897	4.9	5 972	124	6 446	5 949	3.2 5.0
Brown County (pt.)	479	430	3	20	—	—	26	6.6	469	9	10	1	— 6.3
Columet County (pt.)	11 330	8 641	148	993	348	442	758	6.1	10 649	179	681	311	1.2 3.3
Fond du Lac County (pt.)	34 262	24 544	370	3 812	1 102	2 356	2 078	5.8	32 381	421	1 881	846	.8 4.6
Green Lake County	9 202	7 291	77	645	131	272	786	6.0	7 189	87	2 013	1 537	2.2 3.6
Juneau County	11 422	7 223	73	535	180	239	3 172	5.4	8 265	183	3 157	2 436	2.0 8.8
Monitowoc County (pt.)	31 601	22 090	294	5 514	506	1 433	1 764	5.7	29 880	460	1 721	555	1.0 5.0
Morquette County	8 035	5 950	36	219	35	71	1 724	5.4	4 831	75	3 204	2 773	2.8 5.0
Monroe County (pt.)	9 117	6 696	72	690	286	204	1 169	5.9	8 389	220	728	254	1.1 7.6
Outagamie County (pt.)	6 909	5 271	177	918	123	125	295	5.7	6 789	116	120	4	.6 1.9
Sheboygan County (pt.)	9 109	6 798	170	1 210	171	223	537	6.1	8 456	91	653	382	.8 4.6
Waukegan County	20 141	15 527	155	1 432	379	747	1 901	5.8	17 037	274	3 104	2 261	1.2 5.7
Wauweshore County	12 246	9 808	58	339	24	190	1 827	5.5	7 616	141	4 630	3 886	2.4 7.9
Winnebago County	56 123	37 695	1 225	8 848	2 381	4 212	1 762	5.6	53 216	676	2 907	1 145	1.2 3.5
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>													
Appleton city (pt.)	2 305	1 390	61	159	202	401	92	5.4	2 228	43	77	1	1.9 3.5
Fond du Lac city	15 176	9 524	210	2 460	820	1 860	302	5.4	14 637	197	539	22	.7 5.2
Grand Chute town (pt.)	132	118	4	8	—	—	2	6.3	129	2	3	—	.9 4.0
Monitowoc city	13 728	8 227	168	3 388	277	1 046	622	5.4	13 144	201	584	33	1.1 5.0
Menosha city	6 168	3 792	139	1 286	198	644	109	5.3	5 980	75	188	22	1.1 3.1
Menosha town	5 514	3 524	305	445	569	399	272	5.7	5 351	47	163	24	1.5 2.5
Neshota city	9 261	6 369	231	1 669	322	613	57	5.6	9 024	118	237	28	1.1 2.1
Oshkosh city	21 827	12 753	403	4 864	1 124	2 253	430	5.4	20 957	307	870	71	1.2 4.2
Two Rivers city	5 414	3 840	48	1 148	65	244	69	5.6	5 164	76	250	16	1.4 6.2
District 7	257 014	193 065	2 660	19 696	5 601	9 324	26 668	5.4	202 076	4 050	54 938	42 155	1.6 5.9
<b>COUNTY</b>													
Ashland County	8 371	5 951	49	750	183	357	1 081	5.1	6 255	117	2 116	1 442	2.5 9.0
Bayfield County	10 918	8 464	66	346	123	193	1 726	4.8	5 515	143	5 403	4 430	3.2 17.3
Burnett County	11 743	10 022	68	189	39	124	1 301	5.0	5 242	120	6 501	5 870	3.6 6.7
Chippewa County (pt.)	20 721	15 422	274	2 061	466	784	1 714	5.6	18 797	328	1 924	1 134	1.4 3.9
Clark County (pt.)	5 252	4 211	28	308	54	187	464	5.8	4 959	150	293	46	1.4 3.7
Douglas County	20 610	14 482	295	1 958	747	1 127	2 001	5.3	16 374	254	4 236	3 068	1.2 5.9
Eau Claire County (pt.)	357	303	1	—	2	—	51	5.8	297	10	60	38	2.2 3.0
Iron County	5 243	4 205	19	311	94	136	478	4.9	2 602	38	2 641	1 945	5.6 39.3
Lincoln County	13 256	10 051	70	1 058	236	361	1 480	5.5	10 159	174	3 097	2 521	1.6 4.2
Morوثon County	43 774	32 334	620	4 846	1 450	1 720	2 804	5.9	41 547	850	2 227	725	.9 4.5
Oneida County (pt.)	6 578	4 683	38	778	109	239	731	5.2	5 201	83	1 377	1 003	1.8 5.9
Polk County (pt.)	10 922	8 199	60	336	96	331	1 900	5.1	6 885	142	4 037	3 503	2.2 6.6
Portage County	22 910	15 828	329	2 420	1 053	1 143	2 137	5.7	21 306	413	1 604	685	1.0 5.1
Price County	9 052	7 104	47	292	89	193	1 327	5.2	6 054	113	2 998	2 378	2.9 7.8
Rusk County	7 904	5 951	42	343	82	223	1 263	5.1	5 693	140	2 211	1 665	2.4 5.5
Sawyer County	13 025	10 852	136	367	37	138	1 495	5.0	5 569	166	7 456	6 824	3.7 7.0
Taylor County	7 710	5 790	53	506	147	144	1 070	5.7	6 692	178	1 018	674	1.0 3.9
Washburn County	9 829	7 777	64	326	65	157	1 440	5.0	5 456	130	4 373	3 804	2.9 6.8
Wood County	28 839	21 436	401	2 501	529	1 767	2 205	5.7	27 473	501	1 366	400	1.0 3.5
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>													
Chippewa Falls city	5 338	3 017	104	1 190	304	566	157	5.3	5 102	54	236	26	1.3 3.8
Eau Claire city (pt.)	564	371	34	101	1	—	57	5.4	557	17	7	1	.5 1.1
Marshfield city	8 045	4 739	142	1 262	310	1 061	531	5.4	7 794	87	251	9	1.1 3.7
Stevens Point city	8 627	4 676	171	1 398	698	902	242	5.3	8 245	162	382	19	1.2 5.4
Superior city	11 684	7 142	272	1 858	713	1 091	608	5.3	11 001	121	683	17	1.0 5.2
Wausau city	15 318	9 844	200	3 312	551	1 176	235	5.5	14 718	374	600	56	.9 4.0
Weston town	4 236	2 514	166	387	564	79	526	5.7	4 123	63	113	11	.7 4.0
Wisconsin Rapids city	7 833	5 593	168	873	186	608	405	5.3	7 549	119	284	21	1.1 3.8
District 8	269 817	194 493	5 762	23 371	7 635	12 729	25 827	5.4	202 772	3 831	67 045	54 857	1.7 5.4
<b>COUNTY</b>													
Brown County (pt.)	74 261	47 023	3 271	10 868	4 126	6 848	2 125	5.5	71 811	1 349	2 450	345	.8 4.1
Columet County (pt.)	1 135	849	40	97	47	97	5	5.7	1 123	15	12	—	.2 1.0
Oor County	18 037	13 388	522	1 147	517	446	2 017	5.4	10 066	128	7 971	6 392	3.5 11.4
Florence County	3 775	3 059	12	78	2	46	578	4.8	1 755	45	2 020	1 860	2.2 6.2
Forest County	7 203	5 762	28	127	64	104	1 118	5.1	3 290	88	3 913	3 576	3.4 10.1
Keweenaw County	7 544	5 786	43	681	94	126	814	6.0	6 756	107	788	324	1.4 6.5
Longlake County	10 825	8 314	64	607	150	231	1 459	5.2	7 563	156	3 262	2 594	2.6 5.2
Monitowoc County (pt.)	242	214	3	—	—	—	22	6.7	232	2	10	2	.5 —
Marquette County	25 650	18 181	106	1 347	240	668	5 108	5.0	15 542	250	10 108	8 532	2.7 8.4
Menominee County	1 742	1 407	5	17	22	7	284	5.1	1 079	162	663	528	1.0 5.0
Oconto County	18 832	13 999	80	662	186	225	3 680	5.4	11 283	206	7 549	6 666	1.7 7.8
Oneida County (pt.)	18 595	14 966	112	302	66	185	2 964	4.7	7 465	109	11 130	10 260	2.8 17.0
Outagamie County (pt.)	45 014	31 298	1 146	5 988	1 698	3 226	1 658	5.7	43 738	788	1 276	174	.9 2.5
Shawano County	16 737	12 948	128	983	346	367	1 965	5.7	13 775	263	2 962	1 972	1.8 6.0
Vilas County	20 225	17 299	202	464	77	153	2 030	4.9	7 294	163	12 931	11 632	5.0 13.9

Table 8. **Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units							Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units				
	Total	Units in structure						Mean number of rooms	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	Home- owner va- cancy rate	Rental va- cancy rate	
		1 unit, de- tached	1 unit, at- tached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other							
District 8—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Allouez village .....	5 066	4 314	174	292	31	219	36	6.4	4 976	25	90	17	.5	3.6
Appleton city (pt.) .....	23 223	15 506	663	3 989	928	1 902	235	5.6	22 590	354	633	34	1.3	2.4
Ashwaubenon village .....	6 245	3 673	363	622	515	1 032	40	5.4	6 080	90	165	7	.3	4.5
Oe Pere city .....	5 938	3 924	229	805	241	642	97	5.7	5 774	82	164	8	1.0	3.5
Grand Chute town (pt.) .....	5 487	3 091	308	466	420	1 075	127	5.6	5 336	50	151	22	.7	3.1
Green Bay city .....	39 726	21 761	2 055	8 192	2 581	4 446	691	5.1	38 383	863	1 343	51	1.0	4.1
Koukouno city .....	4 454	3 145	117	791	140	218	43	5.5	4 365	91	89	6	.5	2.5
Marinette city .....	5 268	3 323	32	893	120	398	502	5.6	4 833	38	435	41	2.5	9.7
District 9 .....	201 872	145 496	6 024	23 090	8 029	12 567	6 666	6.1	192 925	2 373	8 947	3 513	.8	3.5
COUNTY														
Dodge County (pt.) .....	24 684	17 801	288	3 086	640	1 404	1 465	5.9	23 566	325	1 118	355	.9	4.4
Fond du Lac County (pt.) .....	286	215	1	15	—	—	55	6.1	263	10	23	13	2.2	4.8
Jefferson County (pt.) .....	23 979	17 048	331	3 058	809	1 081	1 652	5.8	22 464	317	1 515	833	.8	2.8
Ozaukee County .....	26 482	18 741	1 480	2 434	1 604	1 774	449	6.3	25 707	249	775	223	.7	2.5
Sheboygan County (pt.) .....	31 586	20 064	509	7 313	617	2 162	921	5.7	30 136	506	1 450	363	.9	4.0
Washington County .....	34 382	23 709	1 373	3 573	1 861	2 796	1 070	5.9	32 977	444	1 405	702	.5	2.7
Waukesha County (pt.) .....	60 473	47 918	2 042	3 611	2 498	3 350	1 054	6.4	57 812	522	2 661	1 024	1.0	4.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Beaver Oom city .....	5 997	3 900	75	1 013	245	697	67	5.6	5 751	63	246	12	.9	6.4
Brookfield city .....	12 254	10 937	407	375	203	278	54	7.2	11 939	60	315	34	1.1	1.9
Fort Atkinson city .....	4 074	2 816	56	592	190	383	37	5.7	3 987	48	87	9	.6	2.7
German town village .....	5 100	2 899	494	348	571	548	240	5.9	4 931	45	169	11	.6	5.5
Menomonee Falls village .....	10 043	7 648	319	621	371	966	118	5.9	9 817	96	226	15	.7	4.6
Mequon city .....	6 470	5 278	682	176	60	225	49	7.3	6 251	15	219	89	1.1	1.6
Milwaukee city (pt.) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oconomowoc city .....	4 350	2 705	165	588	318	528	46	5.7	4 194	39	156	37	.9	3.6
Sheboygan city .....	20 588	11 336	304	5 943	469	1 951	585	5.4	19 703	386	885	61	1.0	4.3
Watertown city .....	7 009	4 564	163	1 432	242	522	86	5.6	6 827	85	182	14	.8	2.0
West Bend city .....	8 887	4 969	387	1 439	669	1 350	73	5.5	8 686	131	201	16	.8	2.3



Table 9. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units									
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Value								
						Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quar- tile (dollars)
The State -----	1 215 350	1 085 809	2.79	6.3	916 708	287 197	492 163	95 292	24 660	12 286	5 110	45 600	62 500	86 100
District 1 -----	136 279	124 665	2.80	6.1	112 269	33 991	62 432	11 067	2 843	1 321	615	46 800	61 700	84 000
COUNTY														
Green County (pt.) -----	3 129	2 897	2.79	6.5	2 154	1 144	920	70	12	8	—	37 700	48 600	63 000
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	500	359	2.73	5.9	268	23	193	35	15	2	—	62 000	72 900	94 600
Kenosha County -----	32 368	28 872	2.81	5.9	26 612	6 373	15 943	3 076	809	317	94	50 600	65 100	87 800
Rock County -----	43 555	40 033	2.85	6.2	36 748	9 764	20 931	4 224	1 089	510	230	49 100	64 200	88 200
Waukesha County -----	35 611	33 030	2.74	6.2	29 536	13 513	14 230	1 407	265	98	23	39 000	52 300	68 800
Waukegan County (pt.) -----	18 467	16 892	2.71	6.4	14 599	3 081	8 572	1 721	594	365	266	52 500	69 100	94 300
Waukegan County (pt.) -----	2 649	2 582	3.32	6.7	2 352	93	1 643	534	59	21	2	72 100	86 900	101 800
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Beloit city -----	8 008	7 588	2.65	6.0	7 189	5 520	1 468	164	27	9	1	29 700	37 900	49 000
Coltonia town -----	5 851	5 703	3.07	6.4	5 208	573	3 254	968	263	111	39	59 400	75 900	103 200
Jonesville city -----	13 366	12 374	2.71	6.2	11 794	4 218	6 806	579	129	49	13	45 100	56 000	70 500
Kenosha city -----	18 547	16 617	2.78	5.7	15 759	4 833	9 748	944	156	66	12	47 100	58 700	73 000
Mount Pleasant town -----	5 701	5 058	2.76	6.3	4 693	625	2 597	1 054	271	107	39	62 700	83 800	110 800
Pleasant Prairie village -----	3 693	3 213	2.88	6.1	2 973	296	1 591	724	262	76	24	63 700	86 300	121 100
Racine city -----	18 940	17 141	2.73	5.9	16 243	7 231	8 375	448	116	47	26	42 300	52 300	65 200
Whitewater city -----	1 354	1 175	2.64	6.4	1 096	338	682	63	11	2	—	46 200	60 500	75 900
District 2 -----	126 366	115 737	2.75	6.5	97 666	20 415	59 706	12 243	3 160	1 561	581	53 100	70 000	92 700
COUNTY														
Columbia County -----	12 302	11 241	2.71	6.5	8 617	3 388	4 628	471	96	31	3	42 400	55 700	71 700
Oone County -----	78 848	73 059	2.76	6.6	65 982	5 755	44 392	10 862	2 916	1 494	563	62 900	78 400	99 200
Dodge County (pt.) -----	2 603	2 359	2.81	6.5	1 613	693	824	81	11	3	1	39 000	54 700	72 900
Green County (pt.) -----	4 874	4 397	2.66	6.4	3 466	1 246	1 999	188	23	7	3	44 800	56 300	70 800
Iowa County -----	5 371	4 947	2.77	6.4	3 445	1 969	1 378	76	17	3	2	33 200	45 900	61 800
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	559	513	2.81	6.5	475	131	316	26	2	—	—	48 600	60 400	74 400
Lafayette County -----	4 262	3 886	2.73	6.4	2 696	1 880	777	35	2	—	2	28 100	39 400	54 300
Richland County -----	4 742	4 206	2.71	6.2	2 680	1 802	825	44	5	3	1	28 300	40 500	55 100
Sauk County -----	12 805	11 129	2.73	6.4	8 692	3 551	4 567	460	88	20	6	41 000	55 600	72 000
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Fitchburg city -----	2 496	2 402	2.97	7.3	2 199	57	1 199	562	171	161	49	78 200	95 200	125 000
Madison city -----	36 332	33 207	2.60	6.4	31 594	2 849	21 836	4 836	1 302	593	178	61 500	75 200	97 200
Middleton city -----	2 766	2 477	2.69	6.8	2 360	51	1 368	646	197	85	13	75 900	93 000	122 200
Monroe city -----	2 802	2 490	2.51	6.3	2 362	837	1 396	108	15	5	1	45 200	55 900	69 900
Sun Prairie city -----	3 157	3 037	2.99	6.7	2 887	198	2 344	298	39	7	1	63 300	74 400	91 100
District 3 -----	137 883	121 829	2.78	6.3	90 956	41 504	42 425	5 146	1 249	492	140	38 000	52 600	70 500
COUNTY														
Barron County -----	11 345	10 076	2.72	6.1	7 072	3 947	2 842	237	32	13	1	34 400	47 000	62 500
Buffalo County -----	3 853	3 443	2.71	6.4	2 270	1 451	771	37	7	4	—	30 600	43 000	57 800
Chippewa County (pt.) -----	235	206	3.20	6.3	68	60	8	—	—	—	—	20 500	29 000	40 800
Clark County (pt.) -----	4 991	4 439	2.88	6.3	2 476	1 862	586	17	8	3	—	26 800	36 900	49 900
Crawford County -----	4 389	3 711	2.74	6.0	2 514	1 592	859	50	12	1	—	29 900	42 900	58 000
Dunn County -----	8 234	7 016	2.78	6.3	4 592	2 377	1 990	185	28	9	3	35 500	49 000	66 100
Eau Claire County (pt.) -----	19 897	17 911	2.72	6.4	15 319	6 706	7 360	902	231	101	19	40 200	53 500	71 200
Grant County -----	11 928	10 799	2.81	6.4	8 182	5 143	2 843	170	15	8	3	31 400	43 600	57 800
Jackson County -----	4 547	3 805	2.64	6.1	2 430	1 688	691	42	8	1	—	27 900	39 600	53 800
La Crosse County -----	23 043	20 072	2.71	6.3	18 004	5 666	10 627	1 214	351	116	30	46 500	58 400	74 100
Monroe County (pt.) -----	3 333	2 899	2.76	6.3	2 249	1 140	1 044	52	11	2	—	37 900	49 700	62 400
Pepin County -----	1 996	1 807	2.80	6.5	1 227	845	357	18	5	1	1	29 800	40 700	54 100
Pierce County -----	7 784	6 852	2.94	6.6	4 733	1 287	2 860	447	100	31	8	48 200	65 500	86 000
Polk County (pt.) -----	4 755	4 133	2.84	6.2	2 771	953	1 587	181	36	11	3	44 000	59 000	74 900
St. Croix County -----	13 212	12 059	3.01	6.7	8 854	1 362	5 362	1 492	389	181	68	57 800	74 400	99 100
Trempealeau County -----	6 933	6 148	2.74	6.3	4 247	2 974	1 225	37	4	5	2	30 800	40 900	53 300
Vernon County -----	7 408	6 453	2.69	6.2	3 948	2 451	1 413	65	12	5	2	30 700	43 600	58 000
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Eau Claire city (pt.) -----	11 760	10 815	2.63	6.4	10 272	4 578	5 074	458	120	38	4	40 500	52 900	69 200
La Crosse city -----	9 897	9 083	2.45	6.2	8 612	3 629	4 419	411	115	31	7	42 300	53 500	68 200
Menomonie city -----	1 930	1 732	2.51	6.4	1 614	702	816	76	14	4	2	40 900	53 400	69 400
Onalaska city -----	2 875	2 387	2.82	6.4	2 269	339	1 660	202	52	12	4	54 700	67 200	85 800
River Falls city -----	1 747	1 557	2.89	6.7	1 471	151	1 149	126	36	6	3	60 000	71 500	89 100
District 4 -----	127 016	110 561	2.79	6.1	104 697	14 502	71 300	15 572	2 498	708	117	57 600	71 800	93 400
COUNTY														
Milwaukee County (pt.) -----	94 611	79 625	2.70	5.9	75 619	13 833	53 883	6 708	876	260	59	53 600	66 500	83 500
Waukegan County (pt.) -----	32 405	30 936	3.04	6.6	29 078	669	17 417	8 864	1 622	448	58	75 000	91 800	115 100
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Cudahy city -----	4 384	3 637	2.73	5.8	3 460	499	2 846	108	5	1	1	55 400	65 400	73 800
Franklin city -----	5 664	5 152	2.97	6.4	4 798	88	2 715	1 763	179	43	10	77 400	94 300	115 500
Greendale village -----	3 984	3 906	2.93	7.0	3 721	31	2 199	1 089	276	104	22	78 200	93 800	121 000
Greenfield city -----	8 609	7 622	2.68	5.9	7 253	261	5 530	1 234	175	44	9	66 600	80 300	96 800
Milwaukee city (pt.) -----	41 479	32 803	2.62	5.7	31 148	9 785	20 645	642	50	21	5	46 300	58 200	70 100
Muskego city -----	4 717	4 571	3.11	6.5	4 269	95	2 637	1 205	229	99	4	76 900	91 700	113 900
New Berlin city -----	9 897	9 578	3.01	6.7	9 027	95	4 896	3 259	618	153	6	81 000	96 700	119 700
Oak Creek city -----	4 654	4 235	3.07	6.1	4 019	146	3 357	481	22	8	5	67 900	81 100	93 800
South Milwaukee city -----	5 026	4 440	2.80	6.1	4 230	503	3 435	271	17	2	2	56 800	67 600	81 900
Waukegan city -----	11 775	10 832	2.93	6.4	10 378	416	7 402	2 166	317	69	8	66 600	81 600	99 800
West Allis city -----	15 918	13 397	2.61	5.8	12 787	2 031	10 143	542	58	8	5	53 500	63 100	73 200
District 5 -----	99 610	81 239</												

Table 9. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units									
	Total	1 unit, detached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Value								
						Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)
District 5—Con. COUNTY														
Milwaukee County (pt.) .....	99 610	81 239	2.71	6.2	76 831	24 022	37 618	9 414	3 030	1 666	1 081	45 400	63 200	92 100
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Brown Deer village .....	3 545	3 212	2.75	6.2	3 038	70	2 377	545	36	6	4	68 600	82 000	96 700
Glendale city .....	4 116	3 681	2.57	6.5	3 477	76	1 820	1 037	415	116	13	75 100	96 200	131 200
Milwaukee city (pt.) .....	66 203	50 875	2.73	5.9	48 074	23 656	22 836	942	303	202	135	38 400	50 400	63 000
Shorewood village .....	3 086	2 324	2.61	7.0	2 211	9	856	765	271	212	98	88 200	113 000	154 300
Wauwatosa city .....	13 634	12 349	2.66	6.6	11 756	184	7 727	3 073	583	170	19	73 700	89 300	111 300
Whitefish Bay village .....	4 576	4 457	2.74	7.1	4 241	15	1 331	1 652	691	351	201	92 700	120 000	160 500
District 6 .....	147 183	131 659	2.77	6.3	108 171	44 656	54 519	6 279	1 627	844	246	41 300	55 000	72 300
COUNTY														
Adams County .....	4 859	3 754	2.43	5.5	2 629	1 487	1 024	91	14	12	1	33 800	46 500	64 300
Brown County (pt.) .....	410	386	3.55	6.8	216	53	141	19	3	—	—	50 200	63 200	81 000
Columet County (pt.) .....	8 426	7 638	3.06	6.5	6 252	1 964	3 557	482	170	72	7	46 100	60 800	78 100
Fond du Lac County (pt.) .....	23 204	21 129	2.85	6.4	18 130	7 210	9 520	1 048	229	111	12	42 500	56 000	73 000
Green Lake County .....	5 399	4 936	2.64	6.4	3 879	2 053	1 515	177	62	42	30	35 600	48 400	67 400
Juneau County .....	6 275	4 922	2.65	5.9	3 378	2 304	994	60	13	4	3	29 900	40 700	55 400
Manitowoc County (pt.) .....	22 031	19 578	2.78	6.3	16 587	8 492	7 279	634	118	51	13	38 500	49 500	65 700
Marquette County .....	3 893	3 302	2.52	6.0	2 217	1 306	813	69	18	8	3	32 900	45 600	61 100
Monroe County (pt.) .....	6 238	5 360	2.86	6.4	3 596	1 940	1 547	82	15	9	3	34 300	47 900	62 100
Outagamie County (pt.) .....	5 392	5 013	3.06	6.1	4 714	1 030	3 245	339	72	24	4	51 400	63 200	79 000
Sheboygan County (pt.) .....	6 556	5 913	2.92	6.6	4 520	1 065	2 966	339	85	46	19	50 800	64 800	82 700
Waupaca County .....	12 961	11 768	2.74	6.3	8 870	4 438	3 964	341	77	43	7	37 300	50 000	67 300
Wausora County .....	6 116	5 346	2.55	6.0	3 595	2 096	1 337	117	33	11	1	32 400	45 300	60 900
Winnebago County .....	35 423	32 614	2.70	6.3	29 588	9 218	16 617	2 481	718	411	143	46 500	60 200	81 000
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Appleton city (pt.) .....	1 418	1 319	3.30	6.1	1 275	132	912	125	70	32	4	59 600	70 600	92 100
Fond du Lac city .....	9 142	8 539	2.73	6.2	8 112	3 818	3 804	367	90	28	5	40 500	51 700	68 700
Grand Chute town (pt.) .....	105	103	2.73	6.6	95	14	52	16	2	9	2	55 400	72 200	110 900
Manitowoc city .....	8 670	7 524	2.58	6.2	7 160	3 915	2 846	301	65	26	7	38 100	48 100	63 500
Menasha city .....	3 718	3 413	2.68	6.1	3 241	1 316	1 715	128	35	34	13	43 800	54 000	68 000
Menasha town .....	3 769	3 410	2.85	6.3	3 224	375	2 236	396	142	56	19	58 700	72 400	94 300
Neenah city .....	6 058	5 781	2.76	6.3	5 500	1 635	3 232	379	113	99	42	47 600	59 300	74 800
Shkosh city .....	11 942	10 852	2.55	6.3	10 285	4 378	5 115	545	153	69	25	41 600	53 800	70 600
Two Rivers city .....	3 694	3 420	2.62	6.1	3 244	2 038	1 132	57	10	4	3	34 700	44 400	57 800
District 7 .....	150 097	134 333	2.76	6.1	98 976	52 163	41 554	3 915	900	372	72	35 400	48 600	65 600
COUNTY														
Ashland County .....	4 416	3 865	2.65	5.9	2 847	2 148	630	59	7	3	—	26 300	37 300	49 700
Bayfield County .....	4 347	3 799	2.59	5.6	2 155	1 291	755	84	15	9	1	30 700	44 700	61 800
Burnett County .....	4 232	3 736	2.47	5.6	2 132	1 265	779	78	8	2	—	30 800	44 600	61 700
Chippewa County (pt.) .....	13 928	12 585	2.80	6.2	9 614	5 476	3 704	336	59	29	10	34 700	46 600	62 100
Clark County (pt.) .....	3 836	3 454	2.84	6.2	2 190	1 642	528	17	3	—	—	26 300	36 900	50 000
Douglas County .....	11 390	10 144	2.62	5.9	7 673	5 390	2 037	178	42	23	3	27 300	38 700	54 200
Eau Claire County (pt.) .....	265	229	3.06	6.1	76	53	21	2	—	—	—	28 300	35 600	54 400
Iron County .....	2 061	1 882	2.44	5.6	1 447	1 128	294	19	3	2	1	19 500	30 800	46 300
Lincoln County .....	7 751	6 765	2.71	6.1	4 920	3 073	1 720	102	19	5	1	31 400	43 200	59 000
Marathon County .....	31 054	28 327	2.89	6.4	22 461	9 168	11 610	1 191	319	140	33	42 100	54 800	70 900
Oneida County (pt.) .....	3 597	3 115	2.57	5.9	2 736	1 594	1 004	107	20	9	2	34 200	45 600	62 500
Polk County (pt.) .....	5 410	4 669	2.66	5.9	2 825	1 520	1 113	136	44	9	3	34 200	47 800	66 400
Portage County .....	14 984	13 419	2.88	6.4	10 521	3 480	6 136	720	140	42	3	45 400	58 800	74 200
Price County .....	4 822	4 342	2.63	5.8	2 584	1 683	840	46	10	4	1	29 300	40 900	57 600
Rusk County .....	4 269	3 702	2.65	5.7	2 234	1 688	527	16	2	1	—	25 900	36 700	49 600
Sawyer County .....	4 169	3 765	2.50	5.4	2 546	1 296	1 055	136	37	18	4	35 100	49 500	69 400
Taylor County .....	5 277	4 550	2.92	6.1	2 517	1 545	918	46	5	2	1	30 100	43 500	58 800
Washburn County .....	4 162	3 579	2.57	5.7	2 263	1 247	922	76	13	5	—	32 800	46 900	64 700
Wood County .....	20 127	18 406	2.82	6.2	15 235	7 476	6 961	566	154	69	9	38 600	50 500	66 300
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Chippewa Falls city .....	2 999	2 705	2.60	6.2	2 544	1 682	801	47	9	4	1	34 000	43 600	55 900
Eau Claire city (pt.) .....	378	328	2.81	5.6	314	206	107	1	—	—	—	37 500	46 200	53 900
Marshfield city .....	4 881	4 234	2.77	6.2	4 008	1 660	2 010	228	70	38	2	41 700	54 600	71 200
Stevens Point city .....	4 253	3 874	2.47	6.3	3 659	1 722	1 744	153	28	10	2	41 100	51 400	65 800
Superior city .....	6 732	6 117	2.55	6.1	5 791	4 239	1 366	129	36	19	2	26 700	37 300	51 700
Wausau city .....	9 272	8 547	2.58	6.3	8 121	3 907	3 590	411	144	56	13	40 700	51 000	68 000
Weston town .....	2 784	2 380	3.01	6.4	2 115	343	1 627	115	22	7	1	53 600	64 100	74 800
Wisconsin Rapids city .....	4 896	4 580	2.49	5.9	4 344	2 747	1 504	67	18	7	1	35 800	44 500	56 800
District 8 .....	146 815	132 632	2.79	6.1	109 118	39 719	58 482	7 822	1 960	848	287	42 900	58 100	75 500
COUNTY														
Brown County (pt.) .....	47 013	43 621	2.87	6.3	39 705	10 537	24 535	3 330	818	355	130	49 100	62 600	80 800
Columet County (pt.) .....	832	819	2.99	6.2	781	69	682	29	1	—	—	59 000	67 600	77 700
Oor County .....	7 800	6 835	2.62	6.2	4 860	1 161	2 863	497	188	104	47	50 700	66 500	90 300
Florence County .....	1 454	1 229	2.62	5.6	804	462	292	39	7	3	1	28 700	45 400	64 900
Forest County .....	2 530	2 180	2.59	5.6	1 636	1 168	436	25	5	2	—	26 300	38 400	52 800
Kewaunee County .....	5 460	4 802	2.89	6.3	3 413	1 707	1 574	108	19	4	1	36 900	50 000	66 700
Langlade County .....	5 862	5 238	2.64	6.0	3 888	2 828	978	71	1	2	—	27 700	37 600	52 100
Manitowoc County (pt.) .....	217	198	3.30	6.8	84	23	53	7	1	—	—	48 000	63 000	76 800
Marinette County .....	12 033	10 363	2.65	5.9	7 691	4 984	2 470	194	25	15	3	30 000	41 400	57 700
Menominee County .....	695	550	3.39	5.2	509	265	216	26	1	1	—	32 200	48 600	66 100
Oconto County .....	9 204	7 792	2.72	5.9	5 400	3 322	1 882	160	20	11	5	30 700	43 200	60 700
Oneida County (pt.) .....	6 207	5 481	2.51	5.6	4 333	1 603	2 164	359	128	59	20	42 700	57 500	79 900
Outagamie County (pt.) .....	31 115	28 772	2.92	6.3	25 332	6 298	15 847	2 328	570	229	60	50 100	64 600	84 700
Showano County .....	10 614	9 550	2.74	6.2	6 658	3 871	2 450	263	47	22	5	33 000	45 500	62 500
Vilas County .....	5 779	5 202	2.40	5.5	4 024	1 421	2 040	386	121	41	15	44 100	58 900	82 100



Table 9. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units									
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Value								
						Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quar- tile (dollars)
District 8—Con. <b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Allouez village .....	4 277	4 166	2.79	6.8	3 961	575	2 682	466	150	65	23	56 100	71 300	93 100
Appleton city (pt.) .....	15 033	14 265	2.75	6.3	13 597	3 147	8 974	1 034	270	136	36	50 900	63 600	80 700
Ashwaubenon village .....	3 714	3 612	3.06	6.4	3 455	248	2 822	287	58	33	7	60 900	69 300	84 300
De Pere city .....	3 902	3 693	2.92	6.5	3 535	804	2 304	304	56	34	33	51 000	63 200	82 000
Grand Chute town (pt.) .....	3 315	3 057	2.98	6.5	2 822	150	1 792	623	182	61	14	69 700	87 100	111 400
Green Bay city .....	21 710	19 982	2.70	6.0	18 989	7 178	10 260	1 148	280	97	26	44 400	55 500	70 900
Kaukauna city .....	3 099	2 905	2.90	6.1	2 756	1 085	1 586	65	12	5	3	43 900	55 000	68 700
Marinette city .....	3 325	2 804	2.58	6.3	2 651	2 003	581	54	9	2	2	27 500	36 500	49 600
District 9 .....	144 101	133 154	2.93	6.7	118 024	16 225	64 127	23 834	7 393	4 474	1 971	60 800	82 800	113 500
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Dodge County (pt.) .....	17 029	15 400	2.85	6.5	12 700	5 137	6 962	490	68	36	7	42 600	54 800	70 200
Fond du Lac County (pt.) .....	223	178	3.11	6.3	108	27	75	5	—	1	—	50 000	61 400	73 600
Jefferson County (pt.) .....	15 905	14 157	2.80	6.4	11 551	3 597	7 023	722	143	53	13	47 000	59 400	74 800
Ozaukee County .....	19 128	18 205	2.98	6.9	16 411	356	7 789	4 860	1 721	1 125	560	78 600	100 500	141 200
Sheboygan County (pt.) .....	20 560	18 242	2.76	6.3	16 643	5 425	9 826	968	272	127	25	46 300	58 200	74 200
Washington County .....	24 383	22 062	3.04	6.5	19 067	1 010	12 719	4 240	744	289	65	66 500	83 900	104 900
Waukesha County (pt.) .....	46 873	44 910	2.99	6.9	41 544	673	19 733	12 549	4 445	2 843	1 301	81 600	101 200	140 500
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Beaver Dam city .....	3 639	3 466	2.66	6.4	3 308	1 666	1 495	95	28	18	6	39 700	49 800	65 300
Brookfield city .....	10 929	10 743	2.98	7.4	10 193	39	3 054	3 834	1 706	1 109	451	94 700	121 900	168 000
Fort Atkinson city .....	2 669	2 566	2.76	6.4	2 417	964	1 324	97	24	8	—	44 000	54 800	69 700
German town village .....	3 716	3 142	2.94	6.4	2 838	78	1 479	1 145	122	12	2	79 900	96 700	117 500
Menomonee Falls village .....	7 815	7 500	2.88	6.4	7 034	53	5 293	1 378	229	72	9	75 700	87 600	99 500
Mequon city .....	5 713	5 479	2.93	7.5	5 016	26	984	1 673	1 007	829	497	107 200	144 700	207 700
Milwaukee city (pt.) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oconomowoc city .....	2 697	2 494	2.85	6.5	2 356	95	1 705	381	108	47	20	66 500	82 200	99 100
Sheboygan city .....	12 142	10 415	2.65	6.1	9 899	4 142	5 382	274	69	27	5	43 000	53 500	67 600
Watertown city .....	4 321	4 058	2.77	6.2	3 845	1 351	2 359	119	12	4	—	45 800	56 300	70 200
West Bend city .....	5 469	4 855	2.96	6.3	4 610	272	3 774	466	72	23	3	62 500	73 100	90 400

Table 10. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent									
	Total	1 unit, detached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Contract rent								With meals included in rent
						Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)	
The State -----	606 768	150 792	2.26	4.3	560 465	146 221	343 580	61 539	6 780	2 345	245	331	425	4 229
District 1 -----	62 661	18 450	2.38	4.4	58 119	13 848	40 483	3 488	188	112	254	327	398	194
COUNTY														
Green County (pt.) -----	1 148	668	2.65	5.4	774	385	381	4	—	4	192	251	307	5
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	261	88	2.48	4.5	222	28	184	10	—	—	303	370	408	—
Kenosha County -----	14 661	3 418	2.36	4.2	13 869	2 731	9 969	1 085	36	48	270	347	424	65
Racine County -----	20 181	4 554	2.39	4.4	19 159	4 353	13 506	1 209	65	26	257	327	398	49
Rock County -----	16 641	6 177	2.36	4.5	15 416	4 431	10 627	334	14	10	236	303	370	42
Walworth County -----	9 153	3 324	2.37	4.4	8 118	1 881	5 468	680	65	24	258	342	418	31
Waukesha County (pt.) -----	616	221	2.36	4.6	561	39	348	166	8	—	326	420	517	2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Belait city -----	5 299	2 108	2.47	4.5	5 139	1 591	3 484	58	3	3	229	293	358	9
Caledonia town -----	1 207	326	2.23	4.4	1 101	78	830	180	8	5	328	381	460	2
Janesville city -----	7 022	1 830	2.20	4.3	6 858	1 504	5 112	232	6	4	259	327	392	25
Kenosha city -----	11 372	1 900	2.32	4.1	11 030	2 387	7 914	711	14	4	262	338	415	35
Mount Pleasant town -----	2 007	423	2.00	4.2	1 891	377	1 234	268	12	—	277	376	450	4
Pleasant Prairie village -----	503	262	2.47	4.6	429	61	261	95	10	2	306	387	499	3
Racine city -----	12 827	2 427	2.45	4.4	12 428	3 303	8 664	427	23	11	244	307	374	33
Whitewater city -----	2 277	296	2.31	3.6	2 222	693	1 182	288	47	12	218	323	425	9
District 2 -----	82 211	17 977	2.16	4.1	75 725	12 429	46 905	13 753	1 849	789	297	396	486	614
COUNTY														
Columbia County -----	4 566	1 882	2.31	4.8	3 760	1 409	2 285	63	3	—	213	279	348	6
Dane County -----	63 938	9 974	2.10	3.9	61 634	6 337	39 186	13 527	1 825	759	341	423	507	505
Dodge County (pt.) -----	684	396	2.58	5.4	459	210	243	5	—	1	201	261	325	1
Green County (pt.) -----	2 390	832	2.19	4.7	1 950	672	1 256	15	3	4	225	282	336	7
Iowa County -----	2 035	1 089	2.49	5.1	1 385	782	577	24	—	2	169	235	299	3
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	235	32	2.04	4.2	228	55	172	1	—	—	252	311	365	1
Lafayette County -----	1 614	1 062	2.69	5.6	967	675	289	2	1	—	162	213	265	5
Richland County -----	1 851	894	2.41	4.9	1 359	805	495	30	11	18	166	229	294	47
Sauk County -----	4 898	1 816	2.31	4.7	3 983	1 484	2 402	86	6	5	214	281	349	39
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Fitchburg city -----	3 903	347	1.97	4.0	3 828	74	3 035	665	49	5	390	446	490	7
Madison city -----	41 029	4 627	2.04	3.7	40 470	4 217	23 869	9 992	1 671	721	338	430	530	404
Middleton city -----	2 926	382	1.97	4.0	2 892	150	1 993	711	34	4	387	448	504	2
Monroe city -----	1 603	315	1.92	4.2	1 544	500	1 033	8	3	—	231	285	339	3
Sun Prairie city -----	2 448	476	2.37	4.4	2 361	225	1 634	489	9	4	363	433	491	58
District 3 -----	59 845	20 855	2.31	4.5	51 551	22 455	26 161	2 427	411	97	195	267	346	450
COUNTY														
Barran County -----	4 090	1 737	2.26	4.5	3 336	1 724	1 520	88	3	1	185	246	298	57
Buffala County -----	1 270	643	2.32	5.1	898	670	223	3	1	1	153	202	251	2
Chippewa County (pt.) -----	45	39	3.60	6.2	12	7	4	—	1	—	183	233	283	—
Clark County (pt.) -----	1 259	716	2.50	5.1	852	680	167	3	—	2	147	191	240	5
Crawford County -----	1 525	792	2.36	4.8	1 151	752	396	3	—	—	161	217	275	5
Dunn County -----	4 016	1 463	2.49	4.7	3 334	1 399	1 684	168	72	11	194	270	348	12
Eau Claire County (pt.) -----	11 088	2 947	2.30	4.3	10 524	3 772	6 115	546	68	23	212	284	357	34
Grant County -----	5 241	2 400	2.42	4.9	4 118	2 484	1 571	53	5	5	167	227	297	7
Jackson County -----	1 706	867	2.45	4.9	1 283	916	352	15	—	—	149	203	261	27
La Crosse County -----	13 619	3 249	2.25	4.1	13 001	4 390	7 629	786	154	42	223	290	370	134
Manroe County (pt.) -----	1 422	444	2.27	4.5	1 283	616	638	28	1	—	188	255	324	3
Pepin County -----	616	280	2.22	5.0	456	319	135	1	—	1	152	204	264	4
Pierce County -----	3 227	1 072	2.36	4.5	2 729	712	1 772	224	20	1	245	331	417	8
Polk County (pt.) -----	1 416	577	2.22	4.4	1 146	481	657	7	—	1	198	268	333	5
St. Croix County -----	4 426	1 266	2.19	4.4	3 877	876	2 427	481	84	9	260	352	456	104
Trempealeau County -----	2 562	1 157	2.19	4.7	1 994	1 471	506	16	1	—	157	202	254	35
Vernon County -----	2 317	1 206	2.29	4.9	1 557	1 186	365	5	1	—	143	196	248	8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Eau Claire city (pt.) -----	8 801	1 963	2.27	4.2	8 599	3 153	4 882	480	62	22	210	283	360	27
La Crosse city -----	10 073	2 105	2.24	4.0	9 821	3 482	5 537	613	150	39	219	286	365	129
Menomonie city -----	2 393	529	2.42	4.3	2 318	717	1 359	162	71	9	227	297	381	9
Onalaska city -----	1 366	291	2.25	4.3	1 332	206	1 019	106	1	—	283	354	404	4
River Falls city -----	1 679	274	2.22	4.1	1 647	279	1 123	205	39	1	285	376	464	56
District 4 -----	83 086	10 970	2.17	4.1	80 963	12 265	51 451	15 809	1 144	294	298	385	483	689
COUNTY														
Milwaukee County (pt.) -----	70 578	8 948	2.17	4.1	68 860	11 263	46 208	10 515	728	146	287	371	460	250
Woukesha County (pt.) -----	12 508	2 022	2.16	4.1	12 103	1 002	5 243	5 294	416	148	389	493	588	439
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Cudahy city -----	3 056	361	2.17	4.0	2 967	570	2 071	320	4	2	270	346	422	8
Franklin city -----	1 770	373	2.17	4.3	1 682	177	595	866	38	6	417	511	579	1
Greendale village -----	1 591	311	2.16	4.2	1 565	212	683	592	24	54	363	466	551	60
Greenfield city -----	5 176	413	1.83	3.8	5 073	332	2 519	2 136	75	11	414	484	562	7
Milwaukee city (pt.) -----	38 460	5 398	2.35	4.2	37 547	7 645	25 996	3 514	330	62	265	338	416	145
Muskego city -----	846	260	2.40	4.3	775	33	256	346	102	38	435	545	648	158
New Berlin city -----	1 798	301	2.01	4.3	1 705	22	346	1 234	60	43	510	575	645	36
Oak Creek city -----	2 427	294	2.13	4.1	2 339	332	1 192	801	13	1	385	462	556	4
South Milwaukee city -----	3 195	355	2.09	4.0	3 114	505	2 276	328	3	2	293	375	457	5
Waukesha city -----	9 460	1 220	2.15	4.0	9 290	908	4 436	3 644	243	59	373	469	568	244
West Allis city -----	10 879	1 064	1.89	3.9	10 629	1 200	7 969	1 417	37	6	323	391	465	18
District 5 -----	108 249	15 906	2.35	4.3	105 740	19 743	68 808	14 423	2 137	629	273	358	449	1 407



Table 10. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent									
	Total	1 unit, detached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Contract rent								With meals included in rent
						Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)	
District 5—Con. <b>COUNTY</b>														
Milwaukee County (pt.)	108 249	15 906	2.35	4.3	105 740	19 743	68 808	14 423	2 137	629	273	358	449	1 407
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Brown Deer village	1 293	134	1.71	3.9	1 263	106	491	562	95	9	455	511	613	1
Glendale city	1 397	213	1.83	4.0	1 350	132	450	474	175	119	401	534	724	79
Milwaukee city (pt.)	94 398	14 388	2.44	4.3	92 311	18 736	62 474	9 790	974	337	265	343	427	1 110
Shorewood village	3 454	141	1.69	4.3	3 397	351	1 689	1 199	148	10	384	450	590	10
Wauwatosa city	6 214	696	1.78	4.3	6 022	398	3 378	1 668	492	86	379	460	571	205
Whitefish Bay village	871	248	2.00	4.5	824	14	301	426	74	9	469	553	598	1
District 6	53 956	16 914	2.23	4.5	47 991	18 724	27 682	1 381	137	67	208	279	350	331
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Adams County	1 113	616	2.49	4.8	819	475	337	7	—	—	182	235	300	—
Brown County (pt.)	59	40	2.56	6.0	29	17	12	—	—	—	195	236	323	—
Calumet County (pt.)	2 223	669	2.25	4.7	1 936	864	1 028	38	2	4	194	268	350	7
Fond du Lac County (pt.)	9 177	2 613	2.22	4.6	8 257	2 719	5 328	199	5	6	222	298	370	21
Green Lake County	1 790	816	2.32	5.0	1 406	813	574	13	—	6	171	231	293	2
Juneau County	1 990	948	2.40	4.9	1 591	997	585	6	2	1	162	224	282	5
Manitowac County (pt.)	7 849	1 867	2.15	4.5	7 168	4 247	2 814	95	7	5	177	232	294	74
Marquette County	938	561	2.54	5.2	647	391	255	1	—	—	172	228	282	3
Monroe County (pt.)	2 151	957	2.45	4.8	1 617	825	772	20	—	—	172	247	314	5
Outagamie County (pt.)	1 397	367	2.16	4.2	1 349	274	1 035	40	—	—	259	306	370	2
Sheboygan County (pt.)	1 900	572	2.27	4.7	1 644	579	994	61	8	2	221	283	357	9
Waukegan County	4 076	1 630	2.20	4.6	3 480	1 740	1 727	8	1	4	190	250	309	11
Winnebago County	1 500	876	2.38	4.9	1 118	724	357	33	3	1	165	221	277	32
Winnebago County	17 793	4 382	2.16	4.3	16 930	4 059	11 864	860	109	38	253	318	379	160
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Appleton city (pt.)	810	96	1.96	4.0	795	25	609	108	41	12	341	378	443	117
Fond du Lac city	5 495	1 001	2.08	4.2	5 324	1 478	3 691	149	3	3	236	320	387	10
Grand Chute town (pt.)	24	16	2.42	4.9	21	3	17	1	—	—	264	297	396	—
Manitowac city	4 474	697	2.01	4.2	4 309	2 422	1 804	78	3	2	182	237	300	67
Menosha city	2 262	429	2.10	4.1	2 213	482	1 705	25	1	—	257	308	361	2
Menosha town	1 582	312	1.98	4.2	1 546	140	1 276	120	9	1	311	359	398	3
Neenah city	2 966	679	2.14	4.2	2 893	600	2 185	101	5	2	259	314	372	5
Oshkosh city	9 015	1 928	2.17	4.3	8 755	2 329	5 869	484	53	20	243	315	380	33
Two Rivers city	1 470	349	2.22	4.4	1 395	898	488	7	1	1	170	222	282	3
District 7	51 979	19 660	2.25	4.4	44 886	21 137	22 380	1 216	111	42	184	258	330	161
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Ashland County	1 839	703	2.14	4.4	1 608	1 021	584	2	—	1	152	217	280	1
Bayfield County	1 168	648	2.25	4.6	843	591	249	3	—	—	144	206	266	9
Burnett County	1 010	639	2.38	4.6	701	490	201	9	1	—	136	205	266	1
Chippewa County (pt.)	4 869	1 746	2.29	4.5	4 207	2 133	2 003	64	6	1	178	248	317	26
Clark County (pt.)	1 123	570	2.35	4.9	821	654	161	4	1	1	151	197	242	1
Douglas County	4 984	1 527	2.11	4.3	4 532	2 504	1 968	57	1	2	169	237	300	8
Eau Claire County (pt.)	32	23	3.00	5.2	14	10	4	—	—	—	144	213	256	—
Iron County	541	217	1.86	4.3	462	401	60	1	—	—	126	171	221	1
Lincoln County	2 408	884	2.22	4.4	2 092	1 330	752	8	2	—	169	222	280	7
Marathon County	10 493	3 326	2.32	4.5	9 470	2 845	6 051	548	22	4	232	301	371	32
Oneida County (pt.)	1 604	615	2.10	4.2	1 483	676	799	8	—	—	196	259	310	2
Polk County (pt.)	1 475	691	2.20	4.4	1 108	605	492	9	—	2	177	239	297	11
Portage County	6 322	1 834	2.31	4.4	5 768	1 694	3 663	326	59	26	228	309	386	11
Price County	1 232	607	2.13	4.5	945	595	323	15	12	—	166	223	284	25
Rusk County	1 424	749	2.41	4.6	1 068	748	279	41	—	—	158	205	265	7
Sawyer County	1 400	910	2.51	4.5	1 054	748	302	3	—	1	102	183	263	1
Taylor County	1 415	607	2.31	4.7	1 063	676	380	5	1	1	166	220	280	3
Washburn County	1 294	712	2.22	4.4	972	637	330	5	—	—	157	219	275	1
Wood County	7 346	2 652	2.18	4.4	6 675	2 779	3 779	108	6	3	202	272	339	14
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Chippewa Falls city	2 103	331	1.97	4.1	2 038	883	1 102	49	4	—	191	266	334	17
Eau Claire city (pt.)	179	72	3.42	4.9	174	55	117	1	1	—	209	308	339	1
Marshfield city	2 913	547	1.89	4.0	2 825	1 168	1 590	64	1	2	202	275	341	6
Stevens Point city	3 992	855	2.29	4.3	3 884	959	2 592	250	58	25	251	319	395	6
Superior city	4 269	1 063	2.07	4.2	4 105	2 251	1 796	55	1	2	168	238	302	8
Wausau city	5 446	1 225	2.25	4.2	5 305	1 588	3 384	319	11	3	231	301	372	24
Weston town	1 339	256	2.18	4.3	1 296	116	1 098	82	—	—	297	339	387	1
Wisconsin Rapids city	2 653	1 032	2.18	4.3	2 546	932	1 578	33	2	1	212	283	350	5
District 8	55 957	17 700	2.20	4.3	50 786	16 513	32 006	2 086	102	79	222	297	371	188
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Brown County (pt.)	24 798	5 577	2.12	4.1	23 968	5 149	17 493	1 247	39	40	259	324	389	83
Calumet County (pt.)	291	63	2.61	4.4	288	35	236	17	—	—	305	341	390	1
Door County	2 266	988	2.17	4.7	1 804	769	942	64	20	9	202	269	335	30
Florence County	301	149	2.35	4.5	241	154	83	3	—	1	150	223	283	—
Forest County	760	448	2.48	4.7	582	477	103	2	—	—	129	183	236	4
Kewaunee County	1 296	565	2.24	5.0	1 004	745	249	6	2	2	158	204	253	8
Langlade County	1 701	773	2.24	4.7	1 394	863	521	8	2	—	172	227	279	3
Manitowac County (pt.)	15	12	2.60	6.0	9	2	7	—	—	—	256	306	334	—
Marinette County	3 509	1 474	2.21	4.5	2 923	1 865	1 033	17	5	3	163	221	279	4
Menominee County	384	310	3.91	5.1	363	334	29	—	—	—	100	103	173	2
Oconto County	2 079	1 009	2.30	4.8	1 594	1 053	530	10	—	1	163	217	273	3
Oneida County (pt.)	1 258	768	2.21	4.5	964	445	506	10	1	2	201	258	314	1
Outagamie County (pt.)	12 623	3 086	2.19	4.3	11 922	2 394	8 794	685	31	18	264	329	392	38
Shawano County	3 161	1 496	2.33	4.8	2 517	1 508	997	8	1	3	166	229	289	7
Vilas County	1 515	982	2.39	4.5	1 213	720	483	9	1	—	133	222	298	4

Table 10. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent									
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Contract rent								With meals included in rent
						Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)	
District 8—Con. <b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Alouez village .....	699	260	2.06	4.5	661	56	517	85	1	2	328	383	458	—
Appleton city (pt.) .....	7 557	1 641	2.15	4.2	7 365	1 158	5 822	366	15	4	275	335	392	32
Ashwaukeon village .....	2 366	397	1.96	3.8	2 342	184	1 920	206	9	23	293	354	428	37
Oe Pere city .....	1 872	388	2.10	4.1	1 823	444	1 210	157	4	8	253	356	425	1
Grand Chute town (pt.) .....	2 021	279	1.95	4.1	1 985	151	1 495	312	15	12	332	389	446	3
Green Bay city .....	16 673	3 381	2.12	4.0	16 351	3 874	11 794	660	17	6	253	314	379	37
Koukouno city .....	1 266	313	2.24	4.2	1 229	403	821	4	—	1	224	290	342	2
Marquette city .....	1 508	387	2.00	4.4	1 443	845	582	11	3	2	161	227	290	3
District 9 .....	48 824	12 360	2.27	4.5	44 704	9 107	27 704	6 956	701	236	269	361	459	195
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Dodge County (pt.) .....	6 537	2 047	2.31	4.7	5 671	1 891	3 674	94	6	6	224	292	367	20
Fond du Lac County (pt.) .....	40	23	3.10	5.5	26	6	20	—	—	—	253	294	339	—
Jefferson County (pt.) .....	6 559	2 051	2.35	4.7	5 708	1 635	3 881	182	8	2	234	306	372	16
Ozaukee County .....	6 579	1 498	2.25	4.5	6 119	612	3 440	1 934	101	32	344	431	541	9
Sheboygan County (pt.) .....	9 576	1 620	2.21	4.4	9 125	2 967	5 844	260	25	29	227	291	357	75
Washington County .....	8 594	2 017	2.34	4.5	7 925	1 038	5 776	1 058	38	15	313	390	462	14
Waukesha County (pt.) .....	10 939	3 104	2.22	4.5	10 130	958	5 069	3 428	523	152	378	470	572	61
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Beaver Dam city .....	2 112	435	2.02	4.4	2 025	585	1 409	28	3	—	236	304	378	3
Brookfield city .....	1 010	351	2.32	5.2	926	17	169	388	268	84	522	668	862	4
Fort Atkinson city .....	1 318	258	2.09	4.2	1 280	362	878	39	—	1	233	305	367	4
German town village .....	1 215	189	2.25	4.4	1 166	63	625	449	24	5	441	486	539	1
Menomonee Falls village .....	2 002	372	2.04	4.1	1 881	156	1 097	588	15	25	369	443	528	27
Mequon city .....	538	294	2.47	5.4	403	66	126	137	54	20	339	509	708	1
Milwaukee city (pt.) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oconomowoc city .....	1 497	310	2.04	4.2	1 453	195	865	379	13	1	337	431	509	3
Sheboygan city .....	7 561	958	2.18	4.3	7 380	2 453	4 654	222	23	28	226	290	359	71
Watertown city .....	2 506	575	2.33	4.5	2 393	649	1 676	65	2	1	241	313	390	8
West Bend city .....	3 217	423	2.28	4.3	3 143	410	2 470	258	2	3	320	391	444	4



Table 11. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
<b>The State</b> .....	<b>1 822 118</b>	<b>1 712 217</b>	<b>75 441</b>	<b>11 515</b>	<b>12 284</b>	<b>10 661</b>	<b>24 165</b>	<b>1 699 718</b>	<b>74 805</b>	<b>11 204</b>	<b>11 993</b>	<b>233</b>
District 1 .....	198 940	186 404	9 012	551	791	2 182	4 676	184 050	8 902	524	765	23
<b>COUNTY</b>												
Green County (pt.) .....	4 277	4 263	4	4	4	2	12	4 255	3	4	3	—
Jefferson County (pt.) .....	761	734	6	—	12	9	23	720	6	—	12	—
Kenosha County .....	47 029	44 534	1 519	173	185	618	1 371	43 812	1 500	164	178	4
Racine County .....	63 736	56 914	5 284	173	245	1 120	2 338	55 779	5 209	157	240	13
Rock County .....	52 252	49 671	2 063	135	215	168	414	49 447	2 050	134	205	2
Walworth County .....	27 620	27 042	130	60	125	263	497	26 810	128	59	122	4
Waukesha County (pt.) .....	3 265	3 246	6	6	5	2	21	3 227	6	6	5	—
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>												
Belait city .....	13 307	11 295	1 790	45	98	79	152	11 234	1 781	45	95	—
Caledonia town .....	7 058	6 841	112	19	48	38	114	6 765	111	19	48	1
Janesville city .....	20 388	20 123	80	45	98	42	151	20 023	76	44	92	2
Kenosha city .....	29 919	27 648	1 471	114	122	564	1 162	27 081	1 452	105	116	3
Mount Pleasant town .....	7 708	7 256	329	11	43	69	187	7 142	324	11	43	1
Pleasant Prairie village .....	4 196	4 123	20	16	25	12	63	4 073	20	16	24	—
Racine city .....	31 767	25 828	4 803	107	113	916	1 787	25 033	4 734	93	109	11
Whitewater city .....	3 631	3 482	44	8	71	26	64	3 444	44	8	71	—
District 2 .....	208 577	201 243	3 313	558	2 855	608	1 848	200 079	3 257	541	2 818	34
<b>COUNTY</b>												
Columbia County .....	16 868	16 764	16	37	27	24	78	16 712	16	37	25	—
Oane County .....	142 786	135 772	3 264	410	2 795	545	1 647	134 746	3 208	394	2 762	29
Oodage County (pt.) .....	3 287	3 262	9	5	1	10	24	3 248	9	5	1	—
Green County (pt.) .....	7 264	7 241	3	9	10	1	13	7 229	3	9	10	—
Iowa County .....	7 406	7 390	3	8	3	2	13	7 378	3	7	3	2
Jefferson County (pt.) .....	794	790	—	—	—	4	8	786	—	—	—	—
Lafayette County .....	5 876	5 863	2	7	3	1	8	5 858	2	7	1	—
Richland County .....	6 593	6 577	4	4	4	4	11	6 569	4	4	4	1
Sauk County .....	17 703	17 584	12	78	12	17	46	17 553	12	78	12	2
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>												
Fitchburg city .....	6 399	6 080	198	16	78	27	80	6 032	193	16	76	2
Madison city .....	77 361	71 684	2 547	264	2 474	392	1 210	70 931	2 502	252	2 446	20
Middleton city .....	5 692	5 563	52	10	52	15	37	5 542	51	10	52	—
Monroe city .....	4 405	4 387	3	5	9	1	7	4 381	3	5	9	—
Sun Prairie city .....	5 605	5 530	30	13	20	12	39	5 501	30	13	20	2
District 3 .....	197 728	195 505	297	671	1 119	136	597	195 096	283	657	1 085	10
<b>COUNTY</b>												
Barron County .....	15 435	15 343	6	58	14	14	37	15 320	6	58	14	—
Buffalo County .....	5 123	5 112	1	5	2	3	10	5 105	1	5	2	—
Chippewa County (pt.) .....	280	280	—	—	—	—	—	280	—	—	—	—
Clark County (pt.) .....	6 250	6 211	6	23	3	7	21	6 197	6	23	3	—
Crawford County .....	5 914	5 893	5	5	7	4	16	5 881	5	5	7	—
Ounn County .....	12 250	12 034	51	31	121	13	36	12 012	51	30	120	1
Eau Claire County (pt.) .....	30 985	30 414	43	125	380	23	101	30 342	42	123	374	3
Grant County .....	17 169	17 080	17	24	41	7	44	17 046	17	22	40	—
Jackson County .....	6 253	6 042	4	196	5	6	15	6 034	4	195	5	—
La Crosse County .....	36 662	35 954	98	105	476	29	162	35 853	90	102	451	4
Monroe County (pt.) .....	4 755	4 706	29	8	8	4	18	4 696	26	6	8	1
Pepin County .....	2 612	2 604	—	5	1	—	4	2 601	—	5	1	—
Pierce County .....	11 011	10 937	18	20	25	11	45	10 908	16	18	24	—
Polk County (pt.) .....	6 171	6 150	2	16	2	1	14	6 138	2	15	2	—
St. Croix County .....	17 638	17 569	11	32	20	6	35	17 540	11	32	20	—
Trempealeau County .....	9 495	9 475	4	6	7	3	16	9 462	4	6	7	—
Vernon County .....	9 725	9 701	2	12	7	3	23	9 681	2	12	7	—
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>												
Eau Claire city (pt.) .....	20 561	20 047	39	100	358	17	76	19 995	38	98	352	2
La Crosse city .....	19 970	19 367	76	70	441	16	113	19 301	68	68	417	3
Menomonie city .....	4 323	4 152	8	13	99	9	21	4 141	50	12	98	1
Onalaska city .....	4 241	4 213	8	8	10	2	11	4 203	8	8	10	1
River Falls city .....	3 426	3 386	12	7	16	5	13	3 379	12	7	15	—
District 4 .....	210 102	201 615	1 107	1 267	1 622	4 491	9 030	197 222	1 049	1 194	1 569	38
<b>COUNTY</b>												
Milwaukee County (pt.) .....	165 189	157 649	989	1 195	1 333	4 023	7 906	153 899	937	1 127	1 287	33
Waukesha County (pt.) .....	44 913	43 966	118	72	289	468	1 124	43 323	112	67	282	5
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>												
Cudahy city .....	7 440	7 333	28	26	24	29	122	7 241	28	26	23	—
Franklin city .....	7 434	7 318	25	26	43	22	87	7 255	25	25	42	—
Greendale village .....	5 575	5 481	7	8	68	11	37	5 457	7	8	66	—
Greenfield city .....	13 785	13 531	55	33	92	74	187	13 417	54	32	92	3
Milwaukee city (pt.) .....	79 939	73 803	713	897	856	3 670	6 756	70 835	665	838	817	28
Muskego city .....	5 563	5 539	3	8	5	8	33	5 513	3	8	5	1
New Berlin city .....	11 695	11 553	20	22	85	15	78	11 493	19	21	83	—
Oak Creek city .....	7 081	6 906	54	31	37	53	167	6 792	54	31	37	—
South Milwaukee city .....	8 221	8 105	18	28	31	39	114	8 031	18	27	30	1
Waukesha city .....	21 235	20 507	80	34	187	427	954	19 990	76	30	182	3
West Allis city .....	26 797	26 435	51	100	131	80	287	26 237	49	94	130	—
District 5 .....	207 859	141 957	60 708	827	2 479	1 888	4 086	140 183	60 326	765	2 420	79

Table 11. **Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 5—Con. <b>COUNTY</b>												
Milwaukee County (pt.) .....	207 859	141 957	60 708	827	2 479	1 888	4 086	140 183	60 326	765	2 420	79
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>												
Brown Deer village .....	4 838	4 483	285	4	55	11	32	4 463	284	3	55	1
Glendale city .....	5 513	5 165	237	7	90	14	42	5 137	236	7	90	1
Milwaukee city (pt.) .....	160 601	96 137	59 903	777	1 980	1 804	3 743	94 617	59 525	716	1 926	74
Shorewood village .....	6 540	6 358	89	8	73	12	65	6 305	88	8	73	1
Wauwatosa city .....	19 848	19 528	101	26	156	37	137	19 431	100	26	153	1
Whitefish Bay village .....	5 447	5 359	24	1	56	7	37	5 329	24	1	55	1
District 6 .....	201 139	198 978	239	745	758	419	1 134	198 293	237	725	738	12
<b>COUNTY</b>												
Adams County .....	5 972	5 931	10	16	7	8	31	5 908	10	16	7	—
Brown County (pt.) .....	469	466	—	3	—	—	—	466	—	3	—	—
Columet County (pt.) .....	10 649	10 569	2	44	27	7	28	10 550	2	42	27	—
Fond du Lac County (pt.) .....	32 381	32 067	39	98	87	90	249	31 912	39	96	84	1
Green Lake County .....	7 189	7 123	6	15	19	26	55	7 092	6	14	19	3
Juneau County .....	8 265	8 176	10	50	14	15	33	8 160	10	48	14	—
Monitowoc County (pt.) .....	29 880	29 510	28	112	179	51	158	29 410	27	109	174	2
Marquette County .....	4 831	4 786	8	19	5	13	34	4 767	8	17	5	—
Monroe County (pt.) .....	8 389	8 276	9	75	18	11	32	8 259	9	74	15	—
Outagamie County (pt.) .....	6 789	6 746	—	25	12	6	19	6 734	—	24	12	—
Sheboygan County (pt.) .....	8 456	8 416	5	16	11	8	27	8 401	4	13	11	—
Waupaca County .....	17 037	16 928	5	42	16	46	97	16 876	5	42	16	1
Wausara County .....	7 616	7 542	10	19	8	37	94	7 486	10	19	7	—
Winnebago County .....	53 216	52 442	107	211	355	101	277	52 272	107	208	347	5
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>												
Appleton city (pt.) .....	2 228	2 190	3	13	16	6	14	2 183	3	12	16	—
Fond du Lac city .....	14 637	14 418	22	63	65	69	166	14 324	22	61	64	—
Grand Chute town (pt.) .....	129	129	—	—	—	—	—	129	—	—	—	—
Monitowoc city .....	13 144	12 882	20	62	143	37	108	12 817	19	61	138	1
Menasha city .....	5 980	5 892	3	45	27	13	34	5 873	3	44	26	—
Menasha town .....	5 351	5 289	8	18	27	9	26	5 274	8	18	25	—
Neenah city .....	9 024	8 891	15	43	47	28	57	8 862	15	43	45	2
Oshkosh city .....	20 957	20 535	72	79	233	38	124	20 450	72	79	230	2
Two Rivers city .....	5 164	5 098	6	26	24	10	27	5 082	6	24	24	1
District 7 .....	202 076	198 369	168	2 500	854	185	592	198 004	167	2 471	828	14
<b>COUNTY</b>												
Ashland County .....	6 255	5 768	5	469	12	1	15	5 757	4	467	12	—
Bayfield County .....	5 515	5 139	4	368	2	2	16	5 130	4	363	2	—
Burnett County .....	5 242	5 056	5	176	3	2	2	5 054	5	176	3	2
Chippewa County (pt.) .....	18 797	18 685	11	41	48	12	43	18 656	11	39	47	1
Clark County (pt.) .....	4 959	4 942	3	2	5	7	10	4 939	3	2	5	—
O Douglas County .....	16 374	16 024	39	259	39	13	48	15 990	39	259	37	1
Eau Claire County (pt.) .....	297	296	—	1	—	—	—	296	—	1	—	—
Iron County .....	2 602	2 589	1	10	—	2	4	2 587	1	10	—	—
Lincoln County .....	10 159	10 113	5	27	11	3	21	10 097	5	25	11	—
Marathon County .....	41 547	40 983	21	124	399	20	96	40 921	21	122	386	1
Oneida County (pt.) .....	5 201	5 161	5	26	6	3	8	5 155	5	26	5	2
Polk County (pt.) .....	6 885	6 815	1	67	1	16	6	6 802	1	65	1	—
Portage County .....	21 306	20 977	36	73	161	59	143	20 897	36	70	157	3
Price County .....	6 054	6 019	1	27	3	4	15	6 008	1	27	3	—
Rusk County .....	5 693	5 638	4	20	20	11	19	5 629	4	20	20	1
Sawyer County .....	5 569	4 917	1	642	5	4	19	4 907	1	637	5	—
Taylor County .....	6 692	6 670	—	9	9	4	13	6 661	—	9	8	1
Washburn County .....	5 456	5 404	10	36	5	11	11	5 394	10	36	5	—
Wood County .....	27 473	27 173	16	123	125	36	93	27 124	16	117	121	2
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>												
Chippewa Falls city .....	5 102	5 064	7	14	13	4	13	5 055	7	14	12	1
Eau Claire city (pt.) .....	557	536	—	1	20	—	1	535	—	1	20	—
Marshfield city .....	7 794	7 732	6	6	42	8	29	7 712	6	6	41	—
Stevens Point city .....	8 245	8 023	29	40	136	17	45	7 998	29	39	134	—
Superior city .....	11 001	10 711	33	209	37	11	41	10 682	33	209	35	1
Wausou city .....	14 718	14 282	11	67	349	9	53	14 253	11	65	336	—
Weston town .....	4 123	4 080	3	21	15	4	11	4 072	3	21	15	1
Wisconsin Rapids city .....	7 549	7 430	5	47	51	16	31	7 418	5	44	50	1
District 8 .....	202 772	197 268	259	4 072	868	305	814	196 832	250	4 015	852	9
<b>COUNTY</b>												
Brown County (pt.) .....	71 811	69 871	177	1 140	474	149	382	69 685	172	1 101	468	3
Columet County (pt.) .....	1 123	1 103	4	5	10	1	4	1 100	4	5	10	—
Door County .....	10 066	9 982	5	57	11	11	33	9 962	5	55	11	—
Florence County .....	1 755	1 747	1	6	1	—	1	1 746	1	6	1	—
Forest County .....	3 290	3 066	6	215	2	1	7	3 060	6	214	2	1
Kewaunee County .....	6 756	6 732	6	11	2	5	18	6 720	6	10	2	—
Langlade County .....	7 563	7 509	2	42	4	6	24	7 490	2	42	4	1
Manitowac County (pt.) .....	232	232	—	—	—	—	—	232	—	—	—	—
Marinette County .....	15 542	15 469	2	47	16	8	34	15 443	2	46	16	1
Menominee County .....	1 079	1 082	—	896	—	1	9	1 082	—	888	—	—
Oconto County .....	11 283	11 213	2	57	3	8	23	11 198	2	57	3	—
Oneida County (pt.) .....	7 465	7 429	1	26	6	3	12	7 421	1	26	5	—
Outagamie County (pt.) .....	43 738	42 699	45	566	325	103	226	42 587	41	564	317	3
Shawano County .....	13 775	13 206	3	549	10	7	27	13 189	3	546	10	—
Vilas County .....	7 294	6 828	5	455	4	2	14	6 817	5	455	3	—



Table 11. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 8—Con.												
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Allaueez village .....	4 976	4 923	11	17	21	4	17	4 912	11	16	20	—
Appletan city (pt.) .....	22 590	22 158	36	80	267	49	119	22 094	35	79	260	3
Ashwaubenon village .....	6 080	5 971	20	59	26	4	16	5 960	20	58	26	—
Oe Pere city .....	5 774	5 706	7	46	9	6	18	5 695	7	46	8	—
Grand Chute town (pt.) .....	5 336	5 262	11	20	28	15	30	5 250	8	20	28	—
Green Bay city .....	38 383	37 009	127	715	410	122	282	36 884	122	687	406	2
Kaukauna city .....	4 365	4 297	1	31	34	2	9	4 291	1	31	33	—
Marinette city .....	4 833	4 806	2	13	6	6	12	4 800	2	13	6	—
District 9 .....	192 925	190 878	338	324	938	447	1 388	189 959	334	312	918	14
COUNTY												
Dodge County (pt.) .....	23 566	23 403	12	45	36	70	168	23 309	11	42	35	1
Fond du Lac County (pt.) .....	263	262	1	—	—	—	—	262	1	—	—	—
Jefferson County (pt.) .....	22 464	22 262	26	46	41	89	235	22 114	26	45	40	4
Ozaukee County .....	25 707	25 416	140	39	88	24	128	25 317	139	36	86	1
Sheboygan County (pt.) .....	30 136	29 528	28	75	357	148	386	29 304	28	70	344	4
Washington County .....	32 977	32 780	35	44	71	47	171	32 657	35	44	68	2
Waukesha County (pt.) .....	57 812	57 227	96	75	345	69	300	56 996	94	75	345	2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Beaver Dam city .....	5 751	5 701	3	8	17	22	40	5 683	3	8	17	—
Brookfield city .....	11 939	11 660	40	10	216	13	64	11 608	40	10	216	1
Fort Atkinson city .....	3 987	3 952	3	8	12	12	24	3 940	3	8	12	—
German town village .....	4 931	4 894	15	3	16	3	17	4 879	15	3	16	1
Menomonee Falls village .....	9 817	9 732	19	21	34	11	40	9 704	18	21	34	—
Mequon city .....	6 251	6 075	123	4	46	3	40	6 040	122	4	45	—
Milwaukee city (pt.) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oconomowoc city .....	4 194	4 176	3	4	5	6	21	4 162	2	4	5	—
Sheboygan city .....	19 703	19 141	23	57	349	133	330	18 956	23	53	337	4
Watertown city .....	6 827	6 761	6	19	18	23	60	6 725	6	19	17	—
West Bend city .....	8 686	8 614	8	21	22	21	60	8 574	8	21	22	1

Table 12. **Selected Housing and Household Characteristics and Land Area for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All housing units		Occupied housing units with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder				Households with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder				Land area		
	Total	Occupied	Owner occupied		Renter occupied		Family households			Nonfamily households		Square kilo- meters	Square miles
			Total	Mean value (dollars), specified owner	Total	Mean con- tract rent (dollars), specified renter paying cash rent	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone		
District 2	221 842	208 577	183	75 000	375	373	345	226	92	213	120	13 851.7	5 348.2
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All areas	44	32	—	—	28	114	18	7	8	10	10	.5	.2
Wisconsin Winnebago Reservation and Trust Lands, WI (pt.)	44	32	—	—	28	114	18	7	8	10	10	.5	.2
District 3	216 730	197 728	273	42 800	398	229	504	282	172	167	117	27 554.2	10 638.7
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All areas	150	113	38	14 300	61	99	78	31	29	21	19	6.9	2.6
St. Croix Reservation, WI (pt.)	18	14	7	33 300	7	78	12	4	6	2	2	.4	.2
Wisconsin Winnebago Reservation and Trust Lands, WI (pt.)	132	99	31	10 900	54	101	66	27	23	19	17	6.5	2.5
District 6	232 394	201 139	360	49 900	385	271	536	353	144	209	163	17 398.5	6 717.6
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All areas	63	53	12	22 800	11	148	19	4	13	4	4	3.6	1.4
Wisconsin Winnebago Reservation and Trust Lands, WI (pt.)	63	53	12	22 800	11	148	19	4	13	4	4	3.6	1.4
District 7	257 014	202 076	1 156	40 500	1 344	174	1 862	1 000	700	638	482	43 312.7	16 723.0
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All areas	2 779	1 549	515	40 100	644	98	896	407	391	263	213	899.2	347.2
Bad River Reservation, WI	465	349	159	32 300	126	96	212	92	99	73	62	497.4	192.0
Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation and Trust Lands, WI	1 791	796	199	46 700	324	90	411	178	187	112	95	277.2	107.0
Lac du Flambeau Reservation, WI (pt.)	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57.1	22.0
Red Cliff Reservation and Trust Lands, WI	343	259	118	38 100	98	104	172	95	56	44	32	58.9	22.7
St. Croix Reservation, WI (pt.)	145	133	36	40 700	88	137	91	42	41	33	23	7.1	2.8
Wisconsin Winnebago Reservation and Trust Lands, WI (pt.)	16	12	3	22 500	8	82	10	—	8	1	1	1.6	.6
District 8	269 817	202 772	1 911	46 100	2 161	202	3 193	1 624	1 203	879	676	25 498.0	9 844.8
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All areas	10 105	7 919	1 258	44 700	1 029	129	1 866	901	704	421	332	1 555.7	600.7
Lac du Flambeau Reservation, WI (pt.)	2 574	869	146	43 600	282	104	341	146	131	87	64	222.2	85.8
Menominee Reservation, WI	1 176	901	475	40 900	349	120	699	311	293	125	95	921.7	355.9
Oneida (West) Reservation, WI	5 910	5 761	449	52 200	258	177	577	324	193	130	110	264.9	102.3
Potawatami (Wisconsin) Reservation and Trust Lands, WI	84	75	55	18 500	16	67	56	19	22	15	10	48.6	18.8
Sokaagan Chippewa Community and Trust Lands, WI	123	108	15	33 800	78	89	68	27	29	25	19	7.4	2.9
Stockbridge Reservation, WI	228	197	112	33 700	44	150	119	69	35	37	32	90.1	34.8
Wisconsin Winnebago Reservation and Trust Lands, WI (pt.)	10	8	6	27 500	2	213	6	5	1	2	2	.7	.3



Table 13. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>										
All persons	4 891 769	543 380	543 625	543 447	543 482	543 607	543 531	543 569	543 526	543 602
Urban	3 212 077	388 164	345 363	239 773	531 089	543 607	287 346	224 080	302 271	350 384
Inside urbanized area	2 464 819	316 737	244 335	137 754	531 089	543 607	136 829	101 943	244 984	207 541
Outside urbanized area	747 258	71 427	101 028	102 019	—	—	150 517	122 137	57 287	142 843
Rural	1 679 692	155 216	198 262	303 674	12 393	—	256 185	319 489	241 255	193 218
Farm	195 550	11 628	30 717	53 469	103	—	30 462	33 507	21 399	14 265
<b>ANCESTRY</b>										
All persons	4 891 769	543 380	543 625	543 447	543 482	543 607	543 531	543 569	543 526	543 602
Ancestry specified	4 636 056	509 891	507 642	514 754	522 629	509 818	517 304	517 315	514 891	521 812
Single ancestry	2 616 048	264 888	262 661	272 258	285 562	360 380	301 972	287 949	276 259	304 119
Multiple ancestry	2 020 008	245 003	244 981	242 496	237 067	149 438	215 332	229 366	238 632	217 693
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	255 713	33 489	35 983	28 693	20 853	33 789	26 227	26 254	28 635	21 790
Total ancestries reported	6 656 064	754 894	752 623	757 250	759 696	659 256	732 636	746 681	753 523	739 505
Arob	6 694	518	1 055	668	1 167	1 408	647	313	523	395
Austrian	25 454	1 933	1 886	3 979	4 133	3 785	1 907	2 254	1 894	3 683
Belgian	62 503	1 966	1 925	1 196	1 911	1 434	4 436	2 565	44 789	2 281
Canadian	4 484	520	612	409	564	450	401	507	491	530
Czech	113 165	10 276	10 697	15 575	9 456	5 931	16 547	15 246	20 372	9 065
Danish	80 791	21 394	7 027	8 638	5 916	3 716	9 405	9 872	8 930	5 893
Dutch	162 466	14 713	14 727	12 383	8 773	6 516	30 871	13 224	39 720	21 539
English	410 938	59 888	74 274	51 185	36 509	28 523	41 448	40 723	34 221	44 167
Finnish	35 118	3 567	2 036	2 226	3 668	2 233	2 351	11 668	4 257	3 112
French (except Basque)	239 348	25 422	20 596	25 581	24 574	15 939	28 535	30 398	44 959	23 344
French Canadian	56 035	4 501	3 196	5 677	6 139	3 638	7 856	8 652	11 663	4 713
German	2 632 462	263 370	282 458	293 293	275 809	188 408	365 194	295 195	299 959	368 776
Greek	14 366	2 028	1 218	616	3 030	2 622	1 118	966	838	1 930
Hungarian	25 385	3 809	1 853	1 202	5 420	4 064	1 844	1 944	1 433	3 816
Irish	612 617	80 462	89 994	72 377	65 218	51 961	65 851	58 490	63 005	65 259
Italian	146 175	30 308	13 852	8 921	27 289	20 507	8 314	10 023	9 788	17 173
Lithuanian	16 790	4 070	1 781	773	1 561	1 661	1 333	1 901	1 397	2 313
Norwegian	416 271	42 985	77 478	127 188	22 761	13 687	30 386	52 472	23 871	25 443
Polish	505 808	43 239	23 764	29 855	134 787	42 324	44 437	82 493	57 153	47 756
Portuguese	1 769	307	272	168	199	198	100	217	146	162
Romanian	2 651	247	434	213	305	669	182	166	165	270
Russian	33 272	2 913	4 873	1 407	2 998	8 965	2 429	1 980	2 046	5 661
Scotch-Irish	43 582	6 896	6 154	5 703	4 086	3 367	3 739	4 911	4 415	4 311
Scottish	58 589	8 866	9 872	6 731	5 235	4 479	5 207	5 709	5 599	6 891
Slovak	45 769	6 310	2 905	3 426	9 138	5 052	3 286	5 810	3 165	6 677
Subsaharan African	4 060	419	889	409	150	1 807	117	95	101	73
Swedish	159 216	18 386	12 974	27 710	11 964	8 477	10 562	36 504	19 283	13 356
Swiss	65 915	9 193	22 588	7 891	3 287	3 254	4 445	6 402	2 620	6 235
Ukrainian	6 783	1 000	652	572	1 090	875	583	830	530	651
United States or American	76 673	9 574	9 537	10 015	5 662	5 814	9 314	11 153	9 192	6 412
Welsh	29 895	4 306	5 476	2 731	2 959	2 578	3 581	2 366	2 014	3 884
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	2 300	196	391	72	66	1 285	83	70	98	39
Yugoslavian	18 368	2 321	895	894	6 811	1 971	778	1 171	824	2 703
Other ancestries	540 352	68 991	44 282	27 566	67 061	211 658	25 349	30 391	34 062	30 992
<b>NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP</b>										
Persons under 18 years	1 290 734	146 386	131 410	145 203	133 391	147 980	143 631	147 905	147 110	147 718
Citizen	1 280 121	145 561	130 049	143 752	131 768	146 207	142 819	146 918	146 205	146 842
Native	1 278 727	145 538	129 906	143 654	131 424	145 903	142 755	146 842	146 111	146 774
Foreign born, naturalized citizen	1 394	203	143	98	344	304	64	76	94	68
Foreign born, not a citizen	10 613	825	1 361	1 451	1 623	1 773	812	987	905	876
Persons 18 years and over	3 601 035	396 994	412 215	398 244	410 091	395 627	399 900	395 664	396 416	395 884
Citizen	3 553 712	391 394	403 520	394 834	401 186	386 749	396 986	393 161	393 516	392 366
Native	3 491 495	381 814	398 062	391 591	388 655	374 935	392 784	389 104	389 850	384 700
Foreign born, naturalized citizen	62 217	9 580	5 458	3 243	12 531	11 814	4 202	4 057	3 666	7 666
Foreign born, not a citizen	47 323	5 600	8 695	3 410	8 905	8 878	2 914	2 503	2 900	3 518
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
Families	1 284 297	144 963	135 332	139 267	144 373	131 520	145 923	146 103	146 795	150 021
With own children under 18 years	633 347	72 136	66 956	70 872	67 504	67 055	70 588	71 830	72 891	73 515
Number of own children under 18 years	1 220 566	135 979	125 828	139 008	126 150	131 029	138 143	141 548	141 098	141 783
Married-couple families	1 063 144	118 405	114 572	119 311	116 903	84 603	126 176	124 626	125 788	132 760
With own children under 18 years	504 192	55 979	54 950	58 995	53 164	37 453	59 351	59 441	60 460	64 399
Number of own children under 18 years	992 534	107 883	106 109	119 107	101 579	71 924	119 344	119 986	120 022	126 580
Female householder, no husband present	170 445	20 695	15 651	14 696	21 375	40 055	14 384	15 649	15 471	12 469
With own children under 18 years	106 230	13 189	9 629	9 453	12 008	26 859	8 723	9 674	9 802	6 893
Number of own children under 18 years	193 060	23 711	16 195	16 276	21 069	54 734	15 039	17 481	16 989	11 566
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>										
Males 15 years and over	1 833 484	201 678	211 243	204 307	205 716	189 410	206 231	204 747	203 816	206 336
Never married	549 920	57 416	72 374	62 950	60 898	75 866	56 049	56 346	54 551	53 470
Now married, except separated	1 094 224	121 829	118 431	122 431	120 782	88 645	129 639	127 792	128 692	135 983
Separated	20 741	2 450	2 534	1 809	2 455	4 087	1 872	1 919	2 029	1 586
Widowed	46 056	4 803	3 983	5 240	5 448	5 027	5 715	5 828	5 516	4 496
Divorced	122 543	15 180	13 921	11 877	16 133	15 785	12 956	12 862	13 028	10 801
Females 15 years and over	1 967 164	217 911	220 328	216 633	224 114	227 692	216 373	214 495	215 626	213 992
Never married	462 134	48 342	60 176	51 876	52 216	79 208	43 451	42 183	44 344	40 338
Now married, except separated	1 084 690	121 457	117 158	120 906	119 555	88 172	127 883	126 610	127 757	135 192
Separated	29 141	3 642	3 103	2 376	3 521	7 178	2 375	2 348	2 426	2 172
Widowed	234 493	25 207	21 956	26 673	28 075	28 167	27 493	28 255	25 653	23 014
Divorced	156 706	19 263	17 935	14 802	20 747	24 967	15 171	15 099	15 446	13 276
<b>FERTILITY</b>										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	257	317	153	210	241	425	248	266	257	183
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 419	1 518	1 149	1 575	1 239	1 353	1 527	1 609	1 470	1 419
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 044	2 051	1 827	2 188	1 868	1 915	2 171	2 223	2 134	2 057



Table 14. Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>										
All persons	4 891 769	543 380	543 625	543 447	543 482	543 607	543 531	543 569	543 526	543 602
Native	4 770 222	527 172	527 968	535 245	520 079	520 838	535 539	535 946	535 961	531 474
Born in State of residence	3 737 602	378 971	401 539	397 281	434 355	358 262	460 664	422 545	442 848	441 137
Born in a different State	1 005 199	145 377	123 331	135 741	78 924	157 826	73 069	111 284	91 430	88 217
Born abroad	27 421	2 824	3 098	2 223	6 800	4 750	1 806	2 117	1 683	2 120
Foreign born	121 547	16 208	15 657	8 202	23 403	22 769	7 992	7 623	7 565	12 128
Naturalized citizen	63 611	9 783	5 601	3 341	12 875	12 118	4 266	4 133	3 760	7 734
Not a citizen	57 936	6 425	10 056	4 861	10 528	10 651	3 726	3 490	3 805	4 394
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>										
Persons 5 years and over	4 531 134	502 064	505 114	504 311	504 557	497 867	505 096	504 737	502 950	504 438
Speak a language other than English	263 638	31 838	27 098	22 131	50 249	40 736	22 177	23 365	20 871	25 173
Do not speak English "very well"	93 296	11 025	8 663	8 439	19 427	14 861	7 910	7 991	7 462	7 518
Linguistically isolated	43 198	4 824	3 501	3 804	10 358	7 474	2 917	3 512	3 501	3 307
Speak Spanish	75 931	12 695	7 026	4 185	23 013	11 746	4 868	3 142	4 195	5 061
Do not speak English "very well"	28 400	5 039	2 241	1 353	9 800	4 330	1 575	1 009	1 402	1 651
Linguistically isolated	10 627	2 116	456	108	5 216	1 597	245	141	247	501
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	33 715	2 012	6 012	4 227	4 049	6 101	2 654	2 890	3 323	2 447
Do not speak English "very well"	20 812	1 095	3 174	2 925	2 557	3 608	1 775	1 805	2 438	1 435
Linguistically isolated	13 779	700	1 995	1 857	1 902	2 342	901	1 099	1 960	1 023
Linguistically isolated households	20 747	2 272	1 921	1 655	4 547	3 781	1 452	1 868	1 616	1 635
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 302 230	144 543	157 262	157 064	133 333	156 996	136 354	139 516	137 203	139 959
Preprimary school	96 874	11 633	10 741	10 149	10 158	9 251	10 511	10 145	11 274	13 012
Public school	62 230	7 411	6 788	7 455	5 554	6 123	7 061	7 445	7 475	6 918
Elementary or high school	857 736	96 951	84 181	96 879	87 932	98 987	96 272	100 226	97 702	98 606
Public school	738 236	85 461	76 843	87 563	68 903	82 894	81 742	89 322	83 953	81 555
College	347 620	35 599	62 340	50 036	35 243	48 758	29 571	29 145	28 227	28 341
Public college	287 900	30 122	58 329	47 424	24 991	31 615	25 367	26 736	22 427	20 889
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
Persons 25 years and over	3 094 226	340 763	340 399	330 175	358 755	332 649	349 340	345 444	346 488	350 213
Less than 9th grade	294 862	27 346	23 434	39 447	27 974	26 403	39 873	44 419	37 121	28 845
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	367 210	50 690	28 418	32 982	48 332	52 450	42 618	39 958	37 863	33 899
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 147 697	129 369	109 504	127 598	128 599	90 631	148 889	142 179	144 065	126 863
Same college, no degree	515 310	59 900	58 276	50 440	69 977	64 930	49 100	49 574	51 134	61 979
Associate degree	220 177	22 885	29 773	26 008	24 181	19 668	23 116	23 850	24 993	25 703
Bachelor's degree	375 603	34 537	56 592	36 168	43 821	51 004	32 945	31 251	37 638	51 647
Graduate or professional degree	173 367	16 036	34 402	17 532	15 871	27 563	12 799	14 213	13 674	21 277
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.6	77.1	84.8	78.1	78.7	76.3	76.4	75.6	78.4	82.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.7	14.8	26.7	16.3	16.6	23.6	13.1	13.2	14.8	20.8
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>										
Persons 5 years and over	4 531 134	502 064	505 114	504 311	504 557	497 867	505 096	504 737	502 950	504 438
Same house	2 594 316	284 098	254 969	290 012	287 540	250 163	312 287	312 862	300 943	301 442
Different house in the United States	1 904 114	214 830	243 280	210 750	212 297	241 517	191 126	189 487	199 921	200 906
Same county	1 136 061	131 742	136 464	110 767	149 541	168 624	109 298	109 155	118 169	102 301
Different county	768 053	83 088	106 816	99 983	62 756	72 893	81 828	80 332	81 752	98 605
Same State	460 885	39 441	60 436	59 386	39 219	31 303	57 785	48 983	53 415	70 917
Different State	307 168	43 647	46 380	40 597	23 537	41 590	24 043	31 349	28 337	27 688
Northeast	20 805	1 970	4 758	1 276	1 975	2 837	1 586	1 380	1 990	3 033
Midwest	179 134	27 749	26 039	28 856	11 403	22 375	12 807	20 038	16 214	13 653
South	59 347	8 339	8 040	5 128	5 898	10 854	5 165	4 693	5 394	5 836
West	47 882	5 589	7 543	5 337	4 261	5 524	4 485	5 238	4 739	5 166
Puerto Rico	2 205	76	228	36	1 111	721	12	10	7	4
U.S. outlying area	336	65	20	25	57	98	27	8	24	12
Elsewhere	30 163	2 995	6 617	3 488	3 552	5 368	1 644	2 370	2 055	2 074
<b>MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND TRAVEL TIME TO WORK</b>										
Workers 16 years and over	2 349 691	258 537	289 531	257 656	272 146	237 328	256 449	244 188	255 904	277 952
Car, truck, or van	2 021 065	234 008	234 573	209 522	243 180	193 983	222 302	206 611	224 234	252 652
Drive alone	1 750 791	203 889	197 465	177 628	212 172	166 011	192 960	178 873	198 736	223 057
Carpooled	270 274	30 119	37 108	31 894	31 008	27 972	29 342	27 738	25 498	29 595
Public transportation	57 711	3 183	9 680	2 165	12 043	23 324	1 968	1 338	2 332	1 678
Walked	130 136	10 258	23 124	20 287	9 990	13 153	15 086	15 223	12 402	10 613
Other means	26 612	2 782	6 076	3 095	2 180	2 089	2 655	2 892	2 635	2 208
Worked at home	114 167	8 306	16 078	22 587	4 753	4 779	14 438	18 124	14 301	10 801
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.3	19.6	18.3	17.7	19.7	19.8	16.7	16.4	16.5	19.3
<b>VETERAN STATUS AND PERIOD OF SERVICE</b>										
Civilian veterans 16 years and over	532 936	61 377	52 482	56 077	65 705	49 623	62 791	62 278	62 772	59 831
May 1975 or later service only	55 822	6 747	5 616	6 231	6 730	6 588	6 139	6 094	6 529	5 148
September 1980 or later service only	31 312	3 817	3 141	3 596	3 471	3 626	3 492	3 462	3 782	2 925
Served 2 or more years	26 056	3 162	2 697	2 962	2 894	2 867	2 826	2 943	3 192	2 513
Vietnam era, no Korean conflict	146 913	16 943	15 739	16 741	17 233	12 289	16 896	16 904	17 641	16 527
Vietnam era and Korean conflict	3 777	422	401	503	386	178	528	588	455	316
February 1955 to July 1964 only	67 885	8 210	6 832	6 775	8 178	4 976	8 182	7 811	8 090	8 831
Korean conflict, no World War II	79 011	9 021	7 887	8 218	9 990	7 013	9 396	8 742	9 051	9 693
Korean conflict and World War II	8 821	1 072	827	894	1 210	788	1 016	988	1 036	990
World War II, no Korean conflict	165 405	18 338	14 681	16 178	21 367	17 304	19 867	20 514	19 297	17 859
World War I	1 653	161	141	233	188	203	210	223	155	139
Other service	3 649	463	358	304	423	284	557	414	518	328
<b>DISABILITY</b>										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 054 048	341 644	359 414	334 966	348 051	336 817	329 271	327 076	333 658	343 151
With a mobility or self-care limitation	95 575	11 758	8 218	8 630	11 013	19 703	9 456	8 832	9 711	8 254
With a mobility limitation	51 539	7 048	4 445	4 841	6 549	9 952	4 751	5 055	4 474	4 424
In labor force	12 521	1 765	1 418	1 260	1 286	1 955	1 382	1 054	1 101	1 200
With a self-care limitation	67 577	8 093	5 755	5 905	7 420	14 563	6 848	5 980	7 165	5 848
With a work disability	223 565	26 354	21 935	24 776	25 903	31 430	23 338	26 454	23 372	20 003
In labor force	102 469	11 883	12 078	11 966	11 605	10 476	11 047	12 019	10 830	10 565
Prevented from working	100 051	12 036	7 927	10 347	11 975	18 047	10 277	11 882	10 236	7 574
No work disability	2 830 483	315 290	337 479	310 190	322 148	305 387	305 933	300 622	310 286	323 148
In labor force	2 344 581	260 126	284 640	254 800	272 082	244 643	254 499	244 669	256 406	272 516
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	604 839	63 696	57 289	69 688	68 781	63 105	74 321	76 445	70 111	61 403
With a mobility or self-care limitation	99 993	10 573	8 897	11 375	12 245	13 040	12 103	12 030	10 355	9 375
With a mobility limitation	75 477	8 006	6 638	8 594	9 358	10 269	8 670	9 372	7 930	6 640
With a self-care limitation	58 616	6 363	5 154	6 425	6 959	7 676	7 440	6 778	5 965	5 856



Table 15. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over .....	3 732 898	412 034	425 075	413 085	423 282	409 790	414 495	411 286	411 554	412 297
In labor force .....	2 522 025	280 050	305 855	276 689	290 580	263 419	273 790	265 166	274 623	291 853
Civilian labor force .....	2 517 238	279 309	305 316	276 114	289 999	262 758	273 295	264 755	274 228	291 464
Employed .....	2 386 439	262 946	294 310	261 336	276 618	241 239	260 126	248 153	259 741	281 970
Unemployed .....	130 799	16 363	11 006	14 778	13 381	21 519	13 169	16 602	14 487	9 494
Females 16 years and over .....	1 934 575	214 350	217 149	212 837	221 241	224 058	212 475	210 592	211 880	209 993
In labor force .....	1 162 646	128 454	144 597	126 942	135 443	129 465	123 758	119 493	124 709	129 785
Civilian labor force .....	1 162 129	128 396	144 538	126 808	135 384	129 391	123 723	119 471	124 681	129 737
Employed .....	1 106 032	121 570	139 950	120 927	129 559	119 177	117 854	113 038	118 409	125 548
Unemployed .....	56 097	6 826	4 588	5 881	5 825	10 214	5 869	6 433	6 272	4 189
With own children under 6 years .....	298 171	34 200	32 250	32 180	32 477	35 508	32 478	32 203	33 524	33 351
In labor force .....	199 176	22 361	23 641	22 523	21 243	20 485	22 494	21 482	22 575	22 372
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	329 065	37 931	33 371	36 946	34 680	33 724	36 675	38 276	37 711	39 751
In labor force .....	266 854	30 594	28 883	30 875	28 002	25 243	30 014	30 852	30 085	32 306
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents .....	340 561	36 532	38 669	39 565	36 331	27 185	40 026	38 849	40 934	42 470
Both parents in labor force .....	188 921	22 625	27 429	26 326	23 013	16 267	26 118	24 268	26 260	26 615
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent .....	87 500	12 010	6 800	7 275	9 385	25 380	6 547	7 530	7 631	4 942
Parent in labor force .....	52 622	7 732	4 763	4 955	5 442	11 262	4 697	5 082	4 819	3 870
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents .....	655 544	71 885	67 842	79 767	65 900	45 168	79 592	81 462	79 339	84 589
Both parents in labor force .....	485 209	52 225	53 980	60 432	48 792	31 559	58 891	59 405	57 381	62 544
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent .....	168 755	20 618	14 552	14 442	18 278	42 609	14 233	16 239	15 420	12 364
Parent in labor force .....	128 800	16 169	12 426	11 905	13 899	25 688	12 124	13 262	12 326	11 001
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	278 441	31 896	32 148	35 749	26 770	31 518	29 389	31 214	29 814	29 943
Not enrolled in school .....	51 435	6 502	4 646	5 332	5 750	6 734	5 872	5 762	5 679	5 158
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	16 572	1 965	1 067	1 852	1 716	3 480	1 707	1 850	1 672	1 263
Not high school graduate .....	19 647	2 667	1 583	1 793	2 366	3 657	2 095	1 771	1 930	1 785
Employed .....	9 195	1 364	946	840	1 080	1 214	999	814	955	983
Unemployed .....	3 267	515	168	256	505	717	356	279	284	187
Not in labor force .....	7 146	782	468	692	775	1 726	731	678	684	610
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	2 386 439	262 946	294 310	261 336	276 618	241 239	260 126	248 153	259 741	281 970
Private wage and salary workers .....	1 887 249	218 000	203 260	189 953	234 909	197 510	207 952	187 944	209 818	237 903
Local government workers .....	177 717	19 353	19 218	20 625	22 316	22 528	17 429	20 238	18 189	17 821
State government workers .....	93 429	6 467	40 132	12 779	3 267	6 215	7 331	8 470	4 715	4 053
Federal government workers .....	38 019	3 414	5 592	4 337	5 732	4 853	3 913	3 736	3 699	2 743
Self-employed workers .....	176 255	14 629	24 425	30 695	9 845	9 640	21 343	25 681	21 631	18 166
Unpaid family workers .....	13 770	1 083	1 683	2 947	549	493	1 958	2 084	1 689	1 284
<b>OCCUPATION</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	2 386 439	262 946	294 310	261 336	276 618	241 239	260 126	248 153	259 741	281 970
Managerial and professional specialty occupations .....	548 608	55 657	81 336	54 250	64 958	68 869	49 149	48 897	54 721	70 771
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	244 487	24 312	34 928	21 873	31 112	28 574	22 185	21 245	25 739	34 519
Professional specialty occupations .....	304 121	31 345	46 408	32 377	33 846	40 295	26 964	27 652	28 982	36 252
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations .....	699 124	74 100	94 979	68 070	94 485	79 901	66 282	65 817	73 366	82 124
Technicians and related support occupations .....	80 728	8 087	14 566	7 240	11 009	8 427	7 473	7 337	7 556	9 033
Sales occupations .....	253 086	27 316	30 622	26 476	31 278	28 883	23 501	24 270	28 760	31 980
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	365 310	38 697	49 791	34 354	52 198	42 591	35 308	34 210	37 050	41 111
Service occupations .....	325 708	36 239	38 305	39 832	35 824	34 178	37 140	36 465	35 951	31 774
Private household occupations .....	5 713	528	714	807	388	561	712	673	696	634
Protective service occupations .....	29 589	3 496	3 269	2 576	4 733	3 864	3 364	2 284	3 207	2 796
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	290 406	32 215	34 322	36 449	30 703	29 753	33 064	33 508	32 048	28 344
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	102 320	6 381	15 221	24 686	1 471	1 130	14 670	17 991	12 810	7 960
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	274 598	35 761	27 170	27 055	34 146	19 905	33 285	28 347	32 183	36 746
Operators, fabricators, and laborers .....	436 081	54 808	37 299	47 443	45 734	37 256	59 600	50 636	50 710	52 595
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	232 068	31 934	17 639	22 324	24 503	19 955	34 214	24 615	25 829	31 055
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	100 517	10 792	9 936	12 344	10 624	8 740	11 981	13 163	12 488	10 449
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	103 496	12 082	9 724	12 775	10 607	8 561	13 405	12 858	12 393	11 091
<b>INDUSTRY</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	2 386 439	262 946	294 310	261 336	276 618	241 239	260 126	248 153	259 741	281 970
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining .....	112 035	7 428	17 331	26 292	2 044	1 238	16 287	18 614	13 443	9 358
Construction .....	117 732	14 649	14 334	12 409	12 556	8 048	12 419	12 619	15 059	15 639
Manufacturing .....	584 143	79 911	43 734	51 992	69 473	47 490	82 104	57 801	64 582	87 056
Nonurable goods .....	222 747	22 882	20 920	22 059	19 846	16 029	34 029	26 500	33 185	27 297
Durable goods .....	361 396	57 029	22 814	29 933	49 627	31 461	48 075	31 301	31 397	59 759
Transportation .....	89 865	9 363	8 830	9 701	12 945	9 358	9 211	10 793	10 784	8 880
Communications and other public utilities .....	47 383	4 595	6 981	5 226	6 590	5 440	4 052	4 323	5 213	4 963
Wholesale trade .....	96 532	9 535	10 883	10 282	13 693	10 327	8 633	8 732	10 388	14 059
Retail trade .....	408 937	46 729	49 180	47 324	46 447	40 572	42 611	43 706	48 807	43 561
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	139 550	11 109	22 619	10 941	20 673	19 633	10 272	13 865	14 042	16 396
Business and repair services .....	89 214	9 693	10 299	7 885	13 319	12 832	8 075	6 934	9 297	10 880
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services .....	84 651	9 762	10 479	8 931	9 674	9 227	8 760	8 473	10 202	9 143
Professional and related services .....	539 430	53 134	82 079	62 589	59 763	69 542	50 269	54 849	50 943	56 262
Health services .....	210 874	20 362	26 629	23 464	26 634	27 398	20 993	23 193	19 783	22 418
Educational services .....	196 751	20 329	34 198	25 412	18 150	23 353	17 884	19 471	18 334	19 620
Other professional and related services .....	131 805	12 443	21 252	13 713	14 979	18 791	11 392	12 185	12 826	14 224
Public administration .....	76 967	7 038	17 561	7 764	9 441	7 532	7 433	7 444	6 981	5 773
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	2 734 989	302 183	339 620	306 433	307 899	279 600	299 413	289 803	296 326	313 712
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	2 031 052	226 216	249 447	220 977	233 286	205 432	224 828	214 585	220 892	235 389
50 to 52 weeks .....	1 492 499	163 178	183 212	155 252	180 017	147 168	165 708	151 347	163 503	183 114
40 to 49 weeks .....	212 636	25 169	25 777	23 081	23 170	23 830	23 178	22 669	22 421	23 341
27 to 39 weeks .....	123 725	14 122	14 212	15 849	11 634	11 901	13 837	16 371	14 207	11 592
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks .....	394 759	41 577	50 907	47 680	43 660	39 845	42 614	40 406	42 325	45 745
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>										
No workers .....	161 864	17 434	12 092	16 416	18 966	24 325	18 388	20 432	19 878	13 933
Mean family income (dollars) .....	19 821	19 955	24 530	18 300	20 343	15 951	21 092	18 087	18 648	25 941
1 worker .....	309 438	37 084	28 839	32 680	34 188	36 968	34 870	35 608	35 445	33 756
Mean family income (dollars) .....	32 908	33 216	35 023	28 199	32 003	32 621	29 988	28 142	31 956	45 599
2 or more workers .....	812 995	90 445	94 401	90 171	91 219	70 227	92 665	90 063	91 472	102 332
Mean family income (dollars) .....	47 742	49 062	49 060	42 530	49 954	51 457	44 286	41 693	45 429	55 948



Table 16. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 824 252	198 898	208 239	198 149	210 168	208 190	201 469	202 469	203 291	193 379
Less than \$5,000	67 487	6 638	8 202	8 434	5 735	12 861	6 446	8 259	7 276	3 636
\$5,000 to \$9,999	187 926	17 664	17 452	24 750	18 513	27 906	20 836	26 887	22 383	11 535
\$10,000 to \$14,999	170 828	16 768	18 138	21 627	17 050	21 174	20 112	22 808	20 645	12 506
\$15,000 to \$24,999	341 433	35 971	39 001	41 227	36 794	37 452	40 777	42 190	39 280	28 741
\$25,000 to \$34,999	317 699	34 325	36 721	35 878	35 871	32 210	38 255	36 007	36 889	31 543
\$35,000 to \$49,999	368 148	42 858	42 419	35 133	46 734	35 895	41 870	36 930	40 775	45 534
\$50,000 to \$74,999	257 090	32 046	30 911	22 173	36 576	26 892	23 816	21 290	25 728	37 658
\$75,000 to \$99,999	65 362	7 887	8 701	5 086	8 942	7 266	5 510	4 601	5 822	11 547
\$100,000 or more	48 279	4 741	6 694	3 841	3 953	6 534	3 847	3 497	4 493	10 679
Median (dollars)	29 442	31 431	30 625	25 758	32 260	26 267	28 038	25 277	28 169	37 579
Mean (dollars)	35 180	36 600	36 896	31 063	36 327	34 115	32 930	30 373	33 431	45 209
Families	1 284 297	144 963	135 332	139 267	144 373	131 520	145 923	146 103	146 795	150 021
Less than \$5,000	27 099	3 116	2 251	3 000	2 246	6 631	2 478	2 977	2 856	1 544
\$5,000 to \$9,999	68 713	6 814	5 031	8 789	6 176	14 082	6 568	9 650	8 435	3 168
\$10,000 to \$14,999	86 978	8 581	7 749	11 712	7 485	10 100	10 464	13 530	11 590	5 767
\$15,000 to \$24,999	218 190	23 538	21 271	28 087	21 244	20 237	27 687	30 745	26 340	19 041
\$25,000 to \$34,999	239 135	26 042	24 984	28 320	24 941	20 771	30 833	29 311	29 112	24 821
\$35,000 to \$49,999	311 497	36 459	34 034	31 036	38 222	26 048	37 332	32 875	35 386	40 105
\$50,000 to \$74,999	230 254	28 916	26 543	20 190	32 704	21 973	22 016	19 561	23 529	34 822
\$75,000 to \$99,999	58 684	7 246	7 591	4 668	7 902	5 926	5 012	4 268	5 319	10 752
\$100,000 or more	43 747	4 251	5 878	3 465	3 453	5 752	3 533	3 186	4 228	10 001
Median (dollars)	35 082	36 634	37 432	31 244	38 681	31 831	33 268	30 490	33 172	42 177
Mean (dollars)	40 649	41 508	43 877	36 311	41 813	39 596	37 947	35 089	38 549	50 833
Nonfamily households	539 955	53 935	72 907	58 882	65 795	76 670	55 546	56 366	56 496	43 358
Median (dollars)	16 027	16 787	18 440	13 243	18 580	17 815	14 343	12 129	14 786	18 186
Mean (dollars)	21 035	21 788	22 722	17 738	23 089	23 533	18 810	17 165	19 233	24 438
Per capita income (dollars)	13 276	13 567	14 319	11 505	14 177	13 277	12 400	11 427	12 628	16 187
Per capita income, noninstitutionalized persons (dollars)	13 381	13 638	14 431	11 602	14 260	13 406	12 513	11 518	12 722	16 331
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 824 252	198 898	208 239	198 149	210 168	208 190	201 469	202 469	203 291	193 379
With earnings	1 460 718	160 866	177 023	158 439	167 170	157 769	159 230	156 375	160 662	163 184
Mean earnings (dollars)	35 609	36 778	35 850	31 391	37 378	35 263	33 209	31 179	34 243	44 744
With Social Security income	514 091	55 066	47 969	58 884	59 540	54 894	62 334	65 384	59 999	50 021
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 111	8 330	8 130	7 565	8 374	8 196	8 057	7 853	7 981	8 648
With public assistance income	132 840	15 115	10 577	14 667	13 372	29 780	12 111	16 234	13 865	7 119
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 356	4 401	4 099	3 939	4 705	5 161	3 889	3 832	4 031	4 097
With retirement income	269 847	33 497	25 205	25 794	38 624	30 540	30 217	30 039	27 778	28 153
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 202	7 301	8 527	6 994	7 154	7 472	6 541	6 654	7 002	7 357
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	40 649	41 508	43 877	36 311	41 813	39 596	37 947	35 089	38 549	50 833
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 756	39 667	42 839	36 730	40 691	34 570	37 863	35 575	38 747	50 725
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 518	43 331	44 893	35 876	42 798	44 823	38 025	34 620	38 354	50 937
Married-couple families (dollars)	44 297	45 581	47 159	38 840	45 551	50 418	40 274	37 542	41 358	53 532
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 509	45 951	47 825	40 817	46 633	50 847	41 645	39 667	43 274	54 467
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 204	45 249	46 545	36 906	44 649	50 077	39 057	35 603	39 585	52 652
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 601	20 645	23 633	18 562	23 167	18 168	20 720	18 760	19 331	26 292
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 322	15 599	18 000	14 379	16 731	12 935	15 686	14 299	15 087	20 501
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 334	29 511	32 638	26 104	31 419	28 821	28 477	25 981	26 668	33 451
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	1 284 297	144 963	135 332	139 267	144 373	131 520	145 923	146 103	146 795	150 021
With related children under 18 years	655 746	75 450	68 642	72 555	70 226	72 269	72 341	73 871	74 773	75 619
With related children under 5 years	273 160	31 447	29 523	29 476	29 946	33 226	29 411	29 481	30 809	29 841
Married-couple families	1 063 144	118 405	114 572	119 311	116 903	84 603	126 176	124 626	125 788	132 760
With related children under 18 years	515 215	57 572	55 777	59 963	54 527	39 099	60 467	60 631	61 448	65 731
With related children under 5 years	220 499	24 278	25 016	24 951	24 125	18 726	25 396	24 908	26 072	27 027
Female householder, no husband present	170 445	20 695	15 651	14 696	21 375	40 055	14 384	15 649	15 471	12 469
With related children under 18 years	115 227	14 517	10 261	10 055	13 083	30 000	9 183	10 267	10 471	7 440
With related children under 5 years	43 130	5 840	3 504	3 503	4 802	13 265	3 050	3 486	3 635	2 045
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	732 478	74 321	108 734	83 225	85 536	106 540	71 805	72 846	73 021	56 450
Nonfamily householder	539 955	53 935	72 907	58 882	65 795	76 670	55 546	56 366	56 496	43 358
Persons 65 years and over	208 782	21 334	20 012	25 203	24 555	24 566	25 576	26 163	23 144	18 229
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 754 103	529 118	523 903	520 813	533 587	525 185	526 802	530 274	531 311	533 110
Persons under 18 years	1 271 165	143 480	129 368	142 912	131 474	145 153	141 866	145 902	145 192	145 818
Persons under 5 years	355 811	40 565	38 043	38 622	38 353	44 958	38 042	38 402	40 059	38 767
Related children under 18 years	1 266 105	142 868	128 844	142 204	131 055	144 405	141 362	145 375	144 619	145 373
Related children 5 to 17 years	910 294	102 303	90 801	103 582	92 702	99 447	103 320	106 973	104 560	106 606
Persons 65 years and over	604 812	63 696	57 283	69 688	68 776	63 100	74 321	76 445	70 111	61 392
Persons 75 years and over	250 175	25 863	23 767	29 919	26 713	27 631	30 974	32 359	29 159	23 790
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	97 466	10 523	7 493	11 577	8 752	22 502	8 956	12 246	11 019	4 398
Percent below poverty level	7.6	7.3	5.5	8.3	6.1	17.1	6.1	8.4	7.5	2.9
With related children under 18 years	79 490	8 932	5 829	8 904	7 404	20 485	6 884	9 300	8 500	3 252
With related children under 5 years	43 901	5 005	3 500	4 748	4 212	11 444	3 718	5 042	4 521	1 711
Married-couple families	39 198	3 459	3 618	6 500	2 906	3 679	4 818	6 584	5 408	2 226
With related children under 18 years	25 730	2 377	2 347	4 327	1 947	2 707	3 068	4 214	3 421	1 322
With related children under 5 years	15 234	1 444	1 487	2 437	1 286	1 621	1 750	2 485	1 961	763
Female householder, no husband present	53 139	6 588	3 462	4 440	5 431	17 788	3 675	4 922	4 905	1 928
With related children under 18 years	49 932	6 170	3 215	4 115	5 168	17 009	3 462	4 506	4 519	1 768
With related children under 5 years	26 703	3 344	1 882	2 091	2 792	9 401	1 752	2 302	2 259	880
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	166 339	16 134	28 333	26 513	12 389	25 387	15 269	18 817	15 287	8 210
Nonfamily householder	91 405	8 224	13 603	13 893	7 306	13 612	8 901	11 878	9 515	4 473
Persons 65 years and over	39 872	3 507	3 130	6 640	3 445	4 067	4 941	6 432	4 886	2 824
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	508									



Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Wisconsin					District 1				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
SEX AND AGE										
All persons	4 514 315	244 305	39 725	53 058	87 609	500 155	29 379	1 856	3 539	17 735
Male	2 209 864	115 361	19 589	26 607	45 953	244 364	13 253	986	1 662	9 301
Female	2 304 451	128 944	20 136	26 451	41 656	255 791	16 126	870	1 877	8 434
Under 5 years	312 821	30 063	4 416	7 910	11 673	35 828	3 751	159	422	2 247
5 to 9 years	333 044	27 761	4 016	7 063	11 584	36 993	3 670	139	362	2 311
10 to 14 years	313 894	26 440	3 955	4 706	9 874	35 526	3 157	110	377	2 174
15 to 19 years	309 631	23 744	3 792	4 917	8 453	35 283	2 753	160	466	1 738
20 to 24 years	326 650	20 301	3 561	5 565	8 563	35 620	2 361	206	273	1 718
25 to 34 years	757 384	43 530	7 086	9 294	15 995	82 955	4 788	359	418	3 010
35 to 44 years	678 491	32 107	5 015	6 339	10 351	74 934	3 753	306	567	2 103
45 to 54 years	452 014	17 727	3 433	3 471	5 157	52 943	2 262	239	332	1 067
55 to 64 years	394 835	12 230	2 084	2 014	3 588	43 799	1 620	77	219	901
65 to 74 years	350 565	6 917	1 515	1 252	1 622	37 424	744	65	84	364
75 to 84 years	214 253	2 658	661	445	563	22 028	428	18	19	88
85 years and over	70 733	827	191	82	186	6 822	92	18	—	14
3 and 4 years	130 481	11 876	1 702	3 284	4 763	14 997	1 447	43	211	908
16 years and over	3 494 370	155 052	26 579	32 428	52 817	385 073	18 265	1 415	2 324	10 618
18 years and over	3 376 724	145 585	25 143	30 573	49 499	371 746	17 105	1 360	2 109	9 901
21 years and over	3 175 690	132 988	22 804	27 303	44 227	349 134	15 579	1 233	1 840	8 896
60 years and over	837 442	16 165	3 248	2 614	3 821	88 923	2 069	130	189	869
62 years and over	756 867	13 925	2 906	2 206	3 193	79 515	1 759	125	131	719
Median age	33.8	23.5	25.2	21.7	21.3	33.6	22.8	29.6	22.4	21.1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 201 095	56 194	8 725	9 591	17 646	135 116	6 965	484	653	3 633
With own children under 18 years	576 006	38 110	5 725	6 892	12 614	65 222	4 846	303	413	2 536
Married-couple families	1 023 424	21 077	4 814	8 052	12 230	113 256	3 013	341	537	2 548
With own children under 18 years	478 957	12 071	2 914	5 901	8 520	52 689	1 762	192	351	1 755
Female householder, no husband present	132 316	31 546	3 124	1 154	4 186	16 590	3 579	92	69	810
With own children under 18 years	77 032	24 181	2 294	823	3 343	9 948	2 853	71	53	579
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 159 594	87 965	13 245	25 996	34 312	128 858	10 462	478	1 689	6 489
Preprimary	87 592	5 271	1 177	1 950	2 244	10 351	810	33	158	479
Elementary or high school	754 335	67 587	9 794	14 236	25 582	85 216	8 077	305	1 005	5 227
College	317 667	15 107	2 274	9 810	6 486	33 291	1 575	140	526	783
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 918 275	115 996	19 985	22 897	37 462	320 905	13 687	1 082	1 639	7 547
Less than 9th grade	270 697	11 460	2 141	4 871	9 868	24 181	1 515	116	181	2 418
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	324 190	33 386	4 501	1 655	7 323	45 276	4 219	257	196	1 552
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 101 898	32 027	6 983	2 899	8 898	123 843	3 989	398	335	1 911
Some college, no degree	482 719	23 434	4 071	2 964	5 693	56 704	2 480	212	183	1 016
Associate degree	210 932	6 033	1 182	1 265	1 948	22 060	592	34	103	325
Bachelor's degree	363 111	6 802	747	4 251	2 161	33 425	639	44	348	189
Graduate or professional degree	164 728	2 854	360	4 992	1 571	15 416	253	21	293	136
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.6	61.3	66.8	71.5	54.1	78.4	58.1	65.5	77.0	47.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	18.1	8.3	5.5	40.4	10.0	15.2	6.5	6.0	39.1	4.3
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 494 370	155 052	26 579	32 428	52 817	385 073	18 265	1 415	2 324	10 618
In labor force	2 376 560	93 948	16 997	17 722	36 286	262 282	11 523	1 001	1 559	7 500
Civilian labor force	2 372 297	93 547	16 951	17 690	36 187	261 585	11 485	995	1 559	7 488
Employed	2 265 094	76 722	14 054	16 031	31 967	247 991	9 313	896	1 467	6 554
Unemployed	107 203	16 825	2 897	1 659	4 220	13 594	2 172	99	92	934
Not in labor force	1 117 810	61 104	9 582	14 706	16 531	122 791	6 742	414	765	3 118
Females 16 years and over	1 808 393	84 844	13 716	16 472	24 856	199 954	10 351	601	1 252	4 942
In labor force	1 091 151	48 676	8 157	8 130	15 005	119 725	6 196	376	773	2 941
Civilian labor force	1 090 732	48 584	8 157	8 125	14 992	119 691	6 172	376	773	2 941
Employed	1 046 030	40 199	6 950	7 295	13 067	114 178	5 084	356	720	2 592
Unemployed	44 702	8 385	1 207	830	1 925	5 513	1 088	20	53	349
Not in labor force	717 242	36 168	5 559	8 342	9 851	80 229	4 155	225	479	2 001
Persons 16 to 19 years	249 445	18 755	3 033	3 966	6 792	28 548	2 217	127	412	1 353
Not enrolled in school	44 422	4 878	872	333	1 720	5 754	491	53	13	369
Unemployed or not in labor force	12 166	3 171	508	229	775	1 542	300	23	6	156
Not high school graduate	15 196	3 083	512	213	1 078	2 154	328	34	6	237
Employed	8 016	723	160	37	487	1 204	84	16	—	107
Unemployed	2 347	673	119	10	206	380	72	4	3	80
Not in labor force	4 800	1 681	233	166	385	570	166	14	3	50
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
Households	1 714 275	75 230	11 765	12 430	22 180	186 321	9 004	697	833	4 331
Less than \$5,000	54 986	8 767	1 101	1 828	1 686	5 359	1 044	43	64	315
\$5,000 to \$9,999	164 375	17 387	2 374	1 995	3 113	15 265	2 026	43	84	457
\$10,000 to \$14,999	156 689	9 445	1 746	1 625	2 448	15 094	1 233	127	78	495
\$15,000 to \$24,999	320 623	14 113	2 550	1 970	4 600	33 506	1 670	147	146	1 018
\$25,000 to \$34,999	303 357	9 438	1 670	1 404	3 848	32 718	1 036	118	85	773
\$35,000 to \$49,999	355 251	8 673	1 319	1 384	3 643	41 222	1 098	75	171	669
\$50,000 to \$74,999	248 451	5 838	806	1 123	2 236	30 918	707	111	96	509
\$75,000 to \$99,999	63 463	1 170	125	415	386	7 622	146	24	45	83
\$100,000 or more	47 080	399	74	686	220	4 617	44	9	64	12
Mean income (dollars)	35 916	22 287	22 489	32 534	27 341	37 382	22 263	31 484	44 675	27 296
Per capita income (dollars)	13 793	7 021	6 878	8 128	7 050	14 099	6 890	11 227	11 645	6 784

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Wisconsin					District 1				
	Race				Hispanic origin (af any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (af any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families .....	1 201 095	56 194	8 725	9 591	17 646	135 116	6 965	484	653	3 633
With related children under 18 years.....	592 884	42 552	6 213	7 157	13 243	67 928	5 345	316	437	2 719
With related children under 5 years.....	242 517	19 799	3 098	4 061	6 626	27 962	2 427	119	182	1 319
Married-couple families .....	1 023 424	21 077	4 814	8 052	12 230	113 256	3 013	341	537	2 548
With related children under 18 years.....	488 255	13 313	3 114	6 034	8 849	54 082	1 912	201	365	1 854
With related children under 5 years.....	207 232	5 819	1 452	3 662	4 391	22 708	826	66	161	857
Female householder, no husband present .....	132 316	31 546	3 124	1 154	4 186	16 590	3 579	92	69	810
With related children under 18 years.....	82 664	27 063	2 532	925	3 582	10 943	3 144	75	55	646
With related children under 5 years.....	27 328	12 985	1 338	318	1 846	4 113	1 483	33	12	365
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	4 392 015	233 701	38 241	50 976	84 615	487 676	28 099	1 767	3 292	17 364
Persons under 18 years .....	1 122 250	95 677	14 102	22 186	36 901	126 052	11 891	469	1 365	7 631
Persons under 5 years .....	309 196	29 144	4 313	7 834	11 390	35 260	3 612	151	412	2 190
Persons 65 years and aver .....	590 245	9 864	2 186	1 686	2 272	62 199	1 182	89	90	466
Persons 75 years and aver .....	245 640	3 108	741	460	675	25 319	462	36	6	102
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families .....	67 222	21 346	2 833	3 477	4 149	7 320	2 639	54	94	749
With related children under 18 years.....	51 352	20 040	2 588	3 094	3 842	5 948	2 481	52	86	673
With related children under 5 years.....	27 433	11 134	1 577	2 185	2 426	3 364	1 340	31	40	409
Married-couple families .....	32 359	2 450	734	2 684	1 445	2 802	435	6	70	229
With related children under 18 years.....	19 797	1 991	645	2 400	1 317	1 787	385	4	68	216
With related children under 5 years.....	11 164	1 172	408	1 920	821	1 088	238	—	35	124
Female householder, no husband present .....	31 196	18 022	1 803	653	2 446	4 170	2 122	43	18	448
With related children under 18 years.....	28 925	17 320	1 689	614	2 306	3 896	2 016	43	18	388
With related children under 5 years.....	14 951	9 564	1 028	221	1 487	2 123	1 054	31	5	247
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	365 391	95 447	13 285	21 008	22 992	37 291	11 606	351	506	3 935
Persons under 18 years .....	110 939	53 392	6 505	10 819	12 435	12 387	6 547	105	199	2 097
Persons under 5 years .....	35 820	17 953	2 384	4 302	4 521	4 410	2 216	44	61	773
Persons 65 years and over .....	51 559	2 087	469	513	433	4 367	251	18	4	83
Persons 75 years and over .....	30 402	742	212	149	158	2 495	98	13	2	34



Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 2					District 3				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>										
All persons .....	519 394	11 081	1 822	8 874	6 214	532 240	1 560	2 447	6 617	2 318
Male .....	255 408	6 375	1 004	4 573	3 464	261 566	872	1 160	3 301	1 312
Female .....	263 986	4 706	818	4 301	2 750	270 674	688	1 287	3 316	1 006
Under 5 years .....	35 780	1 377	95	919	756	37 248	214	260	1 348	258
5 to 9 years .....	36 127	1 234	112	700	600	41 498	177	292	1 152	364
10 to 14 years .....	33 145	1 059	183	417	635	38 969	198	265	693	250
15 to 19 years .....	36 421	916	182	823	561	42 383	280	275	584	314
20 to 24 years .....	49 317	983	269	1 651	878	45 862	218	235	754	252
25 to 34 years .....	94 831	2 559	337	2 527	1 487	81 773	224	399	762	338
35 to 44 years .....	83 047	1 600	302	1 028	649	76 600	149	261	665	284
45 to 54 years .....	50 112	708	229	394	387	49 440	43	170	389	90
55 to 64 years .....	39 774	404	64	194	149	42 946	20	155	139	78
65 to 74 years .....	33 618	163	42	161	75	40 273	23	80	92	46
75 to 84 years .....	20 285	70	7	60	28	25 708	10	42	34	35
85 years and over .....	6 937	8	—	—	9	9 540	4	13	5	9
3 and 4 years .....	14 541	562	50	408	327	15 581	46	99	555	135
16 years and over .....	408 205	7 238	1 398	6 753	4 141	406 919	917	1 580	3 290	1 381
18 years and over .....	395 963	6 958	1 331	6 552	3 983	392 494	839	1 493	3 075	1 257
21 years and over .....	367 147	6 339	1 165	5 686	3 478	361 056	609	1 312	2 673	1 070
60 years and over .....	80 319	373	84	275	172	97 439	43	191	187	117
62 years and over .....	72 708	311	65	250	134	88 822	43	170	154	110
Median age .....	32.3	24.9	26.7	24.8	23.1	32.4	18.8	22.6	15.9	19.5
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
Families .....	130 815	2 103	365	1 645	1 074	137 371	170	543	1 053	384
With own children under 18 years .....	63 762	1 602	246	1 047	737	69 420	107	364	869	272
Married-couple families .....	111 603	1 027	237	1 437	819	117 884	135	282	926	287
With own children under 18 years .....	52 924	767	148	921	541	57 911	74	176	766	197
Female householder, no husband present .....	14 378	908	98	165	183	14 338	26	200	109	56
With own children under 18 years .....	8 625	715	84	124	148	9 168	24	151	89	46
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school .....	145 980	4 354	629	5 132	2 800	151 362	879	911	3 631	1 071
Preprimary .....	9 943	381	25	302	195	9 754	38	73	274	89
Elementary or high school .....	79 261	2 658	360	1 274	1 389	93 377	473	699	2 180	698
College .....	56 776	1 315	244	3 556	1 216	48 231	368	139	1 177	284
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
Persons 25 years and over .....	328 604	5 512	981	4 364	2 784	326 280	473	1 120	2 086	880
Less than 9th grade .....	22 636	289	81	296	243	38 679	40	110	583	123
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	27 082	938	139	120	348	32 476	46	241	197	83
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	107 605	1 154	251	275	501	126 816	89	388	248	241
Some college, no degree .....	55 837	1 521	259	522	462	49 689	150	209	348	184
Associate degree .....	29 021	382	146	161	210	25 725	30	88	141	59
Bachelor's degree .....	54 464	807	58	1 118	546	35 780	48	56	256	105
Graduate or professional degree .....	31 959	421	47	1 872	474	17 115	70	28	313	85
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	84.9	77.7	77.6	90.5	78.8	78.2	81.8	68.7	62.6	76.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	26.3	22.3	10.7	68.5	36.6	16.2	24.9	7.5	27.3	21.6
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over .....	408 205	7 238	1 398	6 753	4 141	406 919	917	1 580	3 290	1 381
In labor force .....	295 442	4 723	1 012	3 613	2 806	273 483	536	1 010	1 411	899
Civilian labor force .....	294 920	4 715	1 012	3 605	2 804	272 940	513	1 003	1 409	899
Employed .....	284 848	4 132	909	3 440	2 561	258 709	443	786	1 174	806
Unemployed .....	10 072	583	103	165	243	14 231	70	217	235	93
Not in labor force .....	112 763	2 515	386	3 140	1 335	133 436	381	570	1 879	482
Females 16 years and over .....	209 778	2 931	616	3 181	1 880	209 720	376	828	1 730	590
In labor force .....	140 208	1 923	450	1 573	1 312	125 554	202	481	603	314
Civilian labor force .....	140 154	1 921	450	1 571	1 310	125 433	189	481	603	314
Employed .....	135 974	1 637	419	1 486	1 199	119 794	161	394	487	297
Unemployed .....	4 180	284	31	85	111	5 639	28	87	116	17
Not in labor force .....	69 570	1 008	166	1 608	568	84 166	174	347	1 127	276
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	30 284	743	148	738	479	34 777	226	225	450	249
Not enrolled in school .....	4 456	125	22	16	80	5 181	14	63	72	38
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	970	80	9	5	8	1 754	4	26	66	7
Not high school graduate .....	1 468	79	12	5	53	1 707	4	37	43	21
Employed .....	911	14	3	—	52	823	—	17	—	14
Unemployed .....	158	9	1	—	—	246	—	10	—	3
Not in labor force .....	398	56	8	5	1	633	4	10	43	4
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
Households .....	201 000	3 313	564	2 823	1 651	195 821	272	720	1 188	518
Less than \$5,000 .....	7 097	354	38	703	108	8 097	26	67	226	44
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	16 375	540	113	364	139	24 233	57	125	312	82
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	17 189	477	43	377	165	21 298	28	133	166	54
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	37 554	737	141	440	452	40 803	51	181	157	99
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	35 723	490	80	287	311	35 638	39	76	79	106
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	41 595	394	74	289	200	34 900	30	91	99	61
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	30 358	244	68	188	188	22 027	17	37	82	47
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	8 517	59	3	98	43	5 056	4	2	23	9
\$100,000 or more .....	6 592	18	4	77	45	3 769	20	8	44	16
Mean income (dollars) .....	37 351	23 488	25 523	23 809	31 474	31 126	49 707	21 494	23 215	28 871
Per capita income (dollars) .....	14 627	7 439	8 589	8 090	8 418	11 626	9 795	6 382	4 484	6 995

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 2					District 3				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families .....	130 815	2 103	365	1 645	1 074	137 371	170	543	1 053	384
With related children under 18 years.....	65 273	1 737	251	1 072	753	71 051	107	394	888	281
With related children under 5 years.....	27 649	945	109	664	412	28 549	57	210	609	134
Married-couple families .....	111 603	1 027	237	1 437	819	117 884	135	282	926	287
With related children under 18 years.....	53 724	791	149	921	545	58 842	74	193	785	198
With related children under 5 years.....	23 845	397	67	588	343	24 214	53	85	561	103
Female householder, no husband present .....	14 378	908	98	165	183	14 338	26	200	109	56
With related children under 18 years.....	9 139	808	86	141	154	9 705	24	164	89	54
With related children under 5 years.....	2 915	453	35	69	49	3 349	4	102	46	22
Persons for whom poverty status is determined..	501 834	9 848	1 720	8 240	5 671	510 511	1 141	2 338	6 316	2 117
Persons under 18 years .....	121 592	3 993	474	2 296	1 998	137 669	616	897	3 504	990
Persons under 5 years .....	35 354	1 355	89	911	736	36 771	214	237	1 334	246
Persons 65 years and over .....	56 777	211	49	221	112	69 400	29	126	131	85
Persons 75 years and over .....	23 621	72	7	60	37	29 812	14	52	39	39
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families .....	6 188	672	77	497	111	10 718	45	169	620	64
With related children under 18 years.....	4 710	625	63	382	96	8 113	38	161	567	59
With related children under 5 years.....	2 715	403	34	312	73	4 187	19	93	441	27
Married-couple families .....	3 007	139	25	427	45	5 900	24	36	532	25
With related children under 18 years.....	1 863	130	20	324	38	3 781	17	32	489	23
With related children under 5 years.....	1 113	79	12	273	36	1 990	17	18	406	19
Female householder, no husband present .....	2 816	520	43	48	50	4 233	12	114	72	26
With related children under 18 years.....	2 601	488	43	48	50	3 915	12	113	66	26
With related children under 5 years.....	1 480	322	22	32	37	1 985	2	67	35	8
Persons for whom poverty status is determined..	45 137	3 406	412	3 344	1 200	62 396	471	815	3 660	470
Persons under 18 years .....	9 589	1 828	142	899	428	18 514	336	422	2 136	216
Persons under 5 years .....	3 146	657	40	421	216	5 608	130	117	909	37
Persons 65 years and over .....	4 117	12	6	60	20	8 680	1	24	87	15
Persons 75 years and over .....	2 471	—	—	22	15	5 364	1	14	27	7



Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 4					District 5				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>										
All persons.....	510 757	4 460	4 676	6 741	33 431	333 258	191 387	2 871	9 349	12 409
Male.....	246 886	2 626	2 253	3 331	17 052	156 810	87 618	1 280	4 951	6 496
Female.....	263 871	1 834	2 423	3 410	16 379	176 448	103 769	1 591	4 398	5 913
Under 5 years.....	34 641	622	480	836	4 771	19 669	23 596	320	1 253	1 705
5 to 9 years.....	35 387	496	417	769	4 643	18 319	21 666	241	981	1 474
10 to 14 years.....	32 022	428	526	654	3 709	15 753	21 126	294	814	1 308
15 to 19 years.....	30 146	460	449	700	2 894	18 538	18 530	256	741	1 236
20 to 24 years.....	34 682	521	420	511	2 930	28 213	15 464	320	915	1 282
25 to 34 years.....	94 086	1 108	929	1 244	6 291	63 020	33 211	540	1 992	2 404
35 to 44 years.....	77 631	585	592	870	3 947	49 374	25 005	411	1 193	1 478
45 to 54 years.....	52 294	124	436	503	1 948	29 741	14 230	217	649	771
55 to 64 years.....	48 346	47	228	323	1 372	30 599	9 968	122	433	434
65 to 74 years.....	41 902	32	144	232	649	30 225	5 845	94	300	205
75 to 84 years.....	23 145	24	45	78	220	21 622	2 073	37	61	55
85 years and over.....	6 475	13	10	21	57	8 185	673	19	17	57
3 and 4 years.....	14 477	210	228	350	2 007	7 883	9 389	138	459	609
16 years and over.....	402 842	2 822	3 182	4 330	19 634	276 569	121 023	1 946	6 115	7 737
18 years and over.....	390 812	2 646	3 027	4 021	18 538	270 409	113 618	1 872	5 870	7 237
21 years and over.....	371 933	2 357	2 747	3 715	16 774	255 298	103 315	1 682	5 342	6 459
60 years and over.....	96 384	106	302	415	1 421	76 502	13 288	212	608	497
62 years and over.....	86 680	87	280	385	1 202	69 877	11 506	173	505	397
Median age.....	34.4	22.7	25.4	24.1	21.1	35.6	23.5	25.1	24.8	22.2
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
Families.....	137 557	709	995	1 298	7 103	82 231	45 481	589	1 786	2 578
With own children under 18 years.....	62 538	589	645	876	5 033	33 870	30 503	361	1 175	1 953
Married-couple families.....	112 606	308	546	1 002	4 774	66 032	15 983	294	1 495	1 544
With own children under 18 years.....	50 052	215	343	705	3 317	26 796	8 895	172	987	1 110
Female householder, no husband present.....	19 362	352	391	208	1 861	12 460	26 572	257	199	852
With own children under 18 years.....	10 424	338	260	126	1 489	5 843	20 185	175	146	718
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school.....	121 093	1 616	1 573	2 842	12 647	80 555	68 291	985	4 414	5 015
Preprimary.....	9 459	93	89	220	790	5 098	3 803	40	214	232
Elementary or high school.....	78 642	1 185	1 165	1 857	10 036	40 343	53 546	696	2 312	3 539
College.....	32 992	338	319	765	1 821	35 114	10 942	249	1 888	1 244
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
Persons 25 years and over.....	343 879	1 933	2 384	3 271	14 484	232 766	91 005	1 440	4 645	5 404
Less than 9th grade.....	24 343	104	152	729	4 537	15 356	9 258	92	913	1 173
9th to 12th grade, no diploma.....	45 413	554	558	278	3 097	24 356	26 790	354	370	1 079
High school graduate (includes equivalency).....	125 082	466	874	549	3 191	63 760	25 452	379	490	1 170
Some college, no degree.....	67 420	488	656	503	2 168	45 572	18 025	349	581	978
Associate degree.....	23 506	101	84	169	617	14 341	4 775	113	256	321
Bachelor's degree.....	42 777	143	50	655	612	44 954	4 850	105	954	359
Graduate or professional degree.....	15 338	77	10	388	262	24 427	1 855	48	1 081	324
Percent high school graduate or higher.....	79.7	66.0	70.2	69.2	47.3	82.9	60.4	69.0	72.4	58.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher.....	16.9	11.4	2.5	31.9	6.0	29.8	7.4	10.6	43.8	12.6
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over.....	402 842	2 822	3 182	4 330	19 634	276 569	121 023	1 946	6 115	7 737
In labor force.....	277 461	1 254	2 152	2 764	13 736	181 882	74 071	1 379	3 512	4 960
Civilian labor force.....	276 903	1 231	2 152	2 764	13 720	181 512	73 842	1 364	3 509	4 916
Employed.....	265 340	990	1 832	2 537	11 991	174 517	60 322	1 126	3 162	4 286
Unemployed.....	11 563	241	320	227	1 729	6 995	13 520	238	347	630
Not in labor force.....	125 381	1 568	1 030	1 566	5 898	94 687	46 952	567	2 603	2 777
Females 16 years and over.....	211 414	1 077	1 721	2 241	9 488	148 999	69 018	1 103	2 944	3 694
In labor force.....	129 779	548	1 048	1 293	5 738	86 991	39 139	758	1 560	2 010
Civilian labor force.....	129 728	540	1 048	1 293	5 738	86 957	39 102	758	1 557	2 010
Employed.....	124 814	412	843	1 197	4 876	83 977	32 333	637	1 411	1 699
Unemployed.....	4 914	128	205	96	862	2 980	6 769	121	146	311
Not in labor force.....	81 635	529	673	948	3 750	62 008	29 879	345	1 384	1 684
Persons 16 to 19 years.....	24 281	368	378	548	2 220	15 590	14 554	186	555	1 051
Not enrolled in school.....	5 035	96	128	83	704	2 461	4 004	70	41	203
Unemployed or not in labor force.....	1 262	68	70	75	345	721	2 599	44	32	100
Not high school graduate.....	1 862	66	88	68	457	1 009	2 508	40	20	120
Employed.....	964	8	18	—	167	548	613	7	—	70
Unemployed.....	432	—	22	7	81	131	586	—	—	7
Not in labor force.....	460	58	48	61	209	330	1 309	33	20	43
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
Households.....	201 625	1 002	1 390	1 598	8 591	142 385	60 600	805	2 554	3 472
Less than \$5,000.....	5 001	104	186	90	624	5 134	7 174	37	307	418
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	16 884	292	209	240	1 435	12 635	14 373	116	385	572
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	16 083	78	120	150	938	12 993	7 547	90	346	375
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	35 226	189	305	248	1 599	25 141	11 296	198	428	684
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	34 477	134	250	260	1 480	23 862	7 594	125	386	436
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	45 529	103	159	249	1 576	28 337	6 847	149	294	575
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	35 783	56	134	254	785	21 862	4 653	69	202	293
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	8 723	40	27	82	119	6 334	834	21	47	67
\$100,000 or more.....	3 919	6	—	25	35	6 087	282	—	159	52
Mean income (dollars).....	36 781	22 937	24 227	32 946	26 343	39 528	21 826	27 008	34 765	25 526
Per capita income (dollars).....	14 648	5 494	7 880	8 494	6 779	17 180	6 980	8 006	9 885	7 167

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 4					District 5				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.</b>										
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>										
<b>Families</b> .....	137 557	709	995	1 298	7 103	82 231	45 481	589	1 786	2 578
With related children under 18 years.....	64 969	603	704	932	5 335	35 207	34 264	389	1 216	2 013
With related children under 5 years.....	27 138	332	415	414	2 724	15 926	15 834	168	653	1 106
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	112 606	308	546	1 002	4 774	66 032	15 983	294	1 495	1 544
With related children under 18 years.....	51 279	221	365	732	3 466	27 343	9 934	187	1 021	1 134
With related children under 5 years.....	22 482	136	169	349	1 697	13 439	4 243	84	605	678
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	19 362	352	391	208	1 861	12 460	26 572	257	199	852
With related children under 18 years.....	11 365	346	297	148	1 613	6 457	22 665	188	150	748
With related children under 5 years.....	3 816	173	219	37	886	2 021	10 846	75	42	366
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined...</b>	502 346	3 332	4 607	6 652	32 899	319 123	187 648	2 805	9 073	11 979
Persons under 18 years .....	118 394	1 703	1 603	2 690	14 509	62 051	75 843	968	3 447	5 086
Persons under 5 years .....	34 217	552	468	827	4 630	19 547	22 953	312	1 249	1 695
Persons 65 years and over .....	67 826	49	199	316	891	54 239	8 214	146	350	281
Persons 75 years and over .....	26 442	17	55	93	254	24 991	2 474	56	57	85
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>										
<b>Families</b> .....	6 491	343	313	318	1 960	3 832	17 546	100	505	761
With related children under 18 years.....	5 264	343	279	299	1 845	2 961	16 467	100	453	711
With related children under 5 years.....	2 874	185	194	153	1 184	1 644	9 134	67	283	436
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	2 094	37	75	198	666	1 365	1 766	—	383	239
With related children under 18 years.....	1 171	37	70	186	617	824	1 386	—	347	215
With related children under 5 years.....	777	29	48	133	388	504	788	—	241	104
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	4 106	285	203	114	1 212	2 230	15 037	100	94	472
With related children under 18 years.....	3 902	285	183	107	1 171	2 013	14 475	100	94	446
With related children under 5 years.....	2 019	143	135	14	765	1 062	8 017	67	36	300
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined...</b>	31 695	1 662	1 277	2 003	10 060	26 137	77 464	612	3 333	3 898
Persons under 18 years .....	10 996	1 033	665	1 144	5 690	5 414	43 178	287	1 634	1 970
Persons under 5 years .....	3 877	348	267	394	2 134	1 755	14 461	99	651	712
Persons 65 years and over .....	4 486	11	10	73	167	3 626	1 789	26	87	85
Persons 75 years and over .....	2 335	6	10	19	50	2 280	627	12	10	26



Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 6					District 7				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>										
All persons	533 691	1 808	2 497	3 951	4 664	529 023	756	8 438	4 653	2 252
Male	262 701	1 383	1 338	1 774	2 567	261 378	426	4 045	2 294	1 124
Female	270 990	425	1 159	2 177	2 097	267 645	330	4 393	2 359	1 128
Under 5 years	37 357	105	173	594	588	36 669	103	1 011	937	327
5 to 9 years	41 306	91	184	611	634	41 790	83	918	852	344
10 to 14 years	39 305	83	196	414	508	40 261	82	883	430	289
15 to 19 years	36 648	124	213	356	483	37 747	130	840	372	239
20 to 24 years	34 807	245	275	313	429	33 254	63	745	533	175
25 to 34 years	85 783	676	462	555	790	82 422	80	1 407	564	333
35 to 44 years	77 012	316	410	439	532	76 735	95	1 049	469	268
45 to 54 years	52 706	83	227	315	324	51 679	56	687	228	119
55 to 64 years	48 875	33	182	204	191	47 168	9	379	124	73
65 to 74 years	44 007	19	111	75	111	44 334	29	356	101	50
75 to 84 years	26 836	16	51	63	52	28 047	14	126	33	31
85 years and over	9 049	17	13	12	22	8 917	12	37	10	4
3 and 4 years	15 492	64	72	230	209	15 748	47	406	381	137
16 years and over	407 793	1 487	1 912	2 252	2 846	402 605	460	5 489	2 348	1 267
18 years and over	393 582	1 456	1 832	2 070	2 617	387 584	399	5 144	2 188	1 163
21 years and over	371 691	1 353	1 662	1 893	2 363	365 526	339	4 654	1 960	1 010
60 years and over	105 158	76	270	221	288	105 571	64	639	205	117
62 years and over	95 073	62	236	177	263	96 134	58	612	178	95
Median age	34.1	29.4	29.6	20.0	21.5	34.1	19.1	23.8	16.2	19.0
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
Families	144 211	146	564	663	862	143 411	120	1 758	685	337
With own children under 18 years	69 324	97	362	556	629	69 923	78	1 184	556	242
Married-couple families	124 804	127	383	585	687	122 888	95	944	595	278
With own children under 18 years	58 361	81	234	482	489	58 226	59	598	494	190
Female householder, no husband present	14 106	16	146	76	117	14 879	21	647	83	34
With own children under 18 years	8 491	13	107	74	105	9 103	19	476	57	32
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	132 854	621	655	1 707	1 795	133 799	327	2 882	2 214	955
Preprimary	10 261	24	59	147	89	9 558	14	339	209	92
Elementary or high school	93 879	374	442	1 165	1 388	96 229	235	2 146	1 400	685
College	28 714	223	154	395	318	28 012	78	397	605	178
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
Persons 25 years and over	344 268	1 160	1 456	1 663	2 022	339 302	295	4 041	1 529	878
Less than 9th grade	38 780	107	155	584	515	43 302	25	433	569	145
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	41 676	366	305	110	430	38 908	43	896	64	113
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	147 590	265	558	251	628	140 318	67	1 421	288	328
Some college, no degree	48 308	275	297	140	213	48 526	93	779	157	112
Associate degree	22 838	67	73	112	125	23 481	12	261	90	41
Bachelor's degree	32 591	57	41	219	67	30 881	24	165	166	70
Graduate or professional degree	12 485	23	27	247	44	13 886	31	86	195	69
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.6	59.2	68.4	58.3	53.3	75.8	76.9	67.1	58.6	70.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.1	6.9	4.7	28.0	5.5	13.2	18.6	6.2	23.6	15.8
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over	407 793	1 487	1 912	2 252	2 846	402 605	460	5 489	2 348	1 267
In labor force	270 452	375	1 208	1 122	1 797	260 226	261	3 427	1 017	865
Civilian labor force	270 003	335	1 202	1 122	1 791	259 830	261	3 423	1 006	865
Employed	257 202	310	1 077	967	1 579	244 352	192	2 592	829	799
Unemployed	12 801	25	125	155	212	15 478	69	831	177	66
Not in labor force	137 341	1 112	704	1 130	1 049	142 379	199	2 062	1 331	402
Females 16 years and over	209 650	252	913	1 261	1 271	206 094	189	2 919	1 225	648
In labor force	122 245	107	566	616	760	117 149	120	1 665	457	421
Civilian labor force	122 216	101	566	616	760	117 127	120	1 665	457	421
Employed	116 548	95	508	512	660	111 114	95	1 369	377	385
Unemployed	5 668	6	58	104	100	6 013	25	296	80	36
Not in labor force	87 405	145	347	645	511	88 945	69	1 254	768	227
Persons 16 to 19 years	28 718	82	181	276	395	30 049	102	703	286	214
Not enrolled in school	5 669	37	72	47	104	5 535	20	179	18	35
Unemployed or not in labor force	1 590	31	39	16	59	1 693	15	124	10	11
Not high school graduate	1 953	30	38	37	57	1 636	8	107	10	27
Employed	954	—	11	26	8	769	—	43	—	19
Unemployed	325	6	14	—	25	246	—	31	—	2
Not in labor force	665	24	13	11	24	621	8	33	10	6
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
Households	199 320	212	800	728	1 045	198 986	173	2 386	775	473
Less than \$5,000	6 254	21	36	91	78	7 841	17	260	133	35
\$5,000 to \$9,999	20 502	14	149	133	123	26 041	32	622	152	93
\$10,000 to \$14,999	19 777	31	133	115	112	22 276	11	393	108	40
\$15,000 to \$24,999	40 387	50	142	108	250	41 475	36	480	165	75
\$25,000 to \$34,999	37 871	47	134	79	263	35 597	44	279	65	101
\$35,000 to \$49,999	41 602	39	137	50	119	36 632	16	221	42	71
\$50,000 to \$74,999	23 665	6	56	78	84	21 130	11	107	38	44
\$75,000 to \$99,999	5 464	4	2	36	13	4 555	6	19	21	12
\$100,000 or more	3 798	—	11	38	3	3 439	—	5	51	2
Mean income (dollars)	32 995	23 294	25 397	32 269	25 468	30 522	25 275	19 176	28 965	27 385
Per capita income (dollars)	12 487	8 476	9 150	7 081	6 134	11 592	6 462	5 588	5 111	6 327

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 6					District 7				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All income levels in 1989										
Families .....	144 211	146	564	663	862	143 411	120	1 758	685	337
With related children under 18 years.....	71 043	97	384	556	648	71 779	80	1 318	602	247
With related children under 5 years.....	28 753	37	166	322	302	28 339	27	649	423	124
Married-couple families .....	124 804	127	383	585	687	122 888	95	944	595	278
With related children under 18 years.....	59 458	81	243	482	505	59 326	59	655	524	195
With related children under 5 years.....	24 843	37	98	305	250	24 138	22	325	391	109
Female householder, no husband present .....	14 106	16	146	76	117	14 879	21	647	83	34
With related children under 18 years.....	8 945	13	113	74	105	9 622	21	534	71	32
With related children under 5 years.....	2 975	—	54	17	30	3 167	5	273	32	13
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	518 620	687	2 247	3 839	4 218	516 374	625	8 192	4 429	2 102
Persons under 18 years .....	138 403	332	645	1 881	1 980	139 639	285	3 226	2 414	1 029
Persons under 5 years .....	36 983	103	163	594	577	36 276	90	1 004	920	322
Persons 65 years and over .....	73 910	37	162	144	177	75 768	55	469	138	85
Persons 75 years and over .....	30 820	18	51	69	66	32 158	26	138	37	35
Income in 1989 below poverty level										
Families .....	8 426	16	102	326	172	11 102	22	712	368	60
With related children under 18 years.....	6 391	13	96	309	153	8 259	18	632	355	52
With related children under 5 years.....	3 379	7	65	220	100	4 326	11	382	293	40
Married-couple families .....	4 484	10	22	254	88	6 017	12	234	294	35
With related children under 18 years.....	2 765	7	22	237	71	3 702	8	196	287	27
With related children under 5 years.....	1 490	7	17	203	55	2 069	6	125	266	25
Female householder, no husband present .....	3 493	6	78	72	67	4 424	10	403	72	23
With related children under 18 years.....	3 286	6	72	72	65	4 045	10	372	66	23
With related children under 5 years.....	1 685	—	46	17	30	2 034	5	227	27	13
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	43 108	184	496	1 787	1 166	55 162	159	3 409	2 470	532
Persons under 18 years .....	14 388	132	180	1 006	716	18 655	92	1 651	1 498	313
Persons under 5 years .....	4 534	42	60	364	216	5 864	35	623	638	93
Persons 65 years and over .....	6 736	5	33	51	21	8 766	15	126	21	12
Persons 75 years and over .....	3 965	5	15	26	3	5 247	5	48	—	10



Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 8					District 9				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>										
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>522 373</b>	<b>1 529</b>	<b>13 938</b>	<b>4 641</b>	<b>3 213</b>	<b>533 424</b>	<b>2 345</b>	<b>1 180</b>	<b>4 693</b>	<b>5 373</b>
Male .....	256 666	1 151	6 963	2 319	1 697	264 085	1 657	560	2 402	2 940
Female .....	265 707	378	6 975	2 322	1 516	269 339	688	620	2 291	2 433
Under 5 years .....	37 652	157	1 797	859	459	37 977	138	121	742	562
5 to 9 years .....	40 074	207	1 621	852	475	41 550	137	92	784	739
10 to 14 years .....	38 646	79	1 327	461	346	40 267	228	171	446	655
15 to 19 years .....	35 652	190	1 297	444	344	36 813	361	120	431	644
20 to 24 years .....	33 433	314	1 018	337	330	31 462	132	73	278	569
25 to 34 years .....	87 644	302	2 454	689	504	84 870	582	199	543	838
35 to 44 years .....	77 702	205	1 512	379	378	85 456	399	172	729	712
45 to 54 years .....	52 334	44	1 112	279	160	60 765	177	116	382	291
55 to 64 years .....	45 299	6	798	163	133	48 029	123	79	215	257
65 to 74 years .....	40 855	15	616	98	43	37 927	47	7	109	79
75 to 84 years .....	25 413	10	321	74	31	21 169	13	14	23	23
85 years and over .....	7 669	—	65	6	10	7 139	8	16	11	4
3 and 4 years .....	15 585	57	631	371	194	16 177	54	35	319	237
16 years and over .....	398 569	1 066	8 869	2 374	1 878	405 795	1 774	788	2 642	3 315
18 years and over .....	384 198	984	8 365	2 218	1 773	389 936	1 580	719	2 470	3 030
21 years and over .....	363 411	842	7 682	1 972	1 517	370 494	1 465	667	2 222	2 660
60 years and over .....	97 059	25	1 361	277	144	90 087	121	59	237	196
62 years and over .....	87 949	25	1 194	227	138	80 109	74	51	199	135
Median age .....	33.7	21.8	24.6	16.8	19.8	34.3	27.8	25.6	19.3	20.8
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>142 322</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>3 183</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>148 061</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>1 159</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	69 768	135	2 134	700	378	72 179	153	126	700	834
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>123 220</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>1 592</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>131 131</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>927</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	58 719	97	967	563	268	63 279	121	84	632	653
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>13 997</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1 246</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>12 206</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>159</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	8 726	7	930	101	85	6 704	27	40	53	141
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
<b>Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school</b> .....	<b>129 303</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>4 730</b>	<b>2 236</b>	<b>1 293</b>	<b>135 790</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>2 131</b>	<b>2 247</b>
Preprimary .....	10 530	62	502	155	113	12 638	46	17	271	165
Elementary or high school .....	91 801	372	3 649	1 606	899	95 587	667	332	1 437	1 721
College .....	26 972	100	579	475	281	27 565	168	53	423	361
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
<b>Persons 25 years and over</b> .....	<b>336 916</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>6 878</b>	<b>1 688</b>	<b>1 259</b>	<b>345 355</b>	<b>1 349</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>2 012</b>	<b>2 204</b>
Less than 9th grade .....	35 453	15	946	581	203	27 967	107	56	435	511
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	35 803	128	1 675	166	264	33 200	302	76	154	357
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	141 061	149	2 523	247	357	125 823	396	191	216	571
Some college, no degree .....	49 458	144	1 153	306	218	61 205	258	157	224	392
Associate degree .....	24 533	28	322	90	76	25 427	46	61	143	124
Bachelor's degree .....	37 172	98	1 777	176	56	51 067	136	51	359	157
Graduate or professional degree .....	13 436	20	82	122	85	20 666	104	11	481	92
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	78.9	75.4	61.9	55.7	62.9	82.3	69.7	78.1	70.7	60.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	15.0	20.3	3.8	17.7	11.2	20.8	17.8	10.3	41.7	11.3
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
<b>Persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>398 569</b>	<b>1 066</b>	<b>8 869</b>	<b>2 374</b>	<b>1 878</b>	<b>405 795</b>	<b>1 774</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>2 642</b>	<b>3 315</b>
In labor force .....	267 318	499	5 234	1 128	1 248	288 014	706	574	1 596	2 475
Civilian labor force .....	266 979	459	5 226	1 120	1 240	287 625	706	574	1 596	2 464
Employed .....	253 656	397	4 335	979	1 101	278 479	623	501	1 476	2 290
Unemployed .....	13 323	62	891	141	139	9 146	83	73	120	174
Not in labor force .....	131 251	567	3 635	1 246	630	117 781	1 068	214	1 046	840
<b>Females 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>205 623</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>4 590</b>	<b>1 217</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>207 161</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>1 421</b>	<b>1 454</b>
In labor force .....	121 400	113	2 526	516	539	128 100	328	287	739	970
Civilian labor force .....	121 374	111	2 526	516	539	128 052	328	287	739	959
Employed .....	115 616	75	2 183	418	466	124 015	307	241	687	893
Unemployed .....	5 758	36	343	98	73	4 037	21	46	52	66
Not in labor force .....	84 223	81	2 064	701	350	79 061	128	138	682	484
<b>Persons 16 to 19 years</b> .....	<b>28 220</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>28 978</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>542</b>
Not enrolled in school .....	5 327	38	263	26	59	5 004	53	22	17	128
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	1 447	30	157	19	33	1 187	44	16	—	56
Not high school graduate .....	1 728	14	143	20	41	1 679	46	13	4	65
Employed .....	897	—	45	7	10	946	4	—	4	40
Unemployed .....	250	—	29	—	5	179	—	8	—	3
Not in labor force .....	574	14	69	13	26	549	42	5	—	22
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
<b>Households</b> .....	<b>197 637</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>4 118</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>191 180</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>1 375</b>
Less than \$5,000 .....	6 744	4	429	91	18	3 459	23	5	123	46
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	21 074	35	969	262	95	11 366	18	28	63	117
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	19 677	20	674	226	113	12 302	20	33	59	156
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	38 090	56	911	132	202	28 441	28	45	146	221
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	36 170	38	559	70	146	31 301	16	49	93	232
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	40 239	82	341	85	99	45 195	64	72	105	273
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	25 454	36	195	39	26	37 254	108	29	146	260
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	5 765	16	27	10	17	11 427	61	—	53	23
\$100,000 or more .....	4 424	6	13	50	8	10 435	23	24	178	47
Mean income (dollars) .....	33 745	37 845	19 666	30 235	25 020	45 183	52 170	36 110	57 804	35 389
Per capita income (dollars) .....	12 893	8 238	5 749	6 498	6 658	16 291	9 421	9 460	12 144	9 119

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 8					District 9				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families .....	142 322	193	3 183	896	516	148 061	307	244	912	1 159
With related children under 18 years.....	71 405	143	2 326	741	386	74 229	176	131	713	861
With related children under 5 years.....	29 008	70	1 204	441	185	29 193	70	58	353	320
Married-couple families .....	123 220	140	1 592	691	366	131 131	249	195	784	927
With related children under 18 years.....	59 631	97	1 032	572	274	64 570	144	89	632	678
With related children under 5 years.....	25 069	48	522	374	131	26 494	57	36	328	223
Female householder, no husband present .....	13 997	19	1 246	160	114	12 206	53	47	85	159
With related children under 18 years.....	9 248	15	1 035	133	87	7 240	27	40	64	143
With related children under 5 years.....	3 030	8	525	45	46	1 942	13	22	18	69
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	511 358	1 024	13 460	4 511	3 056	524 173	1 297	1 105	4 624	5 209
Persons under 18 years .....	136 510	499	5 402	2 395	1 403	141 940	515	418	2 194	2 275
Persons under 5 years .....	37 172	146	1 778	852	439	37 616	119	111	735	555
Persons 65 years and over .....	69 003	25	923	153	73	61 123	62	23	143	102
Persons 75 years and over .....	28 752	10	330	65	30	23 725	15	16	34	27
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families .....	9 147	30	1 284	512	119	3 998	33	22	237	153
With related children under 18 years.....	6 793	28	1 183	452	109	2 913	27	22	191	144
With related children under 5 years.....	3 477	20	695	301	77	1 467	15	16	142	80
Married-couple families .....	4 700	14	331	346	61	1 990	13	5	180	57
With related children under 18 years.....	2 781	14	296	313	53	1 123	7	5	149	57
With related children under 5 years.....	1 527	6	183	234	44	606	2	5	129	26
Female householder, no husband present .....	3 937	10	802	129	52	1 787	20	17	34	96
With related children under 18 years.....	3 631	8	746	109	50	1 636	20	17	34	87
With related children under 5 years.....	1 767	8	422	45	33	796	13	11	10	54
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	43 856	264	5 689	2 593	849	20 609	231	224	1 312	882
Persons under 18 years .....	14 672	129	2 914	1 568	467	6 324	117	139	735	538
Persons under 5 years .....	4 741	29	1 083	559	163	1 885	35	51	305	177
Persons 65 years and over .....	7 048	3	214	83	18	3 733	—	12	47	12
Persons 75 years and over .....	4 050	—	95	43	9	2 195	—	5	—	4



Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons			Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households			Female householder, no hus- band present			
	Total	Percent for- eign born	Native		Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over			Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family	
			Total	Percent born in State of residence			Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"			Total	Percent with own children under 18 years
	The State	4 891 769	2.5	78.4	4 531 134	42.7	51 171	37.8	212 467	34.8	1 063 144	47.4	170 445	62.3
District 1	543 380	3.0	71.9	502 064	43.4	6 237	30.7	25 601	35.6	118 405	47.3	20 695	63.7	
COUNTY														
Green County (pt.)	11 690	9	82.6	10 841	34.6	72	23.6	334	32.3	2 835	49.0	344	54.9	
Jefferson County (pt.)	3 749	3.1	74.5	3 570	73.0	23	21.7	214	39.7	562	50.2	72	45.8	
Kenosha County (pt.)	128 181	4.3	63.8	118 057	44.7	2 063	32.3	8 354	35.7	34 184	49.5	4 996	60.8	
Rock County	175 034	3.1	76.5	161 370	41.1	2 058	27.8	9 179	35.0	37 776	47.9	7 620	64.1	
Rock County	139 700	1.6	76.4	128 707	43.3	1 097	34.9	3 657	35.1	31 025	45.9	5 359	68.7	
Walworth County	75 000	3.5	63.5	70 096	47.2	1 825	31.5	3 689	38.2	19 060	47.5	2 057	59.0	
Walworth County (pt.)	10 216	1.3	82.1	9 423	38.9	99	11.1	174	18.4	16 244	45.9	2 247	61.1	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Beloit city	35 573	2.4	67.2	32 454	46.9	321	32.7	1 139	36.6	6 796	46.7	2 137	73.7	
Bellevue city	20 999	3.3	77.7	19 576	35.2	199	10.1	865	36.1	5 869	50.0	393	44.3	
Caledonia town	52 133	1.9	79.3	47 891	46.2	425	24.7	1 507	39.3	14 209	49.6	1 949	69.0	
Jonesville city	80 375	5.0	76.3	73 717	46.7	1 659	30.3	6 075	35.9	20 967	50.9	3 869	63.4	
Kenosha city	20 099	3.5	77.6	18 894	42.5	1 167	25.7	1 165	23.5	5 756	41.4	653	48.7	
Mount Pleasant town	11 961	3.7	73.4	11 163	42.3	204	43.6	652	44.5	3 357	46.0	2 981	47.4	
Pleasant Prairie village	84 298	3.8	74.0	76 918	42.9	1 286	33.5	5 580	38.7	22 176	53.1	5 308	69.3	
Rosine city	12 636	3.2	76.5	12 204	72.4	45	24.4	722	45.4	1 554	48.6	166	59.6	
Whitewater city														
District 2	543 625	2.9	76.1	505 114	49.5	4 663	36.2	22 435	31.1	135 332	49.5	15 651	61.5	
COUNTY														
Columbia County	45 088	1.1	82.9	41 968	37.9	329	42.6	1 118	26.2	10 870	45.9	1 065	57.0	
Dane County	367 085	3.8	72.6	341 384	55.2	3 599	37.1	18 153	31.8	87 346	49.9	11 152	62.3	
Dodge County (pt.)	9 969	1.0	85.9	9 298	36.7	32	21.9	310	45.2	2 303	47.9	168	64.3	
Green County (pt.)	18 649	1.4	79.3	17 339	40.9	114	32.5	650	28.9	5 060	48.7	530	60.4	
Iowa County	20 150	2.5	86.7	18 569	34.0	81	49.4	292	27.4	4 692	51.0	45	58.5	
Jefferson County (pt.)	2 112	2.3	84.1	1 922	47.6	21	28.6	79	51.9	485	52.6	45	86.7	
Lafayette County	16 076	5	80.9	14 879	29.5	63	22.2	328	18.6	4 257	49.2	413	53.0	
Lafayette County	17 521	5	84.2	16 287	37.2	101	18.8	346	25.4	4 863	47.8	420	57.4	
Richland County	46 975	1.0	82.5	43 468	40.7	323	28.2	1 159	27.1	12 901	48.8	1 323	62.7	
Sauk County														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Fitchburg city	15 648	3.2	72.0	14 541	65.5	68	—	575	27.0	3 652	53.1	524	63.7	
Madison city	191 262	5.7	66.9	179 431	61.7	2 300	36.3	13 013	34.4	40 247	47.0	6 135	61.2	
Middleton city	13 289	2.9	68.9	12 423	56.7	148	17.6	501	24.6	3 248	49.5	525	57.9	
Monroe city	10 241	1.4	77.4	9 553	44.2	82	34.1	326	25.8	2 790	47.3	391	64.7	
Sun Prairie city	15 333	1.1	77.6	14 119	52.4	117	18.8	423	13.5	4 071	55.0	533	72.6	
District 3	543 447	1.5	74.2	504 311	42.5	5 363	51.1	16 768	34.0	139 267	50.9	14 696	64.3	
COUNTY														
Barron County	40 750	1.1	76.4	37 850	42.3	234	30.3	1 076	26.7	9 393	46.7	1 279	64.0	
Buffalo County	13 584	1.6	66.5	12 603	30.0	91	30.8	296	30.4	3 766	48.9	329	51.7	
Chippewa County (pt.)	897	2	89.2	818	22.6	4	—	13	30.8	3 251	58.2	16	56.3	
Clark County (pt.)	17 681	1.1	81.2	16 336	32.2	337	45.4	707	34.5	4 148	50.1	335	56.4	
Crowford County	15 940	1.7	81.3	14 779	36.1	124	25.0	246	36.6	3 643	48.4	438	62.8	
Dunn County	35 909	1.9	75.5	33 557	46.4	286	43.0	1 112	33.5	8 443	52.5	794	66.6	
Grant County	84 277	2.6	77.0	78 296	50.2	1 133	68.8	2 770	39.4	17 272	48.4	2 690	69.1	
Eau Claire County (pt.)	49 264	6	74.9	45 875	39.5	236	22.0	839	35.0	12 377	50.4	1 094	56.8	
Grant County	16 588	1.0	83.5	15 440	37.3	81	11.1	730	26.2	4 529	48.2	494	65.6	
Jackson County	97 904	2.7	78.1	90 988	47.2	1 379	59.8	3 255	39.6	20 070	48.8	3 099	65.0	
La Crosse County														
Monroe County (pt.)	12 743	1.1	81.9	11 785	38.8	87	46.0	294	29.3	2 826	51.0	437	66.1	
Penn. County	7 107	1.5	76.5	6 602	31.5	58	29.3	193	24.9	1 922	48.9	155	65.2	
Pierce County	32 765	1.1	51.3	30 391	45.1	247	34.4	830	32.5	8 046	53.6	772	62.4	
Polk County (pt.)	16 907	8	65.5	15 624	40.7	46	17.4	293	24.2	3 948	50.1	429	73.4	
St. Croix County	50 251	9	58.1	46 111	42.4	329	41.3	992	29.1	13 364	54.0	997	70.4	
Trempealeau County	25 263	5	84.4	23 496	32.4	254	42.9	1 452	32.2	5 893	46.5	699	58.4	
Vernon County	25 617	6	84.9	23 760	34.0	437	62.2	1 670	30.9	6 955	48.6	639	54.0	

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons			Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households		Female householder, no hus- band present					
	Total	Percent for- eign born	Native	Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 18 years and over		Morried-couple family	Percent with own children under 18 years						
						Total	Percent born in State of residence								
											Persons 5 to 17 years	Percent who do not speak English "very well"			
Persons 18 years and over															
Percent with own children under 18 years															
Total															
District 3—Con.															
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Eau Claire city (pt.)	55 180	3.5	53 266	75.6	57.0	51 346	74.5	2 055	39.6	12 565	50.7	10 288	47.9	1 857	69.1
La Crosse city	51 003	4.2	48 883	77.0	54.8	47 656	67.3	2 263	47.3	10 947	45.3	8 604	42.0	1 885	61.6
Menominee city	13 547	3.3	13 101	64.5	68.1	12 883	62.7	606	39.8	2 196	51.0	1 764	47.3	370	71.9
Onalaska city	11 284	1.8	11 085	74.4	66.8	10 413	32.4	330	11.2	3 170	56.0	2 702	52.1	355	84.5
River Falls city	10 541	2.3	10 302	56.6	66.8	9 884	32.4	473	34.0	2 082	57.1	1 677	55.8	300	68.0
District 4	543 482	4.3	520 079	83.5	43.0	504 557	33.1	40 281	40.0	144 373	46.8	116 903	45.5	21 375	56.2
COUNTY															
Milwaukee County (pt.)	415 668	4.8	395 662	84.5	42.5	386 208	33.7	34 645	41.4	109 822	45.4	86 500	43.8	18 234	55.5
Waukesha County (pt.)	127 814	2.7	124 417	80.5	44.6	118 349	29.3	5 636	31.7	34 551	51.1	30 403	50.3	3 141	60.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Cudahy city	18 659	3.4	18 026	87.3	38.1	17 417	19.1	1 218	38.3	5 203	44.4	4 138	43.7	809	55.5
Franklin city	21 855	2.5	21 302	82.0	43.9	20 305	21.7	989	29.5	5 769	50.1	5 196	49.7	433	55.9
Greendale village	15 128	3.0	14 678	81.0	34.8	14 292	27.0	615	19.7	4 315	45.2	3 699	42.9	433	68.4
Greenfield city	33 403	4.3	31 978	85.0	43.4	31 616	36.1	2 051	33.4	9 007	37.9	7 519	38.2	1 141	37.8
Milwaukee city (pt.)	202 090	6.6	188 771	83.8	43.9	186 208	36.1	23 822	44.6	51 891	46.9	38 150	44.3	10 810	58.7
Muskego city	16 813	1.9	16 491	84.8	41.6	15 545	45.5	1 201	27.8	4 777	50.7	4 303	50.8	321	55.5
New Berlin city	33 592	2.9	32 620	81.4	38.0	31 337	51.5	1 201	27.8	9 620	44.8	8 781	44.8	621	50.1
Oak Creek city	19 513	2.7	18 979	83.5	40.7	18 158	13.8	940	28.2	5 254	49.3	4 621	48.4	402	61.7
South Milwaukee city	33 592	3.3	20 266	85.3	38.1	19 615	33.9	1 193	37.7	5 791	44.4	4 735	43.7	854	50.0
Waukesha city	56 958	3.1	55 192	77.4	53.6	52 411	24.9	3 322	35.9	14 505	54.0	12 034	52.2	1 920	65.6
West Allis city	63 221	2.8	61 436	87.1	41.6	59 053	27.5	2 830	36.5	16 959	43.3	13 707	42.3	2 630	50.0
District 5	543 607	4.2	520 838	68.8	49.8	497 867	34.3	32 874	37.0	131 520	51.0	84 603	44.3	40 055	67.1
COUNTY															
Milwaukee County (pt.)	543 607	4.2	520 838	68.8	49.8	497 867	34.3	32 874	37.0	131 520	51.0	84 603	44.3	40 055	67.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Brown Deer village	12 236	4.6	11 675	80.7	37.6	11 544	12.5	739	29.0	3 448	37.5	3 089	37.4	249	41.0
Glendale city	14 088	9.4	12 764	76.5	39.9	13 385	23.8	1 169	29.1	3 755	36.5	3 241	35.7	408	44.9
Milwaukee city (pt.)	425 998	3.8	409 650	67.1	52.2	387 743	35.6	25 490	39.0	99 401	53.8	56 577	45.3	36 809	49.0
Shorewood village	14 116	7.1	13 113	67.0	52.0	13 018	39.6	1 083	28.0	3 460	47.8	2 815	47.5	548	51.6
Wauwatosa city	49 366	3.9	47 455	79.4	40.9	46 073	19.7	2 893	32.6	13 331	41.9	11 535	41.8	1 436	44.4
Whitfish Bay village	14 272	5.1	13 543	64.7	39.0	13 067	46.0	734	26.7	4 174	50.5	3 659	50.2	405	51.9
District 6	543 531	1.5	535 539	86.0	38.2	505 096	41.8	17 993	34.2	145 923	48.4	126 176	47.0	14 384	60.6
COUNTY															
Adams County	15 682	3.2	15 173	66.9	43.4	14 824	20.7	809	41.9	4 404	36.8	3 816	33.6	384	60.4
Brown County (pt.)	1 607	3.3	1 602	95.3	23.1	1 475	46.7	15	36.0	385	56.9	7 345	59.4	25	28.0
Calumet County (pt.)	30 976	1.8	30 743	91.2	33.9	28 403	46.2	1 101	27.2	8 384	54.9	7 344	54.9	677	59.2
Fond du Lac County (pt.)	89 256	1.2	88 172	88.0	37.5	82 969	30.8	2 938	28.5	23 712	50.7	20 516	49.5	2 384	63.5
Green Lake County	18 651	1.2	18 429	85.2	31.3	17 460	33.2	554	36.8	5 187	45.2	4 484	44.2	470	56.4
Juneau County	21 650	1.4	21 339	76.4	33.8	20 118	40.0	752	30.9	6 004	46.3	5 072	44.9	646	60.1
Manitowish County (pt.)	79 655	1.5	78 430	90.2	32.9	74 082	48.0	3 015	40.6	21 536	47.9	18 651	47.0	2 145	58.1
Marquette County	12 321	1.3	12 156	77.5	37.6	11 600	61.1	500	40.8	3 545	39.5	3 137	38.0	239	57.5
Manroe County (pt.)	23 890	1.9	23 675	81.3	37.5	21 976	57.3	902	40.9	6 217	51.8	5 339	50.9	606	61.1
Duragen County (pt.)	19 576	1.2	19 341	94.5	34.2	17 802	48.4	410	33.7	5 367	53.2	4 806	52.7	493	58.7
Shelby County (pt.)	24 458	1.2	24 241	88.9	35.5	22 866	29.3	901	26.9	6 578	50.2	5 916	49.5	460	59.4
Waupaca County (pt.)	46 104	1.9	45 691	86.7	39.5	42 892	29.0	1 283	27.7	12 413	48.3	10 864	47.3	1 039	59.4
Wausau County	19 385	1.7	19 064	82.7	35.9	18 146	47.2	817	36.0	5 561	41.6	4 870	39.5	485	58.8
Winneshago County	140 320	2.0	137 483	84.9	44.8	130 483	40.1	3 966	35.4	36 630	48.0	31 016	45.9	4 291	62.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Appleton city (pt.)	6 159	1.4	6 074	80.2	53.1	5 495	92.2	131	41.2	1 661	68.2	1 356	68.0	231	71.9
Fond du Lac city	37 737	1.5	37 192	86.6	44.4	35 054	39.7	1 378	24.4	9 936	51.4	8 202	49.1	1 370	65.8
Grafton town (pt.)	31 318	1.7	31 166	88.4	35.1	29 936	54.0	1 282	48.4	8 560	52.1	7 189	48.3	1 115	100.0
Manitowish County	32 520	2.7	31 642	86.6	33.3	30 373	54.0	1 282	48.4	8 560	53.2	7 189	48.3	1 115	100.0
Manitowish city	14 735	1.7	14 478	86.2	42.1	13 562	41.6	863	30.6	3 012	30.8	3 148	47.9	639	62.3
Menasha city	14 019	1.6	13 790	83.6	42.1	12 950	26.9	306	20.6	3 944	48.8	3 440	48.2	362	54.1
Menasha town	23 219	2.0	22 746	82.4	42.3	21 304	29.0	1 111	37.9	4 403	52.4	5 440	49.9	698	69.8
Neenah city	55 006	2.8	53 443	85.0	52.4	51 401	40.4	1 936	34.7	12 870	47.1	10 411	43.2	2 022	66.9
Oshkosh city															



Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households		Percent with own children under 18 years		
	Total	Percent foreign born	Native		Persons 18 years and over		Married-couple family	Female household, no husband present			
			Total	Percent born in State of residence	Persons 5 to 17 years						
					Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"				Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"
District 6—Con.											
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.											
Two Rivers city	13 030	1.2	12 873	90.2	12 120	34.1	161	32.9	400	44.0	
District 7	543 569	1.4	535 946	78.8	504 737	38.0	4 265	43.4	19 100	32.1	
COUNTY											
Ashland County	16 307	.9	16 166	75.9	15 126	39.3	72	20.8	406	13.1	
Bayfield County	14 008	1.2	13 834	69.6	13 067	34.7	37	21.6	560	20.7	
Burnett County	13 084	.8	12 980	56.8	12 269	41.3	27	37.0	445	20.7	
Chippewa County (pt.)	51 463	.7	51 118	84.1	47 680	35.9	300	29.0	1 029	32.0	
Clark County (pt.)	13 966	1.2	13 804	83.4	12 882	33.2	240	46.3	728	26.9	
Douglas County	41 758	1.4	41 159	60.7	38 923	38.5	160	48.8	1 403	40.8	
Eau Claire County (pt.)	906	.6	901	80.9	839	28.8	—	—	17	70.6	
Iron County	6 153	2.4	6 003	46.0	5 843	33.1	7	3.1	299	15.1	
Lincoln County	26 993	1.2	26 656	85.5	25 223	38.6	163	45.2	930	24.6	
Marathon County	115 400	2.2	112 813	85.5	106 830	37.0	1 470	45.2	4 549	36.1	
Oneida County (pt.)	13 122	1.0	12 996	76.6	12 212	40.2	21	76.2	262	41.2	
Polk County (pt.)	17 866	.9	17 714	62.5	16 607	35.1	72	16.7	390	22.1	
Portage County	61 405	1.7	60 360	83.7	57 138	45.1	600	58.2	3 758	34.9	
Price County	15 600	1.1	15 422	79.2	14 369	32.9	51	33.3	513	19.5	
Rusk County	15 079	1.5	14 860	75.0	14 003	38.6	90	30.0	621	24.3	
Sawyer County	14 181	1.2	14 017	60.8	13 191	42.3	98	32.7	477	19.9	
Taylor County	18 901	.6	18 783	86.5	17 387	31.0	224	55.8	656	33.5	
Washburn County	13 772	1.1	13 624	85.6	12 871	40.9	51	29.4	312	35.3	
Wood County	73 605	1.2	72 736	85.8	68 077	37.6	582	48.3	1 745	38.4	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Chippewa Falls city	12 727	.6	12 646	79.4	11 794	45.3	48	16.7	328	35.1	
Eau Claire city (pt.)	1 750	3.3	1 693	84.8	1 617	45.5	67	44.9	26	61.5	
Marshfield city	19 263	1.2	19 035	82.1	17 895	48.5	94	28.7	531	40.3	
Stevens Point city	23 006	3.4	22 214	81.8	21 802	59.0	187	78.1	1 713	38.5	
Superior city	27 134	1.7	26 681	60.6	25 228	41.8	92	30.4	734	43.3	
Wausau city	37 060	5.2	35 140	82.6	34 254	45.7	897	54.6	1 929	41.4	
Weston town	11 451	1.5	11 279	83.5	10 668	45.1	87	26.4	339	41.6	
Wisconsin Rapids city	18 260	1.3	17 979	87.9	16 827	42.9	158	60.8	459	44.7	
District 8	543 526	1.4	535 961	82.6	502 950	40.2	4 493	43.4	16 378	33.7	
COUNTY											
Brown County (pt.)	192 987	1.5	190 000	84.2	177 978	45.5	1 757	54.9	5 378	35.9	
Calumet County (pt.)	3 315	.8	3 288	81.4	3 051	38.2	6	—	56	30.4	
Dane County	25 690	1.1	25 403	80.9	23 965	33.2	165	33.3	967	27.2	
Dear County	4 590	.9	4 547	34.3	4 288	40.7	16	—	134	26.9	
Florence County	8 776	.8	8 710	82.4	8 106	35.2	44	59.1	311	50.2	
Kewaunee County	18 878	.3	18 819	93.5	17 543	28.0	110	40.0	848	24.6	
Langlade County	19 505	.8	19 358	85.6	18 189	34.9	135	25.9	432	29.6	
Manitowish County (pt.)	766	—	766	90.1	710	24.9	5	16.2	21	52.4	
Marquette County	40 548	1.3	40 026	67.2	37 766	34.6	154	40.0	1 137	28.1	
Menominee County	3 890	.1	3 885	92.8	3 402	30.7	247	19.0	255	28.2	
Oconto County	30 226	.7	30 010	88.1	28 057	35.4	191	41.4	904	40.2	
Oneida County (pt.)	18 537	2.2	18 146	72.9	17 469	41.5	78	56.4	713	38.0	
Outagamie County (pt.)	120 934	1.9	118 693	85.5	111 223	41.2	241	45.7	3 224	39.0	
Shawano County	37 557	.6	36 941	89.1	34 537	34.7	1 170	17.7	828	28.9	
Vilas County	17 707	1.9	17 369	66.5	16 666	40.4	101	15.8	828	16.9	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Altoona village	14 431	1.3	14 242	79.1	13 478	39.8	58	46.6	402	15.2	
Appleton city (pt.)	59 492	2.9	57 737	80.1	54 838	45.7	859	44.7	2 029	38.2	
Ashwaubon village	16 376	.8	16 248	81.0	15 250	50.4	118	61.0	302	47.0	
De Pere city	16 569	.8	16 432	83.9	15 385	49.1	31	—	305	19.0	
Grand Chute town (pt.)	14 172	1.2	13 999	82.2	13 056	55.0	77	41.6	319	41.4	
Green Bay city	96 466	2.4	94 148	83.0	88 650	48.8	1 253	62.2	3 189	42.5	
Kaukauna city	11 982	1.1	11 845	93.0	10 927	36.3	76	72.4	277	63.2	
Marquette city	11 843	1.1	11 715	66.1	11 025	35.6	56	17.9	294	20.1	

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households				Female householder, no hus- band present				
	Total	Percent for- eign born	Native	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over		Percent with own children under 18 years	Total		Percent with own children under 18 years			
					Percent who do not speak English "very well"		Percent who do not speak English "very well"								
					Total	Percent born in State of residence	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"							
District 9 -----	543 602	2.2	531 474	83.0	40.2	4 136	34.6	21 037	28.9	150 021	49.0	132 760	48.5	12 469	55.3
COUNTY															
Dodge County (pt.) -----	66 590	1.1	65 887	87.9	37.8	389	25.2	2 499	30.1	17 818	49.8	15 585	48.9	1 556	59.5
Fond du Lac County (pt.) -----	827	1.2	817	91.1	32.4	4	100.0	56	33.9	217	57.1	195	56.9	14	35.7
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	61 922	1.4	61 049	81.4	38.7	378	21.2	1 874	24.4	16 659	48.3	14 429	47.6	1 623	56.3
Dzauke County -----	72 831	2.1	71 316	78.4	42.1	490	32.0	2 514	26.0	20 517	48.5	18 274	47.9	1 606	55.2
Sheboygan County (pt.) -----	79 419	3.5	76 614	84.1	40.3	1 111	53.7	4 531	36.8	21 617	48.6	18 803	47.3	2 109	59.2
Washington County -----	95 328	1.5	92 881	87.7	41.3	538	23.0	3 020	30.0	25 914	51.6	22 802	51.3	2 268	55.1
Waukesha County (pt.) -----	166 685	2.9	161 910	79.1	40.0	1 226	30.3	6 543	24.9	47 279	47.9	42 672	47.9	3 293	50.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Bever Dam city -----	14 196	1.0	14 047	86.2	45.4	96	6.3	370	28.1	3 871	49.8	3 234	47.1	477	68.1
Brookfield city -----	35 184	6.0	33 073	72.7	40.1	385	23.1	2 428	23.7	10 492	43.9	9 614	44.6	599	34.6
Fort Atkinson city -----	10 227	2.7	9 955	78.6	45.4	71	8.5	352	19.0	2 801	48.9	2 310	48.0	387	57.4
German town village -----	13 658	2.2	13 362	86.3	49.2	78	32.1	336	43.5	3 834	50.2	3 415	49.9	362	48.6
Menomonee Falls village -----	26 840	2.4	26 208	84.9	35.6	136	36.8	851	28.8	7 919	41.2	7 015	39.6	724	55.1
Mequon city -----	18 900	3.3	18 272	69.0	44.6	151	41.1	817	27.2	5 314	45.8	4 854	45.6	296	51.0
Milwaukee city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oconomowoc city -----	10 993	1.9	10 780	76.0	46.8	88	36.4	348	31.6	2 990	49.8	2 563	49.9	330	47.9
Sheboygan city -----	49 676	5.0	47 213	85.3	43.5	974	57.9	3 457	41.8	13 169	48.0	11 058	46.2	1 988	60.1
Watertown city -----	19 142	1.3	18 886	82.2	44.3	64	25.0	799	15.9	4 903	50.1	4 175	49.3	550	58.9
West Bend city -----	23 916	1.5	23 567	85.4	47.5	100	31.0	812	29.7	6 384	54.7	5 357	53.8	772	59.8



Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force					
The State -----	96 874	857 736	13.9	347 620	278 441	19 647	9 195	3 267	7 146	3 094 226	78.6	17.7	532 936	134 064
District 1 -----	11 633	96 951	11.9	35 959	31 896	2 667	1 364	515	782	340 763	77.1	14.8	61 377	14 688
COUNTY														
Green County (pt.) -----	223	2 358	4.4	447	701	33	20	2	11	7 369	74.9	10.2	1 095	232
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	50	365	12.9	1 829	1 311	18	10	—	8	1 253	78.7	23.5	228	60
Kenosha County -----	2 845	22 609	12.5	8 573	7 292	715	420	147	148	80 794	75.1	12.7	15 361	3 695
Racine County -----	4 049	32 162	16.1	9 907	9 240	849	395	138	310	110 593	76.4	16.5	19 180	4 807
Rock County -----	2 906	24 929	6.8	6 694	7 890	754	327	196	231	88 072	78.2	13.3	16 331	3 679
Walworth County -----	1 300	12 019	10.5	8 135	4 767	279	178	32	69	46 742	79.0	17.5	8 003	2 081
Waukesha County (pt.) -----	260	2 509	14.4	374	695	19	14	—	5	5 940	89.0	19.5	1 179	134
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Beloit city -----	783	6 566	6.2	2 166	2 236	253	78	101	74	21 273	72.4	11.3	3 554	975
Coledonia town -----	507	3 957	22.7	1 220	1 244	89	72	12	5	13 432	82.6	21.0	2 628	409
Jonesville city -----	1 099	8 807	10.1	2 287	2 653	223	109	73	41	33 313	81.2	15.5	6 469	1 410
Kenosha city -----	1 849	13 952	12.0	5 562	4 550	517	289	121	107	50 166	73.2	12.2	9 233	2 435
Mount Pleasant town -----	498	3 156	17.1	1 333	953	25	3	12	10	13 821	79.6	21.3	2 726	803
Pleasant Prairie village -----	283	2 211	15.8	715	628	27	16	4	7	7 832	78.6	15.7	1 688	300
Racine city -----	2 059	15 790	14.0	4 892	4 382	554	248	95	205	51 774	72.0	14.9	8 514	2 451
Whitewater city -----	142	992	2.6	6 950	2 664	59	34	—	25	4 121	81.8	35.0	654	195
District 2 -----	10 741	84 181	8.7	62 340	32 148	1 583	946	168	468	340 399	84.8	26.7	52 482	12 187
COUNTY														
Columbia County -----	717	8 254	12.3	1 495	2 379	176	105	19	52	29 637	78.3	12.9	5 321	1 423
Done County -----	7 531	51 989	8.0	56 075	22 934	913	556	81	275	225 973	88.9	34.2	34 223	7 443
Dodge County (pt.) -----	128	1 779	17.8	460	500	39	22	4	13	6 571	70.9	6.4	1 079	219
Green County (pt.) -----	379	3 267	4.4	610	918	45	25	2	18	12 339	77.9	13.0	1 685	482
Iowa County -----	376	3 771	3.4	689	1 057	61	33	2	26	12 747	80.6	13.3	1 694	390
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	45	394	28.4	73	108	15	7	—	8	1 295	84.0	9.4	1 355	38
Lafayette County -----	356	3 173	3.4	506	826	50	35	9	6	10 181	77.0	10.1	1 345	321
Richland County -----	318	3 227	8.8	677	999	59	31	4	24	11 309	73.7	10.8	1 771	489
Sauk County -----	891	8 327	12.5	1 755	2 427	225	132	47	46	30 347	74.7	12.9	5 229	1 382
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Fitchburg city -----	323	2 173	7.0	1 830	518	7	7	—	—	9 895	92.7	37.4	1 246	184
Madison city -----	3 744	21 066	9.6	44 601	14 631	468	266	20	182	113 472	90.6	42.0	16 375	4 117
Middleton city -----	185	2 147	3.3	1 263	600	18	18	—	—	8 807	92.4	42.2	1 342	322
Monroe city -----	183	1 610	4.6	322	485	22	13	—	9	6 920	78.7	14.5	987	305
Sun Prairie city -----	415	2 960	10.4	885	778	79	39	31	9	9 426	83.9	20.9	1 782	338
District 3 -----	10 149	96 879	9.6	50 036	35 749	1 793	840	256	692	330 175	78.1	16.3	56 077	13 616
COUNTY														
Barron County -----	780	7 641	6.4	1 295	2 256	168	98	18	52	26 198	73.0	11.7	4 474	1 277
Buffalo County -----	311	2 416	6.8	488	659	31	19	5	7	8 918	72.6	10.8	1 414	287
Chippewa County (pt.) -----	8	239	14.6	35	72	—	—	—	—	504	63.3	5.0	70	11
Clark County (pt.) -----	295	3 583	11.6	501	1 032	162	100	14	48	10 957	69.3	9.2	1 652	415
Crowford County -----	304	3 134	14.1	446	880	46	15	15	14	10 169	72.4	10.8	1 614	388
Dunn County -----	663	6 092	5.4	6 939	2 989	67	33	3	30	19 755	77.7	19.4	3 245	677
Eau Claire County (pt.) -----	1 631	13 701	10.6	12 056	6 575	300	125	23	152	48 798	82.9	21.1	8 970	2 452
Grant County -----	953	8 932	11.8	5 446	3 560	110	42	32	36	29 160	77.9	14.7	4 693	1 252
Jackson County -----	230	3 138	1.5	468	1 002	78	39	13	26	10 800	68.8	8.8	1 849	534
La Crosse County -----	1 773	15 848	15.5	12 498	6 809	226	94	38	94	58 586	82.6	21.1	10 759	2 613
Monroe County (pt.) -----	187	2 552	10.3	506	689	49	18	7	24	8 084	75.3	10.9	1 566	308
Pepin County -----	149	1 379	15.7	217	355	21	11	3	5	4 578	71.0	9.6	672	152
Polk County -----	552	5 719	7.0	4 200	2 609	98	49	13	36	18 623	81.1	17.8	3 012	669
Polk County (pt.) -----	318	3 470	3.8	663	928	43	21	6	16	10 641	79.3	12.4	1 731	410
St. Croix County -----	1 183	9 871	5.7	2 572	2 689	151	64	42	45	30 873	84.4	20.3	5 295	904
Trempealeau County -----	396	4 562	9.6	808	1 339	68	40	5	23	16 648	71.7	10.1	2 467	595
Vernon County -----	416	4 602	9.1	898	1 306	175	72	19	84	16 883	69.2	11.2	2 594	672
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Eau Claire city (pt.) -----	1 097	8 125	10.3	10 521	4 828	114	40	13	61	30 536	84.9	23.9	5 620	1 716
La Crosse city -----	884	6 434	19.8	9 961	4 256	137	52	8	77	29 260	80.7	21.4	5 304	1 582
Menomonie city -----	242	1 298	5.0	5 858	1 708	23	17	—	6	5 868	80.2	30.2	986	256
Onalaska city -----	155	2 095	9.3	668	573	41	19	8	14	7 094	86.1	26.8	1 256	244
River Falls city -----	194	1 293	6.8	3 184	1 341	33	11	10	12	4 891	87.5	30.5	779	144
District 4 -----	10 158	87 932	21.6	35 243	26 770	2 366	1 080	505	775	358 755	78.7	16.6	65 705	16 939
COUNTY														
Milwaukee County (pt.) -----	6 911	64 826	23.4	26 447	19 405	1 978	854	419	699	277 889	76.2	14.2	51 475	14 342
Waukesha County (pt.) -----	3 247	23 106	16.7	8 796	7 365	388	226	86	76	80 866	87.4	25.1	14 230	2 597
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Cudahy city -----	244	2 898	14.4	1 170	908	71	35	13	23	12 485	76.8	9.1	2 696	655
Franklin city -----	452	3 655	17.2	1 616	1 102	111	39	9	63	14 238	85.2	23.8	2 622	474
Greendale village -----	295	2 586	15.6	1 179	891	21	13	—	8	10 172	89.2	29.5	1 932	409
Greenfield city -----	514	4 301	23.1	2 348	1 545	93	36	17	40	23 807	80.9	19.2	4 296	1 284
Milwaukee city (pt.) -----	3 149	33 387	28.5	12 093	9 508	1 298	526	275	491	132 197	71.0	11.5	24 245	7 152
Muskego city -----	357	3 007	22.1	1 027	999	40	21	13	6	10 658	86.4	18.3	1 881	308
New Berlin city -----	835	6 006	21.2	1 981	1 760	118	51	30	37	22 285	90.3	28.7	4 117	800
Oak Creek city -----	402	3 415	17.3	1 330	1 067	86	79	7	—	12 439	81.1	15.9	2 275	437
South Milwaukee city -----	445	3 316	18.9	1 249	937	42	4	30	8	14 144	79.4	14.8	2 768	715
Waukesha city -----	1 540	9 637	12.1	4 692	3 229	177	131	18	28	35 328	85.1	25.3	5 873	1 183
West Allis city -----	1 094	8 519	17.8	4 030	2 529	212	115	68	29	43 877	79.2	12.4	7 749	2 359
District 5 -----	9 251	98 987	16.3	48 758	31 518	3 657	1 214	717	1 726	332 649	76.3	23.6	49 623	14 250

Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force					
District 5—Con. <b>COUNTY</b>														
Milwaukee County (pt.)	9 251	98 987	16.3	48 758	31 518	3 657	1 214	717	1 726	332 649	76.3	23.6	49 623	14 250
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Brown Deer village	318	1 768	12.2	845	568	15	7	—	8	8 701	86.7	30.7	1 534	371
Glendale city	200	1 983	19.4	1 096	572	27	21	6	—	10 548	82.8	35.2	1 650	668
Milwaukee city (pt.)	6 826	81 262	15.7	39 916	26 631	3 515	1 142	706	1 667	248 348	71.8	16.6	36 450	9 484
Shorewood village	263	1 905	13.5	1 605	537	19	8	—	11	10 171	91.8	54.0	1 369	567
Wauwatosa city	880	7 241	20.8	3 394	2 007	66	33	—	33	35 514	88.7	38.5	5 464	2 007
Whitefish Bay village	513	2 514	17.9	980	565	5	—	5	—	9 824	95.5	61.2	1 403	509
District 6	10 511	96 272	15.1	29 571	29 389	2 095	999	356	731	349 340	76.4	13.1	62 791	16 026
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Adams County	223	2 302	3.7	532	669	91	28	17	46	11 378	67.0	7.4	2 576	799
Brown County (pt.)	35	368	31.5	64	117	4	—	—	—	898	78.0	6.9	121	17
Columet County (pt.)	719	6 292	16.3	1 236	1 674	116	71	8	37	18 981	78.5	12.2	2 830	587
Fond du Lac County (pt.)	1 782	16 630	17.8	4 792	5 228	337	196	59	82	56 280	77.6	13.4	9 710	2 217
Green Lake County	311	3 402	13.7	574	923	77	38	23	16	12 453	74.6	11.4	2 021	584
Juneau County	297	3 970	10.1	656	1 126	94	49	13	32	14 210	70.6	8.6	2 603	766
Manitowoc County (pt.)	1 599	14 136	22.4	3 563	4 078	225	112	37	76	51 783	75.4	12.1	9 114	2 403
Marquette County	116	2 077	9.7	349	573	66	12	16	38	8 499	69.7	8.8	1 784	558
Monroe County (pt.)	325	4 810	16.9	781	1 278	112	45	16	51	14 941	75.9	10.7	3 152	885
Outagamie County (pt.)	496	3 850	23.7	823	1 039	30	19	2	9	11 862	79.8	8.8	2 228	483
Sheboygan County (pt.)	508	4 930	15.8	966	1 268	42	21	2	19	15 670	77.4	12.1	2 465	469
Wausau County	847	8 544	9.8	1 500	2 472	196	72	49	75	30 109	72.1	11.0	5 374	1 624
Wausau County	208	3 249	5.0	522	875	81	36	12	33	13 316	70.0	10.0	2 629	828
Winnebago County	3 045	21 712	12.0	13 213	8 069	624	296	102	217	88 960	80.6	18.2	16 184	3 806
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Appleton city (pt.)	200	1 288	7.5	334	232	30	30	—	—	3 573	89.8	24.5	462	62
Fond du Lac city	807	6 649	18.6	2 112	1 992	176	89	40	47	24 251	78.2	14.1	4 216	1 146
Grand Chute town (pt.)	6	56	—	17	13	—	—	—	—	218	82.1	17.0	56	10
Manitowoc city	660	5 133	22.9	1 598	1 475	107	40	14	53	22 082	74.5	14.5	3 928	1 348
Menasha city	307	2 499	14.1	797	656	44	17	12	15	9 416	78.5	11.4	1 853	406
Menasha town	365	2 279	16.0	817	571	51	13	7	7	9 183	85.9	20.5	1 661	290
Neenah city	695	3 916	12.4	1 127	1 104	105	22	19	64	14 897	84.1	20.5	2 693	672
Oshkosh city	1 077	7 235	12.8	8 982	4 121	287	175	35	68	32 942	78.6	19.6	5 817	1 626
Two Rivers city	301	2 212	16.5	521	646	37	19	5	13	8 562	75.8	11.2	1 682	429
District 7	10 145	100 226	10.9	29 145	31 214	1 771	814	279	678	345 444	75.6	13.2	62 278	16 865
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Ashland County	302	2 906	5.2	1 023	964	53	5	19	29	10 262	75.3	12.8	2 002	612
Bayfield County	231	2 660	6.5	378	670	38	17	5	16	9 418	78.5	18.3	1 963	617
Burnett County	268	2 278	3.2	330	618	48	11	6	31	9 045	72.3	8.9	1 993	611
Chippewa County (pt.)	912	9 566	13.4	2 207	2 926	183	89	25	69	32 691	75.1	10.9	5 503	1 309
Clark County (pt.)	286	2 720	17.3	353	696	97	66	9	22	8 745	65.3	7.9	1 310	386
Oaougos County	684	7 468	6.4	2 758	2 348	136	34	46	56	27 060	77.2	14.8	5 455	1 486
Eau Claire County (pt.)	25	181	—	30	63	9	—	3	6	538	71.7	7.8	78	19
Iron County	75	923	6.1	164	270	23	11	—	12	4 447	74.7	10.5	980	353
Lincoln County	509	5 055	11.0	914	1 567	123	52	16	55	17 567	71.1	10.8	3 315	956
Marathon County	2 344	21 878	12.5	5 364	6 726	395	249	30	116	72 367	75.9	13.5	11 999	2 720
Oneida County (pt.)	271	2 169	7.9	570	601	32	15	11	6	8 939	77.1	14.3	1 913	567
Polk County (pt.)	315	3 316	2.1	525	895	26	17	—	9	11 874	76.8	10.5	2 074	593
Portage County	929	10 586	13.1	8 689	4 770	153	71	19	63	35 004	79.7	19.1	5 830	1 352
Pribe County	300	2 860	7.6	360	759	50	14	9	27	10 414	73.3	10.6	1 969	670
Rusk County	306	2 890	6.4	626	858	36	23	4	9	9 704	70.3	10.9	1 681	573
Sawyer County	293	2 508	5.3	416	685	64	23	19	22	9 600	73.7	12.9	2 171	758
Taylor County	347	3 798	10.0	586	1 081	94	65	3	26	11 676	68.8	9.2	1 834	507
Washburn County	257	2 515	5.5	381	663	43	15	13	15	9 297	74.9	12.8	1 958	634
Wood County	1 491	13 949	16.1	3 471	4 054	168	37	42	89	46 796	78.3	13.5	8 250	2 142
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Chippewa Falls city	193	1 967	19.4	573	623	60	37	7	16	8 437	74.3	13.0	1 575	417
Eau Claire city (pt.)	61	490	14.3	119	113	—	—	—	—	969	80.3	5.9	151	40
Marshfield city	453	3 325	25.7	1 080	1 026	51	13	14	24	12 446	76.8	19.6	1 983	597
Stevens Point city	228	2 695	14.4	6 840	2 556	29	12	8	9	11 694	80.0	23.9	1 874	574
Superior city	486	4 632	7.8	2 233	1 585	94	21	36	37	17 365	77.3	15.9	3 462	1 015
Wausau city	879	5 762	12.4	2 072	1 888	120	92	1	27	24 189	75.4	17.4	4 043	1 242
Weston town	241	2 168	6.8	544	728	46	27	8	11	6 997	81.3	15.6	1 213	176
Wisconsin Rapids city	324	2 979	15.9	867	860	47	—	—	47	12 068	78.4	12.4	2 287	785
District 8	11 274	97 702	14.1	28 227	29 814	1 930	955	284	684	346 488	78.4	14.8	62 772	15 581
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Brown County (pt.)	4 132	33 964	18.5	13 301	11 502	739	403	123	206	119 677	82.7	17.8	21 378	4 574
Columet County (pt.)	97	641	4.2	90	205	20	20	—	—	1 959	90.9	19.3	329	40
Door County	464	4 586	10.6	782	1 136	57	30	11	16	17 369	79.6	16.4	2 942	804
Florence County	145	838	1.9	127	224	10	7	1	2	3 057	75.2	8.9	738	221
Forest County	168	1 622	1.5	274	585	80	21	2	57	5 608	64.1	7.6	1 271	405
Keweenaw County	365	3 593	18.0	691	1 048	82	28	10	44	11 945	73.5	8.2	1 769	457
Langlade County	347	3 616	11.6	478	1 053	78	39	6	33	12 933	71.5	8.8	2 456	766
Manitowoc County (pt.)	16	206	16.5	21	62	1	1	—	—	432	76.4	13.0	101	17
Marinette County	845	7 600	9.3	1 590	2 058	93	47	12	34	26 699	73.6	10.1	5 117	1 367
Menominee County	134	1 058	3.8	142	246	24	3	4	17	1 922	62.7	3.7	337	91
Oconto County	557	5 492	5.8	1 020	1 558	124	51	29	44	19 760	69.4	8.5	3 560	916
Oneida County (pt.)	250	2 984	5.6	735	812	45	29	13	3	13 214	77.9	15.3	2 973	932
Outagamie County (pt.)	2 899	22 116	16.3	7 231	6 588	351	181	50	120	74 827	81.8	18.0	12 638	2 783
Showano County	553	6 686	12.0	1 110	1 999	170	73	16	81	24 271	69.5	9.4	4 079	1 077
Vilas County	302	2 700	5.7	635	738	56	22	7	27	12 815	76.1	13.7	3 084	1 131



Table 19. **Education and Veteran Status: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Preprimary school	Elementory or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force					
District 8—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Allouez village .....	293	2 541	24.5	871	761	57	19	9	29	9 482	89.7	31.7	1 847	504
Appleton city (pt.) .....	1 455	10 095	13.5	4 338	3 219	169	124	4	41	37 557	84.8	23.6	6 626	1 619
Ashwoubenon village .....	371	2 894	5.7	1 078	944	50	33	17	—	10 217	87.9	18.1	1 966	238
De Pere city .....	314	2 703	31.7	2 293	1 438	42	29	—	13	9 635	85.4	22.2	1 663	413
Grand Chute town (pt.) .....	372	2 262	13.9	1 011	683	21	7	7	7	8 974	86.3	26.7	1 522	268
Green Bay city .....	1 964	15 738	18.0	6 606	5 359	477	259	72	139	60 721	80.9	16.7	10 910	2 668
Koukauno city .....	339	2 211	19.9	437	557	53	17	7	29	7 438	78.2	10.7	1 354	381
Morinette city .....	319	2 177	11.5	488	568	11	6	5	—	7 715	75.6	12.2	1 405	353
District 9 .....	13 012	98 606	17.3	28 341	29 943	1 785	983	187	610	350 213	82.1	20.8	59 831	13 912
COUNTY														
Dodge County (pt.) .....	1 407	12 081	18.4	2 239	3 479	250	123	31	96	43 123	72.5	10.8	6 806	1 629
Fond du Lac County (pt.) .....	—	194	15.5	38	50	2	2	—	—	484	71.9	2.9	96	9
Jefferson County (pt.) .....	1 398	11 125	18.6	3 348	3 680	255	148	31	76	39 666	76.7	15.0	6 771	1 538
Ozaukee County .....	1 819	13 014	18.8	4 846	3 969	137	81	15	36	47 058	86.9	29.7	8 068	1 864
Sheboygan County (pt.) .....	1 853	13 978	13.6	3 621	4 092	348	172	57	119	51 268	77.5	14.3	9 207	2 596
Washington County .....	2 197	17 843	16.9	4 499	5 384	273	192	21	60	59 583	81.3	15.9	9 566	1 817
Waukesha County (pt.) .....	4 338	30 371	17.7	9 750	9 289	520	265	32	223	109 031	88.4	28.9	19 317	4 459
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Beaver Dam city .....	359	2 297	12.2	437	734	59	33	—	26	9 511	76.0	14.7	1 682	481
Brookfield city .....	993	6 312	24.4	2 140	1 879	60	35	6	19	23 730	91.0	41.7	4 501	1 236
Fort Atkinson city .....	273	1 822	19.7	497	502	26	20	6	—	6 735	81.0	21.4	1 209	299
Germantown village .....	324	2 375	17.9	708	668	28	28	—	—	8 733	87.2	21.7	1 315	258
Menomonee Falls village .....	625	4 044	18.7	1 604	1 242	97	80	—	17	18 283	84.9	19.9	3 376	842
Mequon city .....	607	3 392	24.4	1 752	1 141	—	—	—	—	12 253	92.5	48.8	2 085	568
Milwaukee city (pt.) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oconomowoc city .....	416	1 899	19.9	427	577	26	20	—	6	7 281	84.1	21.1	1 119	312
Sheboygan city .....	1 248	8 240	14.3	2 165	2 338	275	141	48	86	32 473	75.4	13.2	6 163	1 954
Watertown city .....	524	3 241	25.6	1 333	1 125	101	49	14	38	12 024	71.7	13.8	1 912	470
West Bend city .....	582	4 346	17.9	1 033	1 343	89	36	12	41	14 708	80.3	16.5	2 372	463

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Persons 16 years and over																
State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Labor force				Workers				Worked in 1989		Females with own children under 6 years		Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force			
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Percent using car, truck, or van	Means of transportation to work		Total	Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989	Total	Percent in labor force					
	Total	Female	Total	Percent un- employed		Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in corpools					Percent using public trans- portation				
														Total		
The State -----	3 732 898	1 934 575	67.6	60.1	2 517 238	5.2	2 349 691	86.0	11.5	2.5	2 734 989	2 099 894	1 492 499	298 171	66.8	271 543
District 1 -----	412 034	214 350	68.0	59.9	279 309	5.9	258 537	90.5	11.6	1.2	302 183	229 924	163 178	34 200	65.4	30 357
GREEN COUNTY	8 696	4 380	70.7	62.4	6 148	4.6	5 748	79.4	14.2	.1	6 609	5 190	3 897	685	73.4	723
Green County (pt.) -----	3 241	1 742	64.0	60.2	2 069	9.1	1 710	83.0	13.6	—	2 791	1 324	637	141	50.4	93
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	97 004	50 384	66.6	58.5	64 192	6.8	58 972	91.9	12.6	1.5	69 633	52 019	36 909	8 202	63.0	7 098
Kenosha County -----	131 335	68 814	68.2	59.9	89 356	5.9	82 750	91.6	10.6	1.8	94 968	74 174	53 998	11 473	63.5	9 652
Racine County -----	105 612	55 037	68.5	60.5	72 275	6.2	66 615	91.0	11.8	.8	77 845	59 467	42 165	8 844	67.8	8 262
Rock County -----	58 968	30 413	67.4	59.7	39 642	3.9	37 385	86.9	12.1	.6	44 473	32 940	22 411	4 184	68.5	3 907
Walworth County -----	7 178	3 580	78.4	69.9	5 627	4.1	5 357	93.6	9.0	.5	5 864	4 810	3 561	671	70.3	622
Waukesha County (pt.) -----																
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION	26 417	14 378	65.9	57.5	17 375	8.4	15 567	89.0	14.7	1.0	18 592	13 660	9 565	2 488	63.2	2 252
Beloit city -----	15 992	8 159	73.0	62.6	11 649	4.4	10 960	95.0	9.8	1.7	12 262	9 762	7 231	271	61.2	1 004
Caledonia town -----	39 686	20 871	70.1	61.4	27 770	5.9	25 692	93.1	10.3	1.2	29 868	23 198	16 455	3 500	68.4	3 268
Janesville city -----	60 534	32 174	64.8	57.1	38 996	7.8	35 364	90.9	13.3	2.2	42 092	30 901	21 472	5 429	62.6	4 604
Kenosha city -----	15 972	8 437	67.3	58.7	10 723	4.1	10 157	94.8	9.8	.7	11 515	9 299	6 795	1 069	60.4	842
Mount Pleasant town -----	9 200	4 632	69.2	61.6	6 334	7.3	5 786	94.5	10.2	.4	6 974	5 262	3 865	715	67.0	647
Pleasant Prairie village -----	62 122	33 451	65.3	58.1	40 502	7.6	36 720	89.6	11.7	3.4	42 757	32 793	22 915	6 034	64.0	5 126
Racine city -----	11 311	5 997	61.0	60.2	6 890	5.8	6 089	75.2	12.2	.5	9 527	4 574	1 843	392	67.6	325
Whitewater city -----																
District 2 -----	425 075	217 149	72.0	66.6	305 316	3.6	289 531	81.0	12.8	3.3	339 620	259 896	183 212	32 250	73.3	32 192
GREEN COUNTY	34 474	17 494	66.5	58.8	22 843	4.3	21 540	86.2	15.0	.4	25 286	19 077	13 857	2 535	71.5	2 486
Columbia County -----	291 576	149 279	73.8	69.4	214 857	3.2	204 399	81.0	12.5	4.6	240 505	183 879	127 907	21 677	72.9	21 307
Dane County -----	7 694	3 369	61.4	59.6	4 719	4.3	4 453	79.3	12.4	.3	5 544	4 225	3 154	547	72.6	535
Dodge County (pt.) -----	14 235	7 391	70.6	63.1	10 022	3.6	9 552	78.3	12.3	.3	10 836	8 678	6 487	1 130	78.4	1 155
Green County (pt.) -----	14 995	7 658	71.7	64.9	10 733	3.9	10 168	79.1	14.0	.2	11 583	9 030	6 318	1 279	80.5	1 264
Iowa County -----	1 562	816	71.6	66.9	1 119	1.8	1 091	79.9	10.9	.1	1 296	960	710	141	61.7	127
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	11 794	5 996	68.7	60.4	8 102	3.6	7 683	72.3	14.5	.1	8 757	6 988	5 165	999	76.9	1 091
Monroe County -----	13 236	6 782	64.0	55.8	8 464	5.4	7 919	76.9	12.6	.3	9 285	6 989	5 066	1 075	71.2	1 042
Richland County -----	35 509	18 364	69.0	60.8	24 457	6.0	22 726	83.4	13.0	.4	26 528	20 070	14 548	2 867	72.9	2 985
Sauk County -----																
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION	12 431	6 179	82.3	79.7	10 234	1.9	9 875	92.5	10.9	3.0	10 984	9 405	7 147	951	70.2	784
Fridburg city -----	159 060	81 779	70.6	67.5	112 239	3.5	105 887	72.8	11.6	7.7	130 504	93 869	60 250	9 909	71.4	9 454
Madison city -----	8 480	5 675	78.4	73.6	8 211	2.1	7 867	90.6	11.5	2.9	8 801	7 150	5 375	756	66.9	657
Middleton city -----	8 022	4 324	69.6	62.7	5 562	4.2	5 270	84.1	12.7	.5	6 029	4 787	3 539	594	78.8	606
Monroe city -----	11 257	5 934	76.8	69.9	8 495	2.8	8 254	92.6	13.4	.2	9 299	7 407	5 698	1 002	76.7	1 107
Sun Prairie city -----																
District 3 -----	413 085	212 837	67.0	59.6	276 114	5.4	257 656	81.3	12.4	.8	306 433	226 013	155 252	32 180	70.0	31 281
GREEN COUNTY	30 598	15 787	64.6	56.9	19 754	6.5	18 211	80.8	9.0	3.3	21 287	15 959	11 696	2 421	71.7	2 440
Barron County -----	10 274	5 127	66.0	56.6	6 773	4.0	6 428	75.1	13.0	.2	7 270	5 691	4 220	802	75.4	889
Buffala County -----	6 270	2 999	75.3	69.9	4 677	6.6	4 287	51.1	10.5	—	4 599	3 367	2 665	61	72.1	54
Chippewa County (pt.) -----	12 887	6 546	64.8	56.0	8 330	5.3	7 827	70.2	12.0	.3	9 119	6 903	4 848	1 020	72.0	1 098
Clark County (pt.) -----	11 824	6 044	64.1	56.5	7 566	5.6	7 087	75.3	12.6	.8	8 348	6 161	4 429	974	72.2	965
Crawford County -----	27 965	14 141	64.8	59.0	18 094	6.3	16 685	76.2	9.4	.5	21 525	14 344	8 725	1 893	68.5	1 790
Dunn County -----	65 551	34 826	65.7	58.9	42 934	6.3	39 580	85.1	9.4	1.1	49 034	34 540	22 174	4 944	63.2	4 112
Eau Claire County (pt.) -----	37 422	18 686	65.4	59.1	24 452	4.9	22 884	76.1	14.3	.2	28 137	19 921	13 617	2 851	76.0	2 973
Grant County -----	12 646	6 272	62.5	56.1	7 870	7.7	7 194	80.3	13.9	1.3	8 698	6 411	4 524	890	71.5	924
Jackson County -----	76 080	40 309	69.1	62.4	52 515	4.8	49 125	85.5	11.3	1.7	57 836	43 070	28 797	5 548	67.5	5 277
La Crosse County -----																
Manroe County (pt.) -----	9 442	4 906	66.3	58.6	6 108	4.1	5 920	85.7	15.0	.4	6 704	5 235	3 960	767	78.7	902
Pepin County -----	5 249	2 663	72.7	53.3	3 283	4.8	3 088	77.3	14.9	.3	3 594	2 772	1 849	414	69.8	408
Pierce County -----	24 816	12 670	73.3	66.4	18 148	5.3	16 995	82.6	16.6	.7	20 009	14 553	9 636	2 076	76.2	2 133
Polk County (pt.) -----	12 405	6 309	66.6	56.5	8 248	6.3	7 597	81.8	15.2	2.2	8 911	6 732	4 817	1 086	60.0	918
St. Croix County -----	36 588	18 563	73.3	64.2	26 795	4.1	25 326	87.3	15.8	.1	28 509	22 489	16 723	3 494	71.0	3 389
Trempealeau County -----	19 370	9 781	65.2	57.7	12 625	4.6	11 859	78.7	14.3	.1	13 631	10 489	7 717	1 400	76.1	1 492
Vernon County -----	19 348	9 908	62.9	54.0	12 152	5.0	11 423	71.7	12.1	.2	13 362	10 217	7 255	1 539	68.9	1 517



Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over														
	Labor force				Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years							
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Total	Workers		Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989		Total	Percent in labor force	Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force			
	Total	Female	Total	Percent un- employed		Means of transportation to work		Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks						
						Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools						Percent using public trans- portation		
District 3—Con.															
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
43 810	23 842	63.8	57.7	27 843	5.9	25 741	83.6	9.5	1.5	32 910	22 184	13 560	3 155	61.5	2 508
41 514	22 812	63.8	57.6	26 448	6.2	24 288	79.9	10.8	3.1	30 341	21 004	12 881	2 583	61.4	2 350
11 627	6 125	58.5	56.1	6 789	7.6	6 179	69.8	7.8	.5	9 327	5 238	2 416	534	64.8	466
8 459	4 391	70.3	70.3	6 487	2.9	6 200	94.7	10.9	.2	7 286	5 548	3 938	694	77.5	748
8 570	4 588	73.3	66.9	6 254	6.3	5 781	80.8	14.0	1.0	7 286	4 665	2 661	628	76.1	629
423 282	221 241	68.6	61.2	289 999	4.6	272 146	89.4	11.4	4.4	307 899	246 847	180 017	32 477	65.4	28 455
COUNTY															
326 462	171 603	66.5	59.3	216 616	5.2	202 121	87.9	12.2	5.6	230 009	184 290	134 283	24 490	65.4	21 579
96 820	49 638	75.8	67.7	73 383	2.9	70 025	93.6	9.2	1.0	77 890	62 557	45 734	7 787	65.4	6 876
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
14 714	7 626	68.3	60.4	10 029	5.0	9 344	88.2	11.6	4.6	10 505	8 191	5 772	1 012	74.4	1 081
16 828	8 057	71.0	66.7	11 894	3.6	11 345	94.8	9.2	1.1	13 325	10 567	7 909	1 440	65.4	1 163
11 993	6 369	70.9	62.3	8 466	2.4	8 175	93.5	7.6	3.0	9 177	7 347	5 130	708	65.4	691
27 680	14 905	67.6	60.1	18 643	3.8	17 620	92.8	9.8	2.7	19 786	16 195	11 969	1 649	77.4	1 568
156 123	82 322	64.2	57.4	99 993	6.7	91 584	83.6	14.3	8.6	105 457	83 215	60 375	12 714	61.6	10 666
12 622	6 410	76.2	66.6	9 612	2.9	9 226	95.9	9.0	.5	10 141	8 172	6 166	1 014	67.9	967
25 870	13 157	75.9	67.6	19 630	2.5	18 900	95.0	6.7	.7	20 633	17 057	12 718	1 863	60.9	1 541
14 887	7 535	75.7	68.5	11 228	3.8	10 650	94.7	11.2	1.3	11 902	9 681	7 293	1 048	67.0	1 007
16 457	8 642	66.5	59.3	10 914	4.6	10 304	91.0	11.3	2.7	11 532	9 307	6 935	1 260	65.3	1 014
43 339	22 645	74.8	67.4	32 400	3.1	30 703	91.5	10.4	1.5	34 675	27 316	19 619	3 705	66.8	3 335
50 818	27 236	66.7	58.7	33 812	4.0	31 962	89.5	10.5	4.1	35 941	29 653	21 521	3 714	69.8	3 380
409 790	224 058	64.3	57.8	262 758	8.2	237 328	81.7	11.8	9.8	279 600	210 843	147 168	35 508	57.7	27 529
COUNTY															
409 790	224 058	64.3	57.8	262 758	8.2	237 328	81.7	11.8	9.8	279 600	210 843	147 168	35 508	57.7	27 529
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
10 024	5 195	72.3	65.2	7 232	1.8	6 981	92.8	7.0	1.7	7 749	6 516	4 900	578	65.6	466
11 687	6 414	58.9	49.8	6 839	2.6	6 609	92.3	9.2	1.8	7 593	5 328	4 181	528	51.3	445
315 292	172 288	63.9	58.1	201 039	10.0	177 817	78.8	12.7	12.2	212 453	156 547	108 070	29 157	36.6	22 337
11 395	6 022	68.2	60.3	7 876	2.8	7 629	84.1	13.7	3.8	8 576	6 808	4 901	761	62.7	503
39 648	21 889	63.9	55.4	25 245	2.3	24 358	91.4	9.1	2.6	27 421	22 680	16 067	2 712	67.7	2 474
10 781	5 848	69.7	60.3	7 493	2.0	7 232	90.4	9.3	2.3	8 001	6 878	4 907	993	56.9	748
414 495	212 475	66.1	58.2	273 295	4.8	256 449	86.7	11.4	.8	299 413	231 500	165 708	32 478	69.3	30 815
District 6															
COUNTY															
12 736	5 928	49.6	47.3	6 310	10.6	5 552	88.2	12.8	.6	7 608	5 003	3 546	709	66.9	642
1 139	551	75.5	68.1	860	3.0	814	76.5	9.6	.2	906	714	517	104	63.5	101
22 372	11 325	72.3	63.4	16 178	3.7	15 382	84.2	10.9	.3	17 050	13 954	10 274	2 155	70.6	2 180
67 503	35 352	68.8	60.2	46 376	4.1	43 755	87.3	13.3	.8	50 449	39 425	27 807	5 427	70.5	5 065
14 294	7 432	64.2	57.0	9 171	6.1	8 474	81.7	13.0	.8	11 070	7 566	5 469	989	80.0	1 095
16 378	8 406	62.3	54.6	10 143	6.6	9 372	83.2	13.4	.8	11 037	8 244	6 012	1 229	67.2	1 170
60 681	31 391	66.1	57.6	40 021	5.0	37 499	86.5	12.2	.9	42 788	34 033	23 916	4 771	68.9	4 509
9 631	4 873	57.4	49.7	5 523	5.9	5 113	83.9	14.6	.7	6 132	4 472	3 249	585	67.7	584
17 508	8 623	65.6	58.7	11 325	5.0	10 721	78.4	14.5	.8	12 483	9 405	7 036	1 557	68.9	1 415
14 262	7 253	72.2	63.3	10 296	3.8	9 751	90.3	7.9	1.0	10 860	8 755	6 345	1 377	70.3	1 478
18 380	8 985	68.7	62.9	12 632	3.5	12 008	88.3	12.3	.2	13 822	11 205	8 232	1 450	75.2	1 453
35 069	18 000	63.3	54.9	22 192	5.5	20 622	84.8	10.4	.5	24 140	18 522	13 341	2 847	69.0	2 628
15 061	7 711	58.0	49.9	8 717	7.2	7 977	83.9	13.5	.5	9 928	7 095	4 941	984	69.2	959
109 481	56 645	67.3	59.7	73 551	4.3	69 409	89.6	9.2	1.2	82 140	63 107	45 023	8 294	66.7	7 536
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
4 112	2 181	77.0	67.9	3 167	3.2	2 981	94.8	5.7	1.0	3 247	2 734	2 090	549	59.2	477
28 859	15 687	65.5	57.2	18 884	5.1	17 661	91.3	14.0	.8	20 579	16 011	10 989	2 412	65.5	1 993
136	79.5	72.1	72.1	194	5.2	170	90.6	—	.8	204	144	94	17	70.6	17
13 621	6 808	53.0	53.0	15 451	5.8	14 319	89.9	11.1	1.1	16 743	13 143	9 006	1 905	68.6	1 750
11 170	5 898	60.7	60.7	7 668	4.4	7 219	92.0	8.4	.8	8 143	6 607	4 934	1 057	68.9	1 054

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over														
	Labor force					Workers		Worked in 1989		Females with own children under 6 years					
	Percent in labor force		Percent un- employed	Civilian labor force		Means of transportation to work		Total							
	Total	Female		Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in corpools	Percent using public trans- portation								
Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in corpools	Percent using public trans- portation	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Percent in labor force					
District 6—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.															
Menasha town	10 635	5 454	74.9	65.6	7 958	3.4	7 620	94.6	7.3	1.4	8 393	6 871	5 226	74.6	
Neenah city	17 372	9 152	68.2	57.6	11 842	4.5	11 168	90.8	7.3	.8	12 794	10 238	8 025	62.6	
Oshkosh city	44 475	23 566	64.3	58.6	28 548	4.8	26 712	86.5	10.8	2.0	33 477	23 739	15 443	63.6	
Two Rivers city	9 968	5 268	65.1	56.0	6 483	4.6	6 127	85.4	14.7	1.5	6 884	5 544	3 973	61.3	
District 7	411 286	210 592	64.5	56.7	264 755	6.3	244 188	84.6	11.4	.5	289 803	214 422	151 347	66.7	
COUNTY															
Ashland County	12 324	6 424	59.6	52.0	7 338	9.7	6 584	80.5	12.3	.3	8 128	5 538	3 826	60.9	
Bayfield County	10 668	5 372	60.0	53.5	6 388	9.0	5 669	83.3	13.8	.7	7 241	4 855	3 247	63.9	
Burnett County	10 150	5 157	56.5	49.4	5 731	8.5	5 146	82.0	13.4	.3	6 447	4 423	3 061	64.1	
Chippewa County (pt.)	38 551	19 753	64.9	56.6	24 972	6.2	23 182	85.1	10.4	.4	26 787	20 474	14 643	67.8	
Clark County (pt.)	10 146	5 153	63.1	54.5	6 398	5.2	6 003	71.8	10.3	.2	6 916	5 292	3 776	71.4	
Douglas County	32 160	16 766	61.0	53.2	19 555	9.5	17 313	88.7	12.8	1.3	21 049	15 113	9 970	61.4	
Eau Claire County (pt.)	659	322	65.9	55.6	434	6.5	395	73.2	10.4	—	470	363	260	56.8	
Iron County	4 988	2 548	53.0	48.5	2 637	7.1	2 389	85.1	15.7	1.3	2 890	2 066	1 320	67.3	
Lincoln County	20 627	10 515	64.4	57.2	13 237	6.6	12 152	87.1	13.2	.4	14 452	10 810	7 804	75.8	
Marathon County	86 398	44 186	69.6	61.5	60 079	3.9	56 860	86.4	10.8	.8	64 621	50 974	37 307	70.4	
Oneida County (pt.)	10 187	5 475	60.6	53.3	6 171	6.6	5 655	85.9	11.0	.1	6 492	4 924	3 484	62.9	
Polk County	13 491	6 862	61.7	53.5	8 312	7.1	7 610	80.6	12.2	1.0	9 133	6 769	4 731	64.3	
Portage County	47 202	23 839	67.4	61.7	31 740	5.0	29 496	84.0	11.1	.3	36 391	25 543	17 392	67.8	
Price County	11 903	5 955	59.9	51.5	7 123	5.6	6 623	82.0	12.8	.4	7 895	5 760	4 202	85.2	
Rusk County	11 374	5 756	60.3	52.8	6 858	9.7	6 070	74.2	12.4	.5	6 930	5 120	3 625	86.4	
Sawyer County	10 863	5 468	54.5	48.0	5 921	11.7	5 163	82.6	12.1	.3	6 591	4 144	2 774	64.4	
Taylor County	13 812	6 935	67.6	60.1	9 323	6.5	8 599	75.2	13.0	.2	9 981	7 560	5 441	61.4	
Washington County	10 522	5 349	58.4	51.0	6 141	7.9	5 573	84.4	11.2	.6	6 785	4 722	3 298	76.4	
Wood County	55 241	28 757	66.0	56.6	36 397	6.1	33 706	88.4	9.6	.3	39 704	29 972	21 186	63.5	
District 8	411 554	211 880	66.7	58.9	274 228	5.3	255 904	87.6	10.0	.9	296 326	228 249	163 503	67.3	
District 8	411 554	211 880	66.7	58.9	274 228	5.3	255 904	87.6	10.0	.9	296 326	228 249	163 503	67.3	
COUNTY															
Chippewa Falls city	9 968	5 419	59.9	53.5	5 958	6.9	5 498	91.8	11.3	.7	6 372	4 854	3 570	76.3	
Eau Claire city (pt.)	1 138	603	70.4	63.0	801	3.9	759	94.6	7.6	—	868	735	510	67.2	
Marshall city	14 809	7 958	68.4	61.3	10 109	4.8	9 520	87.1	10.3	.5	10 877	8 569	5 977	37.2	
Stevens Point city	19 343	10 060	60.0	57.6	11 577	6.0	10 578	73.4	9.9	.6	14 753	8 746	5 103	69.1	
Superior city	21 056	11 312	60.8	53.2	12 737	9.8	11 264	88.4	11.8	.8	13 611	9 769	6 265	66.7	
Wausau city	28 655	15 544	63.3	55.3	18 111	4.0	17 108	88.7	10.7	2.1	19 681	15 189	10 803	57.4	
Weston town	8 670	4 384	76.8	69.7	6 652	2.7	6 389	94.3	9.2	.1	7 084	5 780	4 095	83.3	
Wisconsin Rapids city	14 108	7 708	58.5	47.7	8 237	7.1	7 582	90.9	9.9	.3	9 280	6 737	4 538	72.9	
District 9	411 554	211 880	66.7	58.9	274 228	5.3	255 904	87.6	10.0	.9	296 326	228 249	163 503	67.3	
District 9	411 554	211 880	66.7	58.9	274 228	5.3	255 904	87.6	10.0	.9	296 326	228 249	163 503	67.3	
COUNTY															
Brown County (pt.)	146 232	76 020	70.6	63.1	103 028	4.6	97 219	90.4	8.8	1.4	110 418	87 390	62 386	68.2	
Colman County (pt.)	2 439	1 259	80.4	73.6	1 961	3.4	1 888	94.1	6.1	1.0	2 061	1 733	1 232	60.2	
Dor County	19 662	10 142	64.7	56.6	12 693	6.3	11 661	84.5	11.6	.3	14 350	10 204	7 054	70.5	
Florence County	3 496	1 732	60.5	53.5	2 114	7.5	1 926	90.3	11.4	.5	2 259	1 704	1 212	64.5	
Forest County	6 705	3 367	54.1	47.4	3 652	11.0	3 131	82.9	15.1	.4	3 959	2 575	1 727	66.2	
Kewaunee County	14 138	7 082	68.3	60.4	9 652	3.4	9 259	79.2	13.9	.5	10 249	8 295	6 197	75.1	
Langlade County	14 917	8 820	58.9	50.7	8 784	6.4	8 080	82.3	12.5	.3	9 642	6 960	4 924	65.3	
Manitowish County (pt.)	523	239	71.7	63.2	374	5.1	350	88.3	7.4	—	399	304	209	62.0	
Manitowoc County	30 750	15 989	60.6	51.5	18 604	7.4	16 822	87.4	10.3	.4	20 060	14 985	10 491	66.1	
Menominee County	2 426	1 255	50.5	44.5	1 224	20.7	938	88.8	14.6	1.4	1 335	749	513	44.3	
Oconto County	22 874	11 605	61.9	53.5	14 143	7.3	12 907	83.2	12.4	.1	15 480	11 475	8 335	70.0	
Oneida County (pt.)	14 753	7 920	59.3	52.6	8 739	6.3	8 094	89.4	9.9	1.1	9 266	6 906	4 813	68.4	
Outagamie County (pt.)	90 081	46 292	70.9	62.2	63 790	4.0	60 384	88.7	8.3	1.1	68 545	54 479	40 011	79.8	
Shawano County	28 361	14 392	62.7	54.9	17 777	6.0	16 474	81.0	14.3	.3	19 309	14 554	10 315	70.0	
Vilas County	14 197	7 316	54.4	48.6	7 720	7.7	6 919	84.3	11.0	.2	8 659	5 936	4 084	66.5	
District 10	11 234	5 506	63.1	59.1	7 083	3.6	6 773	93.2	6.2	1.1	8 131	6 277	4 532	69.1	
District 10	11 234	5 506	63.1	59.1	7 083	3.6	6 773	93.2	6.2	1.1	8 131	6 277	4 532	69.1	
COUNTY															
Alcona County	11 234	5 506	63.1	59.1	7 083	3.6	6 773	93.2	6.2	1.1	8 131	6 277	4 532	69.1	
Alpena County	45 175	23 826	69.8	62.0	31 518	3.8	29 878	89.2	8.2	2.0	34 025	26 840	19 401	64.5	
Ashwaubenon village	12 486	6 576	77.2	68.9	9 562	3.6	9 204	95.5	7.3	.6	10 009	8 345	6 086	71.4	



Table 20. **Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

[illegible]

Table 21. Disability Status: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over			Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—				
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation				
The State -----	3 054 048	7.3	3.3	3.1	1.7	2.2	604 839	16.5	12.5	9.7	45.8	82.8	24.3	81.1
District 1 -----	341 644	7.7	3.5	3.4	2.1	2.4	63 696	16.6	12.6	10.0	45.1	82.5	25.0	80.8
COUNTY														
Green County (pt.) -----	7 128	6.1	3.1	2.6	1.3	1.8	1 564	15.7	11.3	9.0	47.0	84.8	21.1	83.3
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	2 996	4.9	2.0	1.4	1.1	.8	239	16.7	15.9	5.0	32.0	69.3	3.0	68.2
Kenasha County -----	80 108	8.2	3.8	3.7	2.1	2.5	15 166	17.7	13.5	10.5	43.0	81.5	24.5	79.4
Racine County -----	109 511	8.2	4.0	3.8	2.6	2.8	19 919	16.3	12.9	9.5	43.3	82.7	25.0	80.9
Rock County -----	87 304	8.1	3.6	3.6	2.0	2.4	16 378	16.4	11.6	10.5	46.3	83.7	23.5	81.9
Walworth County -----	48 059	6.2	2.3	2.4	1.4	1.5	9 832	15.9	12.4	9.5	52.3	81.6	31.3	80.5
Waukesha County (pt.) -----	6 538	2.9	.9	1.7	.8	1.0	598	16.4	11.2	10.0	48.1	85.6	38.5	84.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Beloit city -----	21 527	9.6	4.5	4.1	2.2	2.7	4 521	18.2	12.4	12.9	44.1	82.1	17.9	79.8
Caledonia town -----	14 072	6.6	2.8	2.8	1.7	1.9	1 775	15.9	13.7	8.5	50.4	83.4	20.7	82.3
Janesville city -----	33 400	7.9	3.6	3.6	2.2	2.4	5 956	16.9	12.3	10.4	45.9	84.5	30.0	82.6
Kenosha city -----	49 087	9.1	4.4	4.2	2.4	2.8	9 933	17.7	13.7	10.6	42.0	81.2	25.7	78.9
Mount Pleasant town -----	12 813	6.3	2.5	2.5	1.3	1.8	2 808	13.7	10.1	7.6	48.6	83.4	44.1	81.7
Pleasant Prairie village -----	7 890	6.0	2.9	2.0	1.1	1.3	1 230	17.6	14.1	10.5	45.9	81.0	19.3	79.6
Racine city -----	50 601	9.1	4.7	4.2	2.7	3.0	10 480	17.4	13.3	10.5	40.3	81.8	29.0	79.3
Whitewater city -----	10 284	3.7	1.1	2.1	.9	1.7	943	19.2	10.0	13.3	46.9	66.8	13.6	66.6
District 2 -----	359 414	6.1	2.2	2.3	1.2	1.6	57 289	15.5	11.6	9.0	55.1	84.3	31.9	83.2
COUNTY														
Columbia County -----	26 800	7.3	2.8	2.6	1.3	1.8	6 547	16.1	12.3	9.2	51.8	84.5	29.2	82.8
Dane County -----	255 214	5.5	1.9	2.0	1.1	1.4	31 572	14.4	11.0	8.2	57.1	83.8	34.6	82.9
Dodge County (pt.) -----	5 528	8.1	3.5	3.4	1.8	2.3	1 283	14.8	10.7	9.0	48.6	84.7	36.3	82.6
Green County (pt.) -----	11 097	6.4	2.1	2.5	1.2	1.8	2 758	16.8	11.6	10.4	52.3	88.3	34.1	86.6
Iowa County -----	12 056	6.8	2.7	2.6	1.4	1.7	2 732	17.1	13.5	9.8	51.2	86.9	17.5	85.4
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	1 301	5.6	3.2	3.1	2.3	1.9	261	26.4	16.9	17.2	41.1	85.3	26.7	84.2
Lafayette County -----	9 292	7.2	3.3	3.4	1.8	2.6	2 409	17.1	12.0	10.9	44.8	85.9	18.8	84.1
Richland County -----	10 135	9.3	3.8	3.4	2.0	2.5	2 869	16.8	12.0	10.4	49.3	83.1	25.7	81.1
Sauk County -----	27 991	7.7	2.9	3.1	1.5	2.3	6 858	17.6	12.5	10.1	54.6	86.0	28.3	84.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Fitchburg city -----	11 309	5.1	1.5	1.4	.8	.9	560	10.2	8.4	6.6	66.8	90.6	29.3	89.9
Madison city -----	139 824	5.6	2.0	1.9	1.1	1.3	16 630	15.7	12.4	8.7	55.4	80.0	36.3	79.1
Middleton city -----	9 187	5.3	1.3	1.9	1.2	.8	1 196	9.0	6.2	5.3	64.8	88.4	38.6	87.8
Monroe city -----	6 134	6.9	2.3	2.8	1.2	2.0	1 763	16.8	12.1	10.2	48.6	89.2	43.2	86.9
Sun Prairie city -----	9 585	5.0	1.6	2.1	.9	1.5	1 421	15.6	12.3	8.1	58.9	87.9	20.0	87.1
District 3 -----	334 966	7.4	3.1	2.6	1.4	1.8	69 688	16.3	12.3	9.2	48.3	82.1	26.0	80.4
COUNTY														
Barron County -----	23 629	10.3	4.5	2.0	1.6	1.1	6 362	11.2	10.7	4.2	47.2	84.2	17.2	81.4
Buffalo County -----	7 988	7.2	3.4	3.0	1.8	1.8	2 091	17.1	11.3	11.1	47.8	83.5	16.8	82.1
Chippewa County (pt.) -----	554	6.1	4.0	1.8	1.4	.7	66	19.7	15.2	10.6	35.3	85.0	25.0	82.8
Clark County (pt.) -----	9 991	8.5	3.4	3.5	2.0	2.6	2 682	17.0	11.7	9.8	48.1	82.9	29.4	81.0
Crawford County -----	9 055	8.6	3.5	3.3	2.0	2.1	2 511	16.3	11.5	10.1	49.2	82.5	26.4	80.7
Dunn County -----	23 527	7.6	3.1	2.2	1.4	1.5	4 016	18.1	14.1	9.6	47.8	77.2	38.9	75.5
Eau Claire County (pt.) -----	54 428	7.2	3.4	2.8	1.5	1.8	9 712	17.2	13.2	9.3	42.0	79.6	26.3	77.7
Grant County -----	30 045	6.3	2.7	2.4	1.1	1.8	6 714	17.6	13.2	9.9	47.7	80.0	21.1	78.6
Jackson County -----	9 629	10.1	5.2	4.2	2.7	2.7	2 712	18.4	14.5	10.5	40.2	82.7	14.2	80.2
La Crosse County -----	63 198	6.5	2.6	2.4	1.4	1.7	11 602	17.3	12.4	10.6	49.6	82.7	27.7	81.3
Monroe County (pt.) -----	7 268	9.3	4.5	2.9	1.6	1.9	1 695	15.0	11.0	8.3	42.4	85.3	15.3	82.3
Pepin County -----	3 910	7.7	3.5	2.9	1.0	2.3	1 179	19.5	14.1	11.5	46.7	83.5	12.2	81.4
Pierce County -----	21 266	6.1	1.9	2.3	1.0	1.7	3 164	14.1	9.7	9.9	59.0	84.3	33.8	83.3
Polk County (pt.) -----	10 028	8.6	2.9	2.2	1.1	1.5	2 115	10.4	8.1	5.3	55.5	81.9	23.4	80.2
St. Croix County -----	31 362	5.9	1.8	2.0	1.1	1.5	4 503	14.5	11.1	7.8	58.0	85.2	33.1	84.2
Trempealeau County -----	14 575	8.2	3.6	3.1	1.6	2.1	4 142	17.6	12.7	9.9	47.1	85.4	28.2	83.2
Vernon County -----	14 513	8.2	3.7	3.3	1.9	2.3	4 422	18.3	14.3	10.4	48.2	81.6	26.1	79.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Eau Claire city (pt.) -----	36 108	7.1	3.2	2.6	1.3	1.8	6 596	18.1	13.5	10.0	43.8	77.9	30.4	76.0
La Crosse city -----	33 322	7.0	3.0	2.7	1.7	1.8	7 369	18.3	13.4	10.6	47.4	78.8	26.4	77.5
Menomonie city -----	9 930	5.6	2.1	1.4	.9	1.1	1 386	21.4	17.2	11.3	44.5	68.9	57.8	67.6
Onalaska city -----	7 397	4.9	1.7	1.3	1.0	.6	940	16.0	11.7	9.4	58.0	87.7	48.6	86.6
River Falls city -----	7 657	4.4	1.2	1.4	.4	1.1	821	15.7	10.8	9.5	56.8	81.4	21.9	80.6
District 4 -----	348 051	7.4	3.4	3.2	1.9	2.1	68 781	17.8	13.6	10.1	44.8	84.5	19.6	82.7
COUNTY														
Milwaukee County (pt.) -----	262 879	8.0	3.9	3.6	2.1	2.4	58 250	18.4	14.1	10.4	42.4	83.9	19.4	81.9
Waukesha County (pt.) -----	85 172	5.8	2.1	1.9	1.1	1.4	10 531	14.3	10.9	8.8	55.1	86.3	21.0	85.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Cudahy city -----	12 096	8.6	4.3	3.5	2.2	2.1	2 566	17.8	14.5	11.8	43.9	85.1	26.3	82.7
Franklin city -----	14 174	4.4	1.8	2.1	1.2	1.7	1 591	16.2	14.9	8.0	49.6	84.0	28.5	83.1
Greendale village -----	10 187	5.1	2.2	2.3	1.4	1.7	1 767	13.1	9.2	5.7	50.6	83.4	16.8	82.6
Greenfield city -----	21 817	7.2	2.7	2.4	1.5	1.8	4 941	18.3	13.1	10.9	52.2	85.6	11.7	84.4
Milwaukee city (pt.) -----	124 895	9.5	4.9	4.7	2.8	3.1	29 507	19.9	15.1	11.2	38.9	82.3	20.1	79.8
Muskego city -----	11 141	5.0	1.8	1.5	.9	1.1	1 358	15.1	11.8	8.9	56.5	86.4	10.0	85.6
New Berlin city -----	23 009	4.5	1.8	1.6	.8	1.2	2 711	11.1	8.4	6.5	50.9	84.9	4.8	84.0
Oak Creek city -----	13 258	5.8	2.7	2.8	1.5	2.0	1 534	18.5	13.8	11.0	45.8	85.8	15.0	84.5
South Milwaukee city -----	13 335	6.4	3.3	2.1	1.4	1.5	2 878	14.4	11.0	8.0	43.1	83.0	10.9	81.4
Waukesha city -----	37 392	7.2	2.7	2.4	1.5	1.8	5 125	16.1	12.2	9.5	55.6	87.1	24.7	85.8
West Allis city -----	39 356	7.3	3.3	2.7	1.7	1.6	10 409	18.1	14.1	9.8	48.0	86.4	19.6	84.8
District 5 -----	336 817	9.3	5.4	5.8	3.0	4.3	63 105	20.7	16.3	12.2	33.3	80.1	19.6	77.5
COUNTY														
Milwaukee County (pt.) -----	336 817	9.3	5.4	5.8	3.0	4.3	63 105	20.7	16.3	12.2	33.3	80.1	19.6	77.5



Table 21. Disability Status: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self-core limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-core limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-core limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-core limitation				
District 5—Con.														
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Brown Deer village .....	8 456	7.9	4.3	4.6	4.0	3.7	1 535	21.4	15.3	17.3	33.9	86.5	20.8	84.9
Glendale city .....	8 236	6.3	2.7	2.8	1.8	1.6	2 478	12.4	10.4	6.7	44.3	81.0	40.5	79.4
Milwaukee city (pt.) .....	264 978	10.6	6.3	6.8	3.3	5.1	43 672	23.3	18.1	13.7	31.6	79.2	18.4	76.1
Shorewood village .....	9 029	3.9	1.7	1.2	.9	.7	2 304	15.8	13.6	8.1	44.2	84.1	17.7	83.1
Wauwatosa city .....	29 098	4.7	1.8	2.2	1.4	1.5	8 833	14.5	12.6	8.6	50.3	84.4	33.8	83.4
Whitefish Bay village .....	8 756	2.6	.7	.9	.7	.6	2 008	14.3	12.5	6.9	58.3	81.7	34.4	81.4
District 6 .....	329 271	7.1	3.0	2.9	1.4	2.1	74 321	16.3	11.7	10.0	47.3	83.2	29.1	81.4
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Adams County .....	8 726	12.0	6.7	4.2	2.8	2.4	2 927	17.1	11.6	10.9	33.9	74.4	15.0	71.1
Brown County (pt.) .....	1 009	3.9	1.2	1.5	.8	1.0	130	3.8	3.8	1.5	64.1	83.8	—	83.7
Columet County (pt.) .....	18 707	5.4	1.8	2.4	.9	1.9	3 390	15.1	9.9	9.4	55.8	85.8	35.6	84.6
Fond du Lac County (pt.) .....	54 410	6.2	2.5	2.6	1.1	2.0	11 341	15.7	10.6	9.5	49.3	84.8	30.1	83.2
Green Lake County .....	10 700	7.8	3.1	2.9	1.5	2.1	3 325	17.0	11.8	9.8	50.5	84.7	32.7	82.8
Juneau County .....	12 510	9.9	4.6	3.5	2.0	2.3	3 578	18.8	14.4	10.9	42.6	81.5	14.7	78.9
Monitowoc County (pt.) .....	47 679	7.1	3.1	3.1	1.6	2.2	11 747	16.0	10.6	10.2	48.7	84.1	32.7	82.4
Marquette County .....	7 100	10.7	5.3	3.1	1.9	1.8	2 444	15.1	11.0	10.1	42.5	78.4	18.4	75.7
Monroe County (pt.) .....	13 631	9.7	4.2	3.5	1.9	2.4	3 090	16.7	13.0	10.5	47.4	83.5	34.8	80.8
Outagamie County (pt.) .....	12 315	5.3	2.2	3.0	.8	2.7	1 832	13.8	8.3	8.0	51.1	84.0	19.1	82.8
Sheboygan County (pt.) .....	14 500	5.9	2.2	3.1	1.4	2.3	2 892	13.7	9.6	9.1	52.1	86.8	24.9	85.6
Waukegan County .....	26 627	7.8	3.2	2.7	1.6	1.9	6 921	16.0	12.5	9.7	48.5	83.5	29.9	81.6
Wausau County .....	11 277	10.2	5.2	4.3	2.7	2.6	3 615	15.7	11.2	10.0	41.4	78.1	22.1	75.8
Winnebago County .....	90 080	6.2	2.6	2.5	1.3	1.9	17 089	17.4	13.2	10.5	47.0	82.2	34.3	80.6
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Appleton city (pt.) .....	3 662	5.0	1.3	.9	.5	.5	450	18.9	16.4	5.6	63.7	86.9	35.0	86.0
Fond du Lac city .....	22 503	7.6	3.3	2.7	1.3	2.1	5 391	15.6	11.1	8.9	46.3	84.5	31.2	82.2
Grand Chute town (pt.) .....	199	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	95.0	—	95.0
Monitowoc city .....	18 807	8.5	3.9	3.7	2.2	2.5	5 548	15.7	9.5	9.7	44.6	82.7	30.1	80.6
Menasha city .....	9 232	7.1	2.9	2.1	1.4	1.4	1 914	18.2	13.9	10.8	48.9	84.4	38.8	82.5
Menasha town .....	9 343	5.5	1.9	1.7	.9	1.3	1 165	10.9	8.8	7.0	56.4	85.7	30.5	84.5
Neshota city .....	14 527	6.4	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.4	2 675	12.9	10.0	6.8	46.1	82.3	23.0	80.6
Oshkosh city .....	36 115	6.4	2.8	2.8	1.4	2.1	7 221	18.2	12.4	11.4	43.8	79.7	36.5	77.9
Two Rivers city .....	7 822	7.6	3.5	3.2	1.6	2.2	2 061	17.1	12.1	10.0	49.7	83.5	33.1	81.8
District 7 .....	327 076	8.1	3.6	2.7	1.5	1.8	76 445	15.7	12.3	8.9	45.4	81.5	22.8	79.4
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Ashland County .....	9 348	10.7	5.1	2.8	1.9	1.8	2 621	16.8	13.7	10.5	41.9	79.7	12.7	76.9
Bayfield County .....	8 158	9.5	4.2	1.6	1.2	1.0	2 382	11.9	10.9	5.9	43.6	78.3	15.8	75.8
Burnett County .....	7 435	11.6	5.7	2.9	2.2	1.8	2 539	11.7	10.4	5.9	42.0	77.8	30.6	74.6
Chippewa County (pt.) .....	30 609	8.2	3.5	3.3	1.6	2.2	6 689	18.6	13.9	11.5	46.4	82.4	30.5	80.2
Clark County (pt.) .....	7 471	8.3	3.6	3.0	1.8	2.1	2 298	18.1	13.8	9.5	47.7	84.7	13.2	82.8
Oaougas County .....	25 129	9.5	4.3	2.5	1.6	1.6	6 191	14.9	12.3	7.8	44.4	79.3	20.0	76.8
Eau Claire County (pt.) .....	575	8.3	4.7	2.3	.5	2.3	84	25.0	13.1	16.7	37.5	78.4	—	75.3
Iron County .....	3 469	9.4	6.0	6.4	2.0	5.3	1 403	13.0	6.9	9.6	28.4	76.0	5.7	72.9
Lincoln County .....	16 001	8.3	3.7	3.0	1.6	2.1	4 035	17.0	13.7	8.7	46.4	83.5	24.6	81.3
Marathon County .....	71 591	6.7	3.0	2.8	1.4	2.1	13 851	16.6	12.2	10.0	46.6	84.3	23.0	82.6
<b>ONEIDA COUNTY (pt.)</b>														
Oneida County (pt.) .....	7 605	10.4	4.1	2.0	1.6	.9	2 111	12.1	11.7	5.3	48.6	81.9	17.1	79.4
Polk County (pt.) .....	10 255	10.1	4.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	2 990	8.8	8.0	4.3	47.0	80.9	16.9	78.4
Portage County .....	40 514	5.9	2.4	2.2	1.3	1.5	6 255	18.3	13.1	11.3	49.6	78.7	29.3	77.6
Price County .....	8 821	8.8	4.1	2.1	1.6	1.0	2 800	11.6	11.2	4.8	45.1	80.5	20.4	78.3
Rusk County .....	8 604	11.3	5.4	2.2	1.4	1.4	2 603	16.4	14.3	6.8	41.6	80.8	17.7	77.2
Sawyer County .....	8 028	10.4	5.3	3.5	2.0	2.3	2 593	11.5	9.0	5.9	37.3	74.9	22.6	71.9
Taylor County .....	10 917	7.7	2.8	3.6	1.5	2.8	2 662	18.0	13.4	11.7	56.2	84.0	22.9	82.8
Washburn County .....	7 865	12.7	6.2	2.8	2.3	1.3	2 476	11.6	10.7	5.7	43.1	80.0	23.0	76.5
Wood County .....	44 681	7.0	3.1	2.5	1.6	1.7	9 862	17.8	12.9	10.1	43.9	81.8	22.3	80.1
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Chippewa Falls city .....	7 204	9.1	3.7	3.7	1.5	2.4	1 956	19.4	16.5	8.8	44.7	84.2	22.7	81.5
Eau Claire city (pt.) .....	1 027	8.5	3.7	1.7	.9	.8	111	16.2	16.2	9.9	33.3	82.1	100.0	77.8
Morshfield city .....	11 594	7.4	3.2	2.0	1.4	1.2	2 967	19.8	13.5	12.2	46.7	87.5	13.5	85.5
Stevens Point city .....	16 368	5.8	2.5	2.0	1.3	1.3	2 793	19.8	13.9	12.1	47.2	70.8	27.1	70.0
Superior city .....	16 155	9.6	4.5	2.9	1.8	1.7	4 249	17.3	13.7	9.4	44.4	80.3	19.3	78.0
Wausau city .....	22 072	7.8	3.7	3.9	1.7	3.2	5 901	16.8	12.2	9.7	44.1	82.7	26.8	80.6
Weston town .....	7 746	6.6	2.9	2.3	1.2	1.7	760	17.5	11.2	13.6	44.6	87.3	16.3	85.2
Wisconsin Rapids city .....	10 658	8.5	4.0	3.2	2.2	1.9	3 245	17.8	13.2	8.1	40.3	77.8	16.1	76.0
District 8 .....	333 658	7.0	3.1	2.9	1.3	2.1	70 111	14.8	11.3	8.5	46.3	82.6	24.6	80.8
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Brown County (pt.) .....	123 567	6.0	2.5	2.7	1.2	2.0	19 518	16.5	12.2	9.6	48.6	84.0	28.1	82.5
Columet County (pt.) .....	2 289	3.8	1.4	2.3	.3	2.3	150	15.3	15.3	10.0	62.1	86.6	—	86.0
Dor County .....	15 037	6.4	2.4	1.7	1.1	1.1	4 297	11.2	9.1	7.1	52.3	82.6	37.1	81.2
Florence County .....	2 719	11.7	6.1	3.2	2.4	1.5	708	14.7	12.1	8.9	41.7	79.3	15.6	76.3
Forest County .....	5 036	6.9	3.3	3.3	1.8	2.2	1 518	11.4	9.2	4.9	27.2	74.7	17.6	70.2
Keweenaw County .....	11 115	6.4	2.4	6.3	1.2	5.7	2 813	14.8	9.1	10.6	53.3	86.2	40.6	84.6
Langlade County .....	11 192	10.2	5.6	3.3	2.2	1.9	3 513	16.7	13.1	10.0	33.2	80.0	15.6	76.5
Manitowoc County (pt.) .....	456	5.0	2.4	.9	.4	.9	66	12.1	9.1	12.1	43.5	83.1	—	81.5
Marinette County .....	23 502	9.2	4.5	4.9	1.6	4.0	6 495	15.7	12.0	8.4	41.9	80.5	17.7	77.9
Menominee County .....	2 064	11.0	7.2	3.1	2.7	1.5	328	21.6	21.0	14.0	18.5	61.7	18.2	58.0
<b>ONEIDA COUNTY (pt.)</b>														
Oconto County .....	17 834	8.6	4.4	2.2	1.6	1.3	4 673	10.7	9.3	5.1	41.0	80.2	13.9	77.9
Oneida County (pt.) .....	11 267	8.5	4.7	2.3	1.4	1.4	3 289	9.7	8.1	5.4	36.4	78.1	21.4	75.3
Outagamie County (pt.) .....	75 895	5.9	2.0	2.4	1.0	1.7	12 740	14.9	11.5	8.3	55.4	84.2	30.3	83.0
Showano County .....	21 557	8.5	4.0	3.8	2.1	2.7	6 147	17.8	12.7	10.8	45.3	82.5	20.7	80.6
Vilas County .....	10 128	9.9	5.0	2.8	1.9	2.0	3 856	11.4	10.5	6.1	40.7	75.5	16.2	73.1

Table 21. **Disability Status: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over			Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—				
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self-core limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-core limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-core limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-core limitation				
District 8—Con.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Allouez village .....	8 516	4.6	1.5	1.9	1.0	1.5	1 686	13.4	10.6	6.4	56.9	81.9	24.4	81.3
Appleton city (pt.) .....	37 631	6.2	2.0	2.4	1.1	1.7	6 805	14.2	11.4	7.3	56.5	83.9	32.2	82.8
Ashwaubenon village .....	11 169	5.1	2.3	2.3	1.5	1.4	897	17.2	16.5	5.9	41.3	87.3	8.5	86.1
De Pere city .....	10 948	4.1	1.7	1.9	.5	1.6	1 742	16.5	12.3	9.1	43.4	80.8	39.3	79.5
Grand Chute town (pt.) .....	9 598	4.2	1.5	1.9	.8	1.4	945	12.3	8.9	7.1	54.4	85.9	56.8	84.7
Green Bay city .....	61 041	7.5	3.1	3.3	1.4	2.6	11 398	16.6	12.4	9.7	48.3	83.6	32.6	81.6
Kaukauna city .....	7 111	6.4	2.7	3.5	.8	3.1	1 541	20.9	16.2	11.2	49.8	84.7	14.0	83.0
Marinette city .....	6 762	9.1	4.6	3.0	1.8	2.0	2 033	19.9	13.5	12.1	43.1	79.7	—	77.8
District 9 .....	343 151	5.8	2.2	2.4	1.3	1.7	61 403	15.3	10.8	9.5	52.8	84.3	27.1	83.2
COUNTY														
Dodge County (pt.) .....	38 924	6.8	2.6	2.7	1.3	2.0	8 903	18.9	13.3	12.9	52.4	84.8	27.3	83.3
Fond du Lac County (pt.) .....	536	6.9	2.2	4.1	2.4	2.2	63	11.1	11.1	—	51.4	87.0	15.4	86.2
Jefferson County (pt.) .....	38 822	8.6	3.4	3.6	2.6	2.6	7 883	15.9	11.9	9.2	50.6	86.1	24.4	84.6
Ozaukee County .....	46 997	4.5	1.7	1.9	.8	1.4	7 659	13.8	9.0	9.2	53.6	83.6	27.2	82.7
Sheboygan County (pt.) .....	48 389	6.9	2.8	2.9	1.6	1.8	10 992	14.1	9.1	9.0	49.9	86.3	31.3	84.7
Washington County .....	61 055	5.6	2.1	2.3	.9	1.8	9 151	16.7	11.5	10.3	53.7	85.4	28.2	84.1
Waukesha County (pt.) .....	108 428	4.7	1.6	1.9	1.1	1.3	16 752	13.7	10.6	8.1	55.4	82.4	26.2	81.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Beaver Dam city .....	8 344	7.7	2.4	2.8	1.2	2.2	2 371	18.3	13.0	13.3	55.2	84.9	27.0	83.3
Brookfield city .....	22 662	4.1	1.5	1.7	1.1	1.2	4 142	11.9	9.0	7.7	49.1	77.9	29.2	77.2
Fort Atkinson city .....	6 144	7.9	2.7	2.8	1.9	1.9	1 478	15.5	11.6	8.9	58.0	87.3	35.6	85.9
German town village .....	9 332	5.0	1.6	1.5	.5	1.2	990	18.5	14.4	9.5	60.8	85.9	24.0	85.0
Menomonee Falls village .....	18 015	5.1	1.7	2.2	1.4	1.3	2 908	12.0	8.9	6.5	55.4	84.2	23.5	83.6
Mequon city .....	12 318	4.0	1.2	2.2	.8	1.8	1 895	13.3	8.5	9.5	60.0	77.4	30.1	77.1
Milwaukee city (pt.) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oconomowoc city .....	6 568	5.0	2.2	2.3	1.3	1.5	1 609	16.8	11.7	10.6	49.1	82.9	18.6	82.0
Sheboygan city .....	29 663	7.7	3.6	3.7	2.0	2.2	7 607	15.0	10.0	9.3	45.9	87.1	31.8	85.0
Watertown city .....	11 549	9.7	5.2	5.4	4.1	4.4	2 757	17.1	12.2	10.8	40.3	86.2	11.8	84.7
West Bend city .....	14 813	6.1	2.5	2.3	1.0	1.8	2 606	15.2	10.7	9.2	49.9	85.8	29.1	84.2



Table 22. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Median income in 1989 (dollars)				Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below poverty level		
	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)				Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level										Number	Percent of all families
		House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds		All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over					
						Number	Percent	Under 18 years		5 to 17 years		Number	Percent				
								Number	Percent	Number	Percent						
The State -----	13 276	29 442	35 082	16 027	4 754 103	508 545	10.7	184 427	14.6	121 332	13.3	54 806	9.1	97 466	7.6		
District 1 -----	13 567	31 431	36 634	16 787	529 118	52 089	9.8	19 967	14.0	12 803	12.5	4 696	7.4	10 523	7.3		
COUNTY																	
Green County (pt.) -----	12 097	29 847	33 143	15 220	11 637	980	8.4	364	11.0	241	9.8	122	7.8	219	6.7		
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	8 822	29 031	31 568	16 406	2 030	102	5.0	21	3.7	-	-	6	2.5	18	3.2		
Kenosha County -----	13 265	30 638	35 657	17 585	125 494	12 818	10.2	5 170	15.3	3 403	14.3	1 103	7.3	2 583	7.6		
Racine County -----	14 023	32 751	37 991	17 153	172 392	17 500	10.2	7 346	15.4	4 565	13.3	1 494	7.5	3 738	7.9		
Rock County -----	13 428	30 632	35 605	16 293	135 919	13 425	9.9	5 456	14.9	3 389	13.0	1 167	7.1	2 939	7.8		
Walworth County -----	13 526	30 345	36 125	16 134	71 553	6 899	9.6	1 463	8.4	1 074	8.5	773	7.9	954	5.0		
Waukesha County (pt.) -----	15 181	44 836	46 847	19 855	10 093	365	3.6	147	4.5	131	5.3	31	5.2	72	2.6		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Beloit city -----	11 435	25 859	30 957	13 790	34 022	5 970	17.5	2 835	29.0	1 736	25.9	390	8.6	1 347	14.5		
Coledonia town -----	16 577	43 244	45 413	24 318	20 813	731	3.5	155	2.8	63	1.5	223	12.6	116	2.0		
Jonesville city -----	14 447	31 583	37 155	18 575	51 558	4 262	8.3	1 523	11.3	943	10.1	418	7.0	918	6.5		
Kenosha city -----	12 284	27 770	32 883	16 616	77 947	9 923	12.7	4 366	20.5	2 877	19.6	726	7.3	2 066	9.9		
Mount Pleasant town -----	17 284	38 920	44 639	21 455	19 742	893	4.5	327	7.1	190	5.5	106	3.8	222	3.9		
Pleasant Prairie village -----	16 508	40 145	43 994	20 588	11 894	579	4.9	167	5.5	115	5.1	105	8.5	98	2.9		
Racine city -----	11 858	26 540	31 846	15 118	82 808	13 136	15.9	6 185	25.8	3 861	23.0	833	7.9	2 924	13.2		
Whitewater city -----	8 565	19 886	33 885	12 736	8 783	2 696	30.7	148	10.2	104	10.1	53	5.6	89	5.7		
District 2 -----	14 319	30 625	37 432	18 440	523 903	52 964	10.1	12 357	9.6	7 920	8.7	4 195	7.3	7 493	5.5		
COUNTY																	
Columbia County -----	12 356	28 360	33 168	13 732	43 744	3 278	7.5	1 127	9.7	799	9.3	588	9.0	654	5.3		
Oneida County -----	15 542	32 703	41 529	20 411	351 558	36 889	10.5	6 839	8.4	4 137	7.4	1 579	5.0	4 230	4.8		
Odessa County (pt.) -----	11 027	27 538	31 614	14 680	9 057	725	8.0	243	9.7	179	9.7	123	9.6	156	6.1		
Green County (pt.) -----	13 575	27 599	32 345	16 393	18 184	1 357	7.5	427	9.0	312	8.9	196	7.1	287	5.7		
Iowa County -----	11 339	25 914	30 273	12 660	19 890	1 988	10.0	707	12.4	485	11.7	336	12.3	407	7.5		
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	13 893	30 399	36 500	20 000	2 112	177	8.4	50	8.5	22	5.6	34	13.0	38	7.1		
Lafayette County -----	10 641	24 479	28 718	13 033	15 911	1 754	11.0	611	13.2	411	11.9	296	12.3	377	8.9		
Richland County -----	10 287	21 946	26 161	10 891	17 254	2 319	13.4	734	15.6	498	14.3	369	12.9	472	9.7		
Sauk County -----	11 697	26 217	31 441	12 880	46 193	4 477	9.7	1 619	12.9	1 077	11.8	674	9.8	872	6.8		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Fitchburg city -----	17 668	35 550	42 970	26 025	15 036	803	5.3	169	5.0	111	4.8	22	3.9	107	2.9		
Madison city -----	15 143	29 420	40 799	19 474	178 394	28 640	16.1	4 411	12.7	2 575	11.2	799	4.8	2 673	6.6		
Middleton city -----	17 436	34 859	44 659	23 169	13 168	763	5.8	188	6.0	102	4.5	47	3.9	105	3.0		
Monroe city -----	14 731	26 640	32 703	16 100	10 086	652	6.5	179	7.4	116	6.7	128	7.3	136	4.9		
Sun Prairie city -----	14 268	35 301	40 271	20 928	15 199	475	3.1	170	3.8	127	3.9	75	5.3	121	3.0		
District 3 -----	11 505	25 758	31 244	13 243	520 813	67 480	13.0	20 842	14.7	14 059	13.6	8 792	12.6	11 577	8.3		
COUNTY																	
Barron County -----	10 377	22 570	27 123	11 002	39 931	4 613	11.6	1 562	14.1	1 120	13.6	806	12.7	965	8.7		
Buffalo County -----	10 947	23 573	27 938	11 970	13 337	1 588	11.9	528	14.7	369	14.0	301	14.4	328	8.7		
Chippewa County (pt.) -----	9 577	23 967	25 521	7 509	895	110	12.3	45	14.1	31	12.9	11	16.7	18	7.5		
Clark County (pt.) -----	9 913	22 974	27 090	10 959	17 423	2 373	13.6	902	17.1	639	16.3	397	14.8	480	10.4		
Crawford County -----	9 661	21 436	25 580	11 174	15 562	2 278	14.6	848	19.2	606	18.5	356	14.2	520	12.1		
Dunn County -----	10 364	24 452	29 631	11 904	32 837	5 462	16.6	1 288	14.7	823	12.8	522	13.0	743	8.8		
Eau Claire County (pt.) -----	11 829	25 906	32 546	14 747	79 552	12 690	16.0	3 728	18.4	2 262	15.8	943	9.7	1 936	9.4		
Grant County -----	10 704	24 505	29 471	12 474	46 314	6 352	13.7	1 901	14.6	1 322	13.7	1 012	15.1	1 081	8.7		
Jackson County -----	10 173	21 409	26 026	10 396	16 244	2 381	14.7	897	20.3	603	18.4	365	13.5	498	11.0		
La Crosse County -----	12 141	26 857	33 830	14 782	93 254	12 504	13.4	3 363	14.2	2 159	12.9	1 231	10.6	1 689	7.0		
Monroe County (pt.) -----	10 451	24 930	29 904	11 044	12 380	1 480	12.0	543	14.8	421	15.4	196	11.6	283	8.3		
Pepin County -----	10 751	22 992	28 015	9 706	6 944	876	12.6	298	14.7	214	14.0	199	16.9	195	10.1		
Pierce County -----	12 203	30 520	35 677	15 847	30 557	3 183	10.4	881	10.2	650	10.4	350	11.1	504	6.2		
Polk County (pt.) -----	11 908	26 833	32 255	12 957	16 575	1 839	11.1	699	14.2	497	13.5	246	11.6	403	8.8		
St. Croix County -----	14 912	36 716	41 843	19 921	49 388	3 162	6.4	1 138	7.6	815	7.5	478	10.6	623	4.7		
Trempealeau County -----	10 674	23 864	28 526	10 699	24 533	2 619	10.7	820	12.6	544	11.4	667	16.1	532	7.8		
Vernon County -----	10 132	21 548	26 456	10 127	25 087	3 970	15.8	1 401	20.5	984	19.8	712	16.1	779	11.2		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Eau Claire city (pt.) -----	11 467	24 535	32 441	14 515	50 908	9 580	18.8	2 485	20.6	1 420	17.1	594	9.0	1 268	10.1		
La Crosse city -----	10 898	21 947	30 067	13 641	46 959	9 881	21.0	2 503	24.8	1 552	22.9	887	12.0	1 122	10.2		
Menomonie city -----	9 573	21 392	31 331	12 470	10 640	3 066	28.8	423	20.4	261	18.5	195	14.1	234	10.7		
Onondago city -----	13 605	32 624	37 788	17 119	11 127	580	5.2	193	6.2	138	6.2	24	2.6	111	3.5		
River Falls city -----	11 991	30 535	39 609	17 184	8 719	1 281	14.7	193	9.2	142	9.8	65	7.9	126	6.1		
District 4 -----	14 177	32 260	38 681	18 580	533 587	42 796	8.0	16 743	12.8	10 639	11.5	4 634	6.7	8 752	6.1		
COUNTY																	
Milwaukee County (pt.) -----	13 521	30 001	35 975	17 852	408 347	38 054	9.3	15 146	15.7	9 585	14.1	4 090	7.0	7 795	7.1		
Waukesha County (pt.) -----	16 310	42 382	47 262	22 502	125 240	4 742	3.8	1 597	4.7	1 054	4.2	544	5.2	957	2.8		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Cudahy city -----	13 006	30 031	34 481	16 314	18 587	1 164	6.3	377	8.7	258	8.4	152	5.9	264	5.1		
Franklin city -----	16 301	43 686	47 891	26 314	20 664	440	2.1	64	1.2	30	0.8	90	5.7	76	1.3		
Greendale village -----	19 096	44 735	52 077	15 744	15 100	351	2.3	129	3.5	121	4.3	94	5.3	56	1.3		
Greenfield city -----	16 102	35 082	41 889	23 415	32 475	1 111	3.4	176	2.8	123	2.7	267	5.4	212	2.4		
Millwaukee city (pt.) -----	11 865	25 831	31 313	16 166	198 822	29 369	14.8	12 804	25.9	8 009	23.7	2 514	8.5	6 093	11.7		



Table 22. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capito income in 1989 (dollars)	Medion income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty stotus is determined										Families with income in 1989 below pov- erty level		
		House- holds	Fomilies	Non- family house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level										Number	Percent of all families
						All ages		Reloted children				Persons 65 years and over					
								Under 18 years		5 to 17 years							
						Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent				
District 5—Con. COUNTY																	
Milwaukee County (pt.)	13 277	26 267	31 831	17 815	525 185	110 130	21.0	51 238	35.5	33 765	34.0	5 580	8.8	22 502	17.1		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Brown Deer villoge	18 319	44 495	49 697	27 500	12 201	554	4.5	69	2.8	54	3.0	167	10.9	65	1.9		
Glendale city	18 677	40 602	47 506	24 722	13 126	543	4.1	102	3.8	89	4.4	78	3.1	93	2.5		
Milwaukee city (pt.)	10 746	22 436	26 608	16 432	411 238	106 214	25.8	50 419	42.4	33 167	40.8	4 802	11.0	21 902	22.0		
Shorewood villoge	22 615	34 417	49 429	21 996	13 867	875	6.3	249	8.8	159	7.8	148	6.4	134	3.9		
Wauwatosa city	19 065	40 041	47 647	21 992	47 398	1 558	3.3	334	3.2	250	3.4	292	3.3	235	1.8		
Whitefish Bay villoge	27 040	53 539	61 180	32 965	14 235	164	1.2	31	.8	24	.9	29	1.4	27	.6		
District 6	12 400	28 038	33 268	14 343	526 802	46 056	8.7	15 531	11.0	10 435	10.1	6 839	9.2	8 956	6.1		
COUNTY																	
Adams County	10 926	21 548	24 780	11 719	14 534	2 098	14.4	719	22.2	474	19.7	322	11.0	487	11.1		
Brown County (pt.)	11 606	36 667	38 875	16 964	1 598	86	5.4	36	7.0	24	6.1	6	4.6	14	3.6		
Columet County (pt.)	12 837	33 480	37 255	17 005	30 637	1 504	4.9	535	5.7	347	5.1	268	7.9	336	4.0		
Fond du Lac County (pt.)	12 578	29 391	34 208	15 009	86 381	6 576	7.6	2 353	9.8	1 620	9.2	1 012	8.9	1 324	5.6		
Green Lake County	11 840	25 708	30 280	13 021	18 351	1 830	10.0	641	13.3	464	12.8	354	10.6	382	7.4		
Juneau County	10 304	22 073	26 280	10 572	21 340	2 728	12.8	844	14.5	619	14.4	491	13.7	591	9.8		
Manitowoc County (pt.)	12 250	27 431	33 003	13 754	78 376	6 530	8.3	2 446	11.7	1 610	10.4	972	8.3	1 226	5.7		
Marquette County	10 652	22 234	26 640	10 770	12 182	1 414	11.6	443	15.1	309	13.9	299	12.2	297	8.4		
Monroe County (pt.)	10 900	24 741	29 006	12 534	23 105	3 134	13.6	1 361	19.6	952	18.7	383	12.4	599	9.6		
Outagamie County (pt.)	12 689	35 527	38 480	15 220	19 428	814	4.2	299	5.1	210	5.1	105	5.7	214	4.0		
Sheboygan County (pt.)	12 997	34 268	38 345	15 603	23 345	1 137	4.9	333	5.0	259	5.1	280	9.7	228	3.5		
Waupeco County	11 455	26 083	31 644	12 350	44 412	3 770	8.5	1 171	9.7	796	8.9	729	10.5	735	5.9		
Wausora County	10 408	21 888	26 042	10 748	19 163	2 642	13.8	932	19.8	627	18.0	440	12.2	564	10.1		
Winnebago County	13 696	30 007	35 821	16 576	133 950	11 793	8.8	3 418	10.3	2 124	9.0	1 178	6.9	1 959	5.3		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Appleton city (pt.)	13 692	34 549	40 126	21 582	6 141	339	5.5	96	4.4	47	3.1	68	15.1	98	5.9		
Fond du Lac city	12 472	26 826	32 182	14 793	36 466	3 489	9.6	1 315	13.6	842	12.0	481	8.9	708	7.1		
Grand Chute town (pt.)	25 213	40 938	50 507	33 125	308	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Manitowoc city	12 286	24 202	31 016	13 516	31 391	3 344	10.7	1 426	18.4	934	16.7	289	5.2	616	7.2		
Menasha city	13 036	27 295	33 097	15 450	14 669	1 468	10.0	565	14.9	391	14.8	158	8.3	317	7.9		
Menasha town	16 439	37 049	43 185	22 041	13 825	853	6.2	269	7.5	170	6.6	134	11.5	172	4.4		
Neenah city	15 074	32 285	38 123	17 876	23 022	1 373	6.0	533	8.4	314	7.0	120	4.5	275	4.3		
Oshkosh city	11 843	25 168	31 773	15 237	50 071	6 325	12.6	1 537	13.5	917	11.7	425	5.9	861	6.7		
Two Rivers city	12 319	25 710	31 250	12 334	12 936	1 176	9.1	459	13.6	269	10.9	155	7.5	252	6.8		
District 7	11 427	25 277	30 490	12 129	530 274	61 426	11.6	21 555	14.8	14 335	13.4	8 928	11.7	12 246	8.4		
COUNTY																	
Ashland County	9 661	19 012	24 865	8 887	15 573	2 526	16.2	879	20.0	547	17.0	347	13.2	481	11.7		
Bayfield County	9 933	20 366	25 082	10 235	13 833	2 294	16.6	838	22.9	553	20.3	337	14.1	479	12.3		
Burnett County	9 623	20 153	23 691	10 438	12 816	1 985	15.5	651	20.7	430	18.4	336	13.2	436	11.6		
Chippewa County (pt.)	11 197	25 893	30 545	12 257	50 088	5 231	10.4	1 941	13.7	1 288	12.3	713	10.7	1 152	8.3		
Clark County (pt.)	9 680	21 242	25 767	10 461	13 524	1 889	14.0	765	18.6	557	18.3	280	12.2	371	10.3		
Douglas County	10 744	22 122	27 423	11 484	40 426	6 032	14.9	2 391	22.6	1 674	21.6	569	9.2	1 251	11.1		
Eau Claire County (pt.)	9 128	23 750	26 477	10 833	906	138	15.2	57	21.0	39	19.1	12	14.3	30	12.1		
Iron County	9 280	17 537	22 071	9 224	6 021	787	13.1	200	15.5	147	15.0	196	14.0	176	10.0		
Lincoln County	11 282	25 175	29 301	11 721	26 273	2 737	10.4	923	13.4	652	12.7	496	12.3	595	7.9		
Marathon County	12 718	30 143	34 988	14 682	114 112	9 036	7.9	3 241	10.1	1 980	8.4	1 502	10.8	1 712	5.5		
Oneida County (pt.)	11 192	23 384	28 056	10 883	12 631	1 461	11.6	539	16.7	362	15.6	195	9.2	291	8.2		
Polk County (pt.)	10 706	22 272	26 375	11 468	17 530	2 193	12.5	811	17.1	541	15.4	374	12.5	492	9.8		
Portage County	11 730	28 686	34 926	14 121	57 805	7 454	12.9	2 068	13.2	1 364	12.0	740	11.8	1 051	7.0		
Price County	10 564	22 662	27 721	9 294	15 271	1 663	10.9	502	12.3	329	10.7	433	15.5	329	7.5		
Rusk County	9 127	19 617	23 031	10 362	14 748	2 445	16.6	846	20.6	575	18.9	364	14.0	514	12.7		
Sawyer County	9 232	18 094	21 577	9 028	13 897	2 855	20.5	1 046	28.7	687	25.8	371	14.3	661	16.4		
Taylor County	10 452	24 304	29 144	12 318	18 603	2 356	12.7	874	15.6	576	14.1	420	15.8	467	9.3		
Washburn County	9 847	19 962	24 241	9 435	13 532	2 147	15.9	742	20.9	528	19.8	365	14.7	467	12.1		
Wood County	13 130	29 735	34 933	14 196	72 685	6 197	8.5	2 241	11.0	1 506	10.1	878	8.9	1 291	6.4		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Chippewa Falls city	11 034	23 056	30 546	12 119	11 894	1 323	11.1	464	15.4	228	11.0	205	10.5	291	9.0		
Eau Claire city (pt.)	10 141	29 259	31 594	20 250	1 750	238	13.6	155	23.3	123	23.2	—	—	51	10.7		
Marshfield city	13 466	26 728	33 786	14 464	18 951	1 504	7.9	494	10.1	344	9.7	262	8.8	289	5.6		
Stevens Point city	10 282	22 194	30 450	13 535	19 738	4 265	21.6	750	18.8	457	16.4	335	12.0	439	9.9		
Superior city	10 769	20 905	26 552	11 444	26 022	4 450	17.1	1 804	27.0	1 246	26.0	404	9.5	921	12.9		
Wausou city	13 169	25 505	32 690	14 383	36 182	4 232	11.7	1 660	18.4	892	14.2	562	9.5	749	7.8		
Weston town	12 938	32 787	36 523	18 992	11 269	496	4.4	121	4.0	63	2.8	56	7.4	100	3.2		
Wisconsin Rapids city	13 106	25 759	31 354	13 628	17 983	2 024	11.3	757	16.6	500	15.9	249	7.7	453	9.0		
District 8	12 628	28 169	33 172	14 786	531 311	52 744	9.9	18 943	13.1	12 500	12.0	7 350	10.5	11 019	7.5		
COUNTY																	
Brown County (pt.)	13 925	31 279	37 102	17 153	187 771	17 271	9.2	6 091	11.9	3 603							



Table 22. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below poverty level	
		House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level										Percent of all families
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over				
								Under 18 years		5 to 17 years						
								Number	Percent	Number	Percent			Number	Percent	
District 8—Can. COUNTY—Con.																
Vilas County -----	10 866	20 352	23 987	10 835	17 446	2 571	14.7	877	22.6	603	21.2	340	8.8	605	11.3	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Allauez village -----	17 848	40 654	45 384	21 944	13 377	355	2.7	122	3.5	77	3.0	36	2.1	68	1.7	
Appleton city (pt.) -----	14 844	32 752	38 436	18 639	57 540	3 994	6.9	1 606	10.3	1 020	9.2	484	7.1	780	5.0	
Ashwaubenon village -----	14 770	35 108	39 959	21 217	15 946	833	5.2	280	6.5	146	4.6	56	6.2	179	4.1	
De Pere city -----	14 713	34 544	40 361	19 901	15 341	1 124	7.3	206	4.9	123	4.1	133	7.6	172	4.3	
Grand Chute town (pt.) -----	17 049	39 649	45 463	22 358	13 816	479	3.5	82	2.3	28	1.1	54	5.7	53	1.4	
Green Bay city -----	12 969	26 770	33 367	15 462	94 173	12 607	13.4	4 644	19.0	2 705	16.1	1 131	9.9	2 462	10.0	
Kaukauna city -----	11 954	30 743	35 265	15 484	11 784	904	7.7	319	9.3	219	9.1	112	7.3	192	6.0	
Morinette city -----	10 426	21 321	27 655	11 744	11 555	1 415	12.2	492	16.3	364	16.4	264	13.0	308	9.9	
District 9 -----	16 187	37 579	42 177	18 186	533 110	22 860	4.3	7 251	5.0	4 876	4.6	3 792	6.2	4 398	2.9	
COUNTY																
Dodge County (pt.) -----	12 203	29 345	33 732	14 333	63 783	4 115	6.5	1 390	7.8	974	7.5	780	8.8	831	4.7	
Fond du Lac County (pt.) -----	12 142	37 708	40 592	20 156	822	90	10.9	33	13.1	20	10.2	10	15.9	24	11.1	
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	12 970	30 852	35 798	15 245	60 550	4 376	7.2	1 187	7.4	736	6.3	665	8.4	793	4.8	
Ozaukee County -----	19 249	42 695	47 578	19 886	71 600	1 561	2.2	365	1.9	300	2.1	304	4.0	276	1.3	
Sheboygan County (pt.) -----	13 557	30 865	36 229	15 921	77 743	5 420	7.0	1 978	9.6	1 183	7.9	838	7.6	1 054	4.9	
Washington County -----	14 736	38 431	42 204	20 880	94 143	3 048	3.2	1 069	4.0	726	3.7	439	4.8	603	2.3	
Waukesha County (pt.) -----	19 738	46 218	50 651	22 108	164 469	4 250	2.6	1 229	2.8	937	2.8	756	4.5	817	1.7	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Beaver Dam city -----	12 216	25 976	31 490	14 074	13 832	993	7.2	306	8.7	224	8.9	177	7.5	172	4.4	
Brookfield city -----	24 814	57 132	60 773	26 346	34 841	399	1.1	100	1.1	59	.9	63	1.5	83	.8	
Fort Atkinson city -----	13 514	28 892	35 273	12 776	10 073	801	8.0	244	9.2	143	7.4	120	8.1	167	6.0	
German town village -----	16 608	43 486	46 827	29 806	13 629	313	2.3	55	1.5	32	1.2	78	7.9	94	2.5	
Menomonee Falls village -----	17 074	42 315	46 423	19 445	26 563	749	2.8	299	4.7	240	5.3	115	4.0	161	2.0	
Mequon city -----	27 204	60 900	65 435	26 811	18 090	387	2.1	68	1.4	68	1.8	56	3.0	67	1.3	
Milwaukee city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Oconomowoc city -----	14 331	34 061	39 394	16 588	10 706	383	3.6	82	2.8	58	2.7	100	6.2	100	3.3	
Sheboygan city -----	12 740	27 647	34 040	15 406	48 456	4 511	9.3	1 697	13.7	1 011	11.6	654	8.6	851	6.5	
Watertown city -----	11 701	27 766	33 047	14 255	18 270	1 647	9.0	416	8.4	214	6.1	368	13.3	244	5.0	
West Bend city -----	13 957	34 337	38 565	19 038	23 456	1 025	4.4	406	6.0	261	5.4	119	4.6	199	3.1	

Table 23. Selected Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All persons	Persons 3 years and over— Enrolled in ele- mentary or high school	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut										Persons for whom poverty status is deter- mined			
			Persons 16 to 19 years			Persons 25 years and aver			Persons 16 years and over			Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Persons 5 to 17 years			
			Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate	Not in labor force	Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bache- lor's degree or higher	Total	Civilian labor force						
										Total	Percent unem- ployed					
District 2-----	543 625	360	148	12	8	981	77.6	10.7	1 398	1 012	10.2	8 589	1 720	24.0	385	26.5
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>																
All areas-----	77	15	3	—	—	36	36.1	—	46	19	36.8	4 750	65	23.1	16	18.8
Wisconsin Winnebago Reservation and Trust Lands, WI (pt.)-----	77	15	3	—	—	36	36.1	—	46	19	36.8	4 750	65	23.1	16	18.8
District 3-----	543 447	699	225	37	10	1 120	68.7	7.5	1 580	1 003	21.6	6 382	2 338	34.9	660	46.2
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>																
All areas-----	353	113	34	3	3	143	68.5	10.5	208	133	33.8	4 596	334	46.4	105	53.3
St. Croix Reservation, WI (pt.)-----	60	9	—	—	—	24	45.8	4.2	32	19	57.9	5 031	57	22.8	15	20.0
Wisconsin Winnebago Reservation and Trust Lands, WI (pt.)-----	293	104	34	3	3	119	73.1	11.8	176	114	29.8	4 508	277	51.3	90	58.9
District 6-----	543 531	442	181	38	13	1 456	68.4	4.7	1 912	1 202	10.4	9 150	2 247	22.1	482	24.9
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>																
All areas-----	132	22	9	—	—	35	88.6	—	46	24	8.3	3 911	73	43.8	22	68.2
Wisconsin Winnebago Reservation and Trust Lands, WI (pt.)-----	132	22	9	—	—	35	88.6	—	46	24	8.3	3 911	73	43.8	22	68.2
District 7-----	543 569	2 146	703	107	33	4 041	67.1	6.2	5 489	3 423	24.3	5 588	8 192	41.6	2 222	46.3
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>																
All areas-----	4 839	998	273	51	26	1 756	62.8	6.0	2 321	1 431	33.4	4 523	3 773	51.0	1 112	54.1
Bad River Reservation, WI-----	1 031	206	49	5	2	421	63.2	7.8	521	311	28.6	5 123	837	50.8	249	51.0
Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation and Trust Lands, WI-----	2 437	483	124	34	16	798	66.9	6.1	1 054	666	37.1	4 250	1 760	50.2	527	54.3
Lac du Flambeau Reservation, WI (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Red Cliff Reservation and Trust Lands, WI-----	876	197	53	5	4	340	57.1	4.4	464	280	27.1	4 716	727	50.1	212	54.7
St. Croix Reservation, WI (pt.)-----	425	95	42	7	4	175	56.6	5.1	239	143	39.9	4 183	379	53.6	107	57.9
Wisconsin Winnebago Reservation and Trust Lands, WI (pt.)-----	70	17	5	—	—	22	45.5	—	43	31	29.0	4 099	70	71.4	17	64.7
District 8-----	543 526	3 649	973	143	69	6 878	61.9	3.8	8 869	5 226	17.0	5 749	13 460	42.3	3 624	50.5
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>																
All areas-----	24 963	2 261	563	77	47	3 853	61.1	3.6	4 965	2 844	18.9	5 351	8 001	46.9	2 326	56.3
Lac du Flambeau Reservation, WI (pt.)-----	2 408	398	94	24	17	685	59.0	1.6	890	512	24.2	4 152	1 427	57.7	378	66.7
Menominee Reservation, WI-----	3 411	939	228	24	17	1 449	59.4	2.8	1 907	1 009	21.9	4 738	3 156	54.2	973	65.7
Oneida (West) Reservation, WI-----	17 940	639	173	14	4	1 216	67.4	6.2	1 531	939	9.2	7 109	2 388	31.6	673	40.6
Potawatomi (Wisconsin) Reservation and Trust Lands, WI-----	266	75	17	—	—	118	44.9	2.5	142	91	37.4	2 994	247	62.3	85	67.1
Sokoogon Chippewa Community and Trust Lands, WI-----	337	96	23	6	2	112	56.3	—	155	104	45.2	3 465	299	62.5	93	65.6
Stockbridge Reservation, WI-----	565	100	26	9	7	255	56.5	3.1	318	172	11.6	6 645	448	24.8	110	19.1
Wisconsin Winnebago Reservation and Trust Lands, WI (pt.)-----	36	14	2	—	—	18	50.0	11.1	22	17	29.4	4 149	36	38.9	14	42.9



Table 24. **Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 215 324	136 227	126 352	137 882	126 981	99 648	147 239	150 096	146 753	144 146
1, detached.....	1 067 380	122 436	113 554	120 743	106 478	78 074	130 568	133 863	131 265	130 399
1, attached.....	19 797	1 879	2 613	1 292	3 813	3 299	1 126	895	1 788	3 092
2.....	46 731	5 032	2 638	2 208	10 608	12 712	3 886	2 328	3 216	4 103
3 or 4.....	5 594	547	624	455	1 160	1 032	478	270	325	703
5 to 9.....	3 244	643	504	122	750	486	154	85	139	361
10 to 19.....	2 544	138	462	58	419	558	218	71	166	454
20 to 49.....	2 284	97	262	25	331	1 199	71	17	54	228
50 or more.....	1 733	15	31	—	333	1 038	45	—	—	271
Mobile home or trailer.....	56 996	4 360	4 942	12 096	1 731	23	9 733	11 499	8 938	3 674
Other.....	9 021	1 080	722	883	1 358	1 227	960	1 068	862	861
Renter-occupied housing units.....	606 794	62 682	82 222	59 849	83 104	108 248	53 934	51 970	55 986	48 799
1, detached.....	122 795	16 218	14 090	19 093	7 136	8 875	15 517	18 081	14 083	9 702
1, attached.....	25 658	2 191	3 879	1 489	3 582	6 114	1 375	1 500	3 142	2 386
2.....	139 486	14 996	10 912	10 521	21 795	32 661	14 008	9 946	12 602	12 045
3 or 4.....	67 738	6 370	9 875	6 373	10 590	13 512	5 452	5 176	5 179	5 211
5 to 9.....	72 759	6 914	12 901	7 017	10 581	10 772	5 158	5 163	7 029	7 224
10 to 19.....	59 475	6 112	10 808	5 422	8 584	9 342	4 807	3 813	5 410	5 177
20 to 49.....	58 790	5 676	11 893	4 004	11 427	13 629	2 633	2 467	3 332	3 729
50 or more.....	38 049	2 700	5 648	2 162	7 275	11 228	2 257	2 146	2 657	1 976
Mobile home or trailer.....	11 885	601	1 394	2 887	123	9	1 864	2 876	1 707	424
Other.....	10 159	904	822	881	2 011	2 106	863	802	845	925
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>										
All housing units.....	2 055 774	218 841	221 838	216 740	217 555	219 703	232 439	256 996	269 777	201 885
1989 to March 1990.....	37 933	3 694	4 924	3 280	4 533	1 708	3 774	4 450	6 086	5 484
1985 to 1988.....	119 036	9 808	16 126	13 890	10 404	2 771	14 419	15 591	22 111	13 916
1980 to 1984.....	141 608	11 478	16 676	19 989	9 021	5 427	18 963	21 891	26 281	11 882
1970 to 1979.....	433 401	42 292	50 703	51 450	37 340	23 494	51 904	63 622	66 656	45 940
1960 to 1969.....	288 716	34 554	35 705	24 971	33 247	31 025	30 285	31 208	36 180	31 541
1950 to 1959.....	277 876	32 682	25 187	19 789	41 941	51 017	24 417	24 670	29 367	28 806
1940 to 1949.....	172 154	20 588	14 812	15 184	20 634	29 524	16 732	21 559	20 980	12 141
1939 or earlier.....	585 050	63 745	57 705	68 187	60 435	74 737	71 945	74 005	62 116	52 175
Median.....	1960	1958	1964	1962	1957	1951	1961	1963	1966	1962
<b>BEDROOMS</b>										
All housing units.....	2 055 774	218 841	221 838	216 740	217 555	219 703	232 439	256 996	269 777	201 885
No bedroom.....	32 684	2 167	6 383	2 517	4 078	6 247	2 168	4 121	3 671	1 332
1 bedroom.....	223 931	21 318	27 287	21 737	30 219	35 631	19 620	26 464	27 851	13 804
2 bedrooms.....	617 086	66 135	61 627	63 618	68 689	75 135	66 733	80 090	87 691	47 368
3 bedrooms.....	830 527	93 907	87 680	85 227	87 052	73 729	98 674	101 610	108 014	94 634
4 bedrooms.....	285 169	29 263	31 592	34 458	24 060	22 873	35 371	36 174	34 290	37 088
5 or more bedrooms.....	66 377	6 051	7 269	9 183	3 457	6 088	9 873	8 537	8 260	7 659
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 215 324	136 227	126 352	137 882	126 981	99 648	147 239	150 096	146 753	144 146
No bedroom.....	1 041	66	78	155	77	105	104	274	131	51
1 bedroom.....	23 168	2 625	2 006	2 880	2 293	2 211	2 723	4 173	2 724	1 533
2 bedrooms.....	251 075	30 108	21 964	30 470	27 632	23 812	29 759	35 094	31 652	20 584
3 bedrooms.....	647 829	74 507	70 034	68 683	71 576	49 785	77 864	75 227	78 562	81 591
4 bedrooms.....	240 699	24 424	26 560	28 714	22 423	19 000	29 257	29 005	27 477	33 839
5 or more bedrooms.....	51 512	4 497	5 710	6 980	2 980	4 735	7 532	6 323	6 207	6 548
Renter-occupied housing units.....	606 794	62 682	82 222	59 849	83 104	108 248	53 934	51 970	55 986	48 799
No bedroom.....	21 424	1 657	5 658	1 453	3 483	5 428	992	909	856	988
1 bedroom.....	164 537	16 172	22 890	15 369	26 086	30 391	13 361	13 479	15 753	11 036
2 bedrooms.....	267 444	28 385	34 294	25 470	37 644	46 802	23 708	22 238	25 757	23 146
3 bedrooms.....	116 246	12 859	14 063	11 479	14 086	21 319	10 880	10 969	10 085	10 506
4 bedrooms.....	27 552	2 807	4 027	4 274	1 384	3 256	3 560	3 262	2 679	2 303
5 or more bedrooms.....	9 591	802	1 290	1 804	421	1 052	1 433	1 113	856	820

Table 25. **Equipment and Fuels: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
<b>PLUMBING FACILITIES</b>										
All housing units.....	2 055 774	218 841	221 838	216 740	217 555	219 703	232 439	256 996	269 777	201 885
Complete plumbing facilities.....	2 025 997	217 870	220 126	213 058	216 421	218 234	229 343	248 941	261 387	200 617
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	29 777	971	1 712	3 682	1 134	1 469	3 096	8 055	8 390	1 268
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 215 324	136 227	126 352	137 882	126 981	99 648	147 239	150 096	146 753	144 146
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 208 342	135 936	125 806	136 489	126 730	99 412	146 290	148 111	145 841	143 727
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	6 982	291	546	1 393	251	236	949	1 985	912	419
Renter-occupied housing units.....	606 794	62 682	82 222	59 849	83 104	108 248	53 934	51 970	55 986	48 799
Complete plumbing facilities.....	601 996	62 381	81 713	59 342	82 363	107 310	53 581	51 358	55 548	48 400
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	4 798	301	509	507	741	938	353	612	438	399
<b>SOURCE OF WATER</b>										
All housing units.....	2 055 774	218 841	221 838	216 740	217 555	219 703	232 439	256 996	269 777	201 885
Public system or private company.....	1 367 925	153 709	167 282	126 262	196 075	217 452	133 661	114 797	138 342	120 345
Individual drilled well.....	626 299	61 196	51 167	84 193	20 474	2 029	91 587	126 092	112 421	77 140
Individual dug well.....	48 211	3 493	2 394	4 283	861	101	5 838	12 248	15 099	3 894
Some other source.....	13 339	443	995	2 002	145	121	1 353	3 859	3 915	506
<b>SEWAGE DISPOSAL</b>										
All housing units.....	2 055 774	218 841	221 838	216 740	217 555	219 703	232 439	256 996	269 777	201 885
Public sewer.....	1 440 024	170 527	171 123	128 698	205 818	218 414	141 397	119 369	144 391	140 287
Septic tank or cesspool.....	580 836	46 734	49 041	83 798	11 301	563	87 093	128 070	114 613	59 623
Other means.....	34 914	1 580	1 674	4 244	436	726	3 949	9 557	10 773	1 975
<b>KITCHEN FACILITIES</b>										
All housing units.....	2 055 774	218 841	221 838	216 740	217 555	219 703	232 439	256 996	269 777	201 885
Complete kitchen facilities.....	2 027 597	217 455	219 884	213 369	215 424	217 389	229 929	250 433	263 126	200 588
Lacking complete kitchen facilities.....	28 177	1 386	1 954	3 371	2 131	2 314	2 510	6 563	6 651	1 297
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>										
Occupied housing units.....	1 822 118	198 909	208 574	197 731	210 085	207 896	201 173	202 066	202 739	192 945
Utility gas.....	1 111 733	150 224	120 350	60 602	172 436	171 920	114 633	79 478	109 854	132 236
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	152 823	9 541	20 825	28 966	1 627	2 055	24 479	29 559	25 382	10 389
Electricity.....	168 615	14 875	28 670	31 170	13 749	14 023	16 332	16 353	16 229	17 214
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	265 600	19 581	26 762	52 056	19 277	16 533	30 963	40 982	31 505	27 941
Coal or coke.....	787	4	95	79	65	77	78	186	136	67
Wood.....	107 239	3 065	9 575	23 691	536	115	13 413	34 587	18 004	4 253
Solar energy.....	713	112	126	90	25	20	112	83	74	71
Other fuel.....	10 581	1 196	1 554	771	1 787	2 298	808	598	1 019	550
No fuel used.....	4 027	311	617	306	583	855	355	240	536	224
<b>TELEPHONE IN UNIT</b>										
Occupied housing units.....	1 822 118	198 909	208 574	197 731	210 085	207 896	201 173	202 066	202 739	192 945
Telephone in unit.....	1 771 278	192 379	204 068	192 263	205 221	198 154	196 047	195 252	197 239	190 655
No telephone in unit.....	50 840	6 530	4 506	5 468	4 864	9 742	5 126	6 814	5 500	2 290
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 215 324	136 227	126 352	137 882	126 981	99 648	147 239	150 096	146 753	144 146
None.....	48 814	4 477	3 868	5 656	7 133	7 262	5 739	6 187	4 822	3 670
1.....	324 141	36 429	32 107	34 717	36 723	34 374	40 056	40 724	38 677	30 334
2.....	567 725	63 081	61 225	63 094	57 334	43 067	68 185	69 049	71 167	71 523
3 or more.....	274 644	32 240	29 152	34 415	25 791	14 945	33 259	34 136	32 087	38 619
Vehicles per household.....	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
Renter-occupied housing units.....	606 794	62 682	82 222	59 849	83 104	108 248	53 934	51 970	55 986	48 799
None.....	121 151	10 911	13 645	9 258	17 635	38 959	7 753	8 732	8 471	5 787
1.....	275 561	28 711	38 089	26 458	38 729	46 220	24 775	24 240	26 736	21 603
2.....	166 127	17 947	23 406	17 556	22 525	19 518	16 660	14 864	16 841	16 810
3 or more.....	43 955	5 113	7 082	6 577	4 215	3 551	4 746	4 134	3 938	4 599
Vehicles per household.....	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
<b>PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 215 324	136 227	126 352	137 882	126 981	99 648	147 239	150 096	146 753	144 146
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	6 982	291	546	1 393	251	236	949	1 985	912	419
1.00 or less.....	6 474	281	537	1 236	219	210	866	1 847	866	412
1.01 or more.....	508	10	9	157	32	26	83	138	46	7
Renter-occupied housing units.....	606 794	62 682	82 222	59 849	83 104	108 248	53 934	51 970	55 986	48 799
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	4 798	301	509	507	741	938	353	612	438	399
1.00 or less.....	4 311	280	479	437	663	842	318	558	395	339
1.01 or more.....	487	21	30	70	78	96	35	54	43	60
<b>HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER</b>										
Occupied housing units.....	422 012	44 282	39 902	49 356	48 256	45 665	51 307	53 669	48 233	41 342
Owner-occupied housing units.....	311 173	33 349	29 139	37 262	32 483	27 890	39 894	42 264	37 674	31 218
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	3 938	232	327	723	188	201	559	935	491	282
No telephone in unit.....	5 917	460	439	837	654	607	706	1 176	749	289
No vehicle available.....	85 168	7 694	7 180	9 643	13 213	13 886	8 879	9 933	8 181	6 559



**Table 26. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
Occupied housing units -----	1 822 118	198 909	208 574	197 731	210 085	207 896	201 173	202 066	202 739	192 945
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 215 324	136 227	126 352	137 882	126 981	99 648	147 239	150 096	146 753	144 146
1 person -----	209 205	23 133	21 598	24 777	21 655	20 938	25 949	27 402	24 950	18 803
2 persons -----	426 413	47 213	45 509	47 957	43 713	34 760	52 556	53 187	51 910	49 208
3 persons -----	214 755	25 108	22 520	23 099	23 737	17 340	24 903	25 172	25 703	27 173
4 persons -----	220 282	24 908	23 402	25 078	23 709	15 171	25 813	26 208	26 172	29 821
5 persons -----	99 844	10 843	9 258	11 841	9 969	7 117	12 092	12 441	12 626	13 657
6 persons -----	31 214	3 532	2 933	3 495	3 040	2 623	3 785	4 047	3 837	3 922
7 or more persons -----	13 611	1 490	1 132	1 635	1 158	1 699	1 741	1 639	1 555	1 562
Median -----	2.43	2.45	2.41	2.42	2.46	2.33	2.40	2.40	2.43	2.65
Renter-occupied housing units -----	606 794	62 682	82 222	59 849	83 104	108 248	53 934	51 970	55 986	48 799
1 person -----	235 383	22 217	31 932	22 850	33 810	41 598	21 486	20 902	22 740	17 848
2 persons -----	170 516	16 580	25 842	16 470	24 204	28 185	14 884	13 896	16 065	14 390
3 persons -----	87 581	9 956	11 492	8 660	11 545	16 193	7 495	7 335	7 329	7 576
4 persons -----	63 381	7 825	7 625	6 587	7 559	11 328	5 801	5 493	5 703	5 460
5 persons -----	30 168	4 005	3 442	3 279	3 596	5 409	2 669	2 662	2 705	2 401
6 persons -----	11 898	1 221	1 255	1 292	1 425	3 084	1 029	1 028	823	741
7 or more persons -----	7 867	878	634	711	965	2 451	570	654	621	383
Median -----	1.90	2.05	1.86	1.93	1.82	1.94	1.87	1.87	1.83	1.96
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 215 324	136 227	126 352	137 882	126 981	99 648	147 239	150 096	146 753	144 146
1989 to March 1990 -----	96 138	11 631	11 127	10 757	9 287	7 560	10 709	11 298	11 331	12 438
1985 to 1988 -----	267 781	30 812	30 588	29 216	27 324	20 571	31 084	30 609	33 790	33 787
1980 to 1984 -----	175 242	17 564	18 682	22 021	15 923	13 078	22 335	22 900	23 157	19 582
1970 to 1979 -----	320 394	36 750	33 192	37 248	31 142	25 381	38 508	40 278	39 110	38 785
1960 to 1969 -----	163 490	19 774	15 925	16 906	19 107	16 292	19 424	18 604	17 318	20 140
1959 or earlier -----	192 279	19 696	16 838	21 734	24 198	16 766	25 179	26 407	22 047	19 414
Renter-occupied housing units -----	606 794	62 682	82 222	59 849	83 104	108 248	53 934	51 970	55 986	48 799
1989 to March 1990 -----	243 222	24 337	38 597	25 947	30 830	40 915	20 501	21 546	23 149	17 400
1985 to 1988 -----	223 259	23 770	29 091	20 880	31 083	39 587	20 092	18 547	20 992	19 217
1980 to 1984 -----	70 938	7 873	7 413	6 515	10 750	13 593	6 660	5 869	5 979	6 286
1970 to 1979 -----	47 082	4 596	4 820	4 105	7 469	9 988	4 246	3 757	4 026	4 075
1960 to 1969 -----	11 459	1 198	1 208	1 022	1 766	2 724	1 024	925	799	793
1959 or earlier -----	10 834	908	1 093	1 380	1 206	1 441	1 411	1 326	1 041	1 028
<b>AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 215 324	136 227	126 352	137 882	126 981	99 648	147 239	150 096	146 753	144 146
Under 25 years -----	12 622	1 499	1 230	1 836	785	750	1 813	1 949	1 810	950
25 to 34 years -----	187 836	20 909	19 654	21 682	18 834	13 536	22 697	23 328	25 364	21 832
35 to 44 years -----	289 159	32 218	33 480	32 619	30 338	23 002	33 137	33 675	33 682	37 008
45 to 54 years -----	215 805	25 495	23 123	23 338	22 732	16 821	24 842	25 096	25 198	29 160
55 to 64 years -----	198 729	22 757	19 726	21 145	21 809	17 649	24 856	23 784	23 025	23 978
65 to 74 years -----	183 897	19 961	17 201	21 342	20 473	16 249	23 145	24 494	21 703	19 329
75 years and over -----	127 276	13 388	11 938	15 920	12 010	11 641	16 749	17 770	15 971	11 889
Renter-occupied housing units -----	606 794	62 682	82 222	59 849	83 104	108 248	53 934	51 970	55 986	48 799
Under 25 years -----	90 259	9 426	16 495	12 013	8 900	14 317	7 395	8 146	8 352	5 215
25 to 34 years -----	206 043	21 038	29 994	18 535	28 195	37 287	18 415	16 474	19 118	16 987
35 to 44 years -----	108 563	11 481	14 831	9 467	15 262	21 341	9 065	8 560	9 616	8 940
45 to 54 years -----	51 148	5 582	6 074	4 309	7 897	9 890	4 231	4 025	4 854	4 286
55 to 64 years -----	39 942	4 222	4 065	3 431	7 077	7 638	3 415	3 360	3 487	3 247
65 to 74 years -----	46 532	4 654	4 415	4 369	7 643	7 913	4 756	4 304	4 235	4 243
75 years and over -----	64 307	6 279	6 348	7 725	8 130	9 862	6 657	7 101	6 324	5 881
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>										
Condominium housing units -----	34 714	3 600	5 075	1 256	5 918	8 042	2 060	886	2 562	5 315
Owner-occupied condominium housing units -----	20 901	1 813	2 848	717	4 650	5 105	944	317	854	3 653
Renter-occupied condominium housing units -----	9 026	633	1 640	477	1 069	2 414	765	358	565	1 105
Vacant condominium housing units -----	4 787	1 154	587	62	199	523	351	211	1 143	557
<b>MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	41 154	42 547	44 980	35 830	43 025	46 874	36 981	33 978	37 787	51 135
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	22 570	22 785	23 860	19 644	25 387	21 672	21 232	19 334	21 453	27 114
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	582 371	60 432	78 095	54 521	82 821	107 850	50 541	47 917	53 635	46 559
Less than \$100 -----	3 940	319	361	601	332	700	377	550	482	218
\$100 to \$199 -----	47 659	4 317	4 281	6 650	4 613	8 157	5 084	6 835	4 835	2 887
\$200 to \$299 -----	83 862	8 361	8 277	12 696	6 748	10 692	10 729	11 129	10 309	4 921
\$300 to \$399 -----	147 775	16 167	16 136	15 839	17 444	23 108	16 164	14 534	17 738	10 645
\$400 to \$499 -----	142 189	17 394	21 217	9 496	23 971	29 685	10 122	8 005	10 570	11 729
\$500 to \$599 -----	76 575	8 010	12 504	3 744	15 403	17 871	3 782	2 653	4 879	7 729
\$600 to \$749 -----	43 710	3 228	8 674	1 844	9 682	11 140	1 507	1 129	1 957	4 549
\$750 to \$999 -----	14 968	813	3 529	931	2 832	3 982	372	279	471	1 759
\$1,000 or more -----	3 844	188	1 240	183	495	980	80	87	117	474
No cash rent -----	17 849	1 635	1 876	2 537	1 301	1 535	2 324	2 716	2 277	1 648
Median (dollars) -----	399	401	441	336	448	435	349	327	357	430
Mean (dollars) -----	411	402	460	352	455	443	355	332	365	445

**Table 27. Homeowner and Rental Financial Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	928 494	113 425	98 813	91 485	106 580	79 107	109 250	99 951	110 585	119 298
With a mortgage.....	566 650	72 556	66 197	52 826	65 965	50 532	61 480	52 591	64 970	79 533
Less than \$200.....	2 074	221	237	299	110	227	237	390	240	113
\$200 to \$299.....	11 268	1 208	974	1 736	580	706	1 667	2 088	1 711	598
\$300 to \$399.....	40 310	5 473	3 201	5 479	1 981	2 544	6 294	6 967	5 635	2 736
\$400 to \$499.....	73 124	9 788	6 579	8 840	4 883	5 307	10 831	10 770	9 787	6 339
\$500 to \$599.....	88 409	12 585	8 544	9 601	7 710	6 878	12 001	10 280	11 311	9 499
\$600 to \$799.....	160 493	22 449	18 675	14 035	21 139	14 345	16 990	13 133	18 859	20 868
\$800 to \$999.....	98 119	11 359	14 331	6 924	15 951	9 673	7 573	5 453	9 503	17 352
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	71 953	7 692	10 320	4 723	11 886	7 849	4 652	2 762	6 338	15 731
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	14 075	1 264	2 275	890	1 389	1 796	827	505	1 098	4 031
\$2,000 or more.....	6 825	517	1 061	299	336	1 207	408	243	488	2 266
Median (dollars).....	678	655	745	606	769	730	598	559	635	796
Mean (dollars).....	749	713	812	668	809	824	658	609	695	891
Not mortgaged.....	361 844	40 869	32 616	38 659	40 615	28 575	47 770	47 360	45 615	39 765
Less than \$100.....	2 855	122	240	558	88	127	311	749	587	73
\$100 to \$199.....	79 831	7 693	5 835	12 903	2 491	2 434	14 001	16 939	13 541	3 994
\$200 to \$299.....	179 465	22 480	15 212	19 401	18 601	12 490	25 878	23 716	23 321	18 366
\$300 to \$399.....	72 181	7 927	7 994	4 559	15 027	8 389	5 830	4 494	6 127	11 834
\$400 or more.....	27 512	2 647	3 335	1 238	4 408	5 135	1 750	1 462	2 039	5 498
Median (dollars).....	251	254	267	224	296	295	230	220	231	287
Mean (dollars).....	266	267	282	233	306	326	241	227	242	307
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	928 494	113 425	98 813	91 485	106 580	79 107	109 250	99 951	110 585	119 298
Less than \$20,000.....	194 632	21 685	16 460	24 630	17 815	14 513	25 927	29 569	27 719	16 314
Less than 20 percent.....	54 991	5 799	4 038	7 872	3 559	2 715	8 757	10 051	8 489	3 711
20 to 24 percent.....	28 894	3 017	2 383	3 646	3 074	1 848	3 909	4 042	2 496	2 496
25 to 29 percent.....	23 905	2 517	2 068	3 191	2 346	1 623	3 192	3 444	3 317	2 207
30 to 34 percent.....	18 795	2 032	1 653	2 418	1 807	1 399	2 246	2 631	2 778	1 788
35 percent or more.....	64 892	7 838	6 092	7 238	6 732	6 614	7 379	8 444	8 721	5 834
Not computed.....	3 155	265	226	265	297	314	444	320	519	288
Median.....	27.5	28.5	29.1	26.0	29.5	33.3	25.1	25.1	26.6	29.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	231 223	28 294	23 336	25 419	22 822	18 310	31 623	27 931	29 221	24 267
Less than 20 percent.....	125 798	15 192	11 336	15 055	11 362	8 729	18 889	17 352	15 997	11 886
20 to 24 percent.....	38 298	4 644	3 596	4 454	3 080	3 114	5 424	5 085	5 282	3 619
25 to 29 percent.....	30 336	3 966	3 398	3 081	3 204	3 914	3 914	3 005	3 920	3 334
30 to 34 percent.....	17 687	2 191	2 248	1 519	2 464	1 818	1 818	1 396	2 036	2 342
35 percent or more.....	19 074	2 296	2 750	1 309	2 712	2 280	1 567	1 090	1 984	3 086
Not computed.....	30	8	1	1	—	—	11	3	2	—
Median.....	18.4	18.6	20.5	16.9	20.1	20.7	16.7	16.1	18.3	20.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	231 884	29 122	25 332	20 796	28 445	18 564	27 937	23 016	27 126	31 546
Less than 20 percent.....	146 944	19 325	13 985	14 410	15 177	10 978	20 147	17 980	18 237	16 705
20 to 24 percent.....	47 273	5 914	5 972	3 960	6 752	3 937	4 947	3 351	5 413	7 027
25 to 29 percent.....	23 977	2 432	3 341	1 611	4 330	2 261	2 083	1 208	2 129	4 582
30 to 34 percent.....	8 295	929	1 150	522	1 404	860	437	318	812	1 863
35 percent or more.....	5 387	522	884	293	782	528	323	159	527	1 369
Not computed.....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Median.....	15.8	15.1	18.1	14.4	18.7	16.9	13.9	12.8	14.9	18.9
\$50,000 or more.....	270 755	34 324	33 685	20 640	37 498	27 720	23 763	19 435	26 519	47 171
Less than 20 percent.....	219 616	29 332	25 836	17 307	29 481	22 062	20 492	17 511	22 326	35 269
20 to 24 percent.....	33 479	3 414	5 109	2 314	5 358	3 715	2 156	1 371	2 874	7 168
25 to 29 percent.....	11 696	1 109	1 757	734	1 835	1 257	751	359	899	2 995
30 to 34 percent.....	3 804	301	617	148	604	406	223	127	268	1 110
35 percent or more.....	2 092	153	358	132	220	280	131	56	146	616
Not computed.....	68	15	8	5	—	—	10	11	6	13
Median.....	12.3	11.7	13.0	11.9	12.7	12.6	11.6	11.1	11.9	13.4
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	582 371	60 432	78 095	54 521	82 821	107 850	50 541	47 917	53 635	46 559
Less than \$10,000.....	152 900	15 609	17 415	17 315	17 102	33 955	13 333	15 807	14 112	8 252
Less than 20 percent.....	3 740	332	364	509	350	610	410	456	484	225
20 to 24 percent.....	7 770	757	770	888	792	1 233	937	1 195	722	476
25 to 29 percent.....	15 619	1 437	1 195	2 103	1 596	2 714	1 827	2 262	1 538	947
30 to 34 percent.....	9 844	836	739	1 518	993	1 611	1 041	1 525	972	609
35 percent or more.....	104 827	11 258	12 913	11 106	12 381	25 402	8 098	9 023	9 311	5 335
Not computed.....	11 100	989	1 434	1 191	990	2 385	1 020	1 346	1 085	660
Median.....	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	154 723	16 082	20 282	16 312	20 243	26 986	14 406	13 874	15 347	10 891
Less than 20 percent.....	16 202	1 626	1 735	2 495	1 176	1 824	1 936	2 330	2 097	983
20 to 24 percent.....	23 565	2 570	2 388	3 108	2 137	2 933	3 018	2 807	3 002	1 602
25 to 29 percent.....	30 093	3 404	3 416	3 285	3 847	4 531	3 156	2 954	3 369	2 131
30 to 34 percent.....	25 206	2 782	3 565	2 359	3 818	4 568	1 890	1 890	2 334	1 823
35 percent or more.....	54 332	5 594	8 591	4 213	8 916	12 718	3 513	3 056	3 841	3 890
Not computed.....	5 325	406	587	852	349	412	716	837	704	462
Median.....	31.0	30.7	33.2	28.2	33.6	34.4	28.0	27.3	28.3	31.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	166 005	16 942	24 544	14 225	25 549	27 064	14 977	12 284	15 416	15 004
Less than 20 percent.....	79 794	8 579	9 054	8 875	9 896	9 702	9 440	7 915	9 421	6 912
20 to 24 percent.....	45 560	4 731	7 566	2 913	7 825	8 901	3 310	2 462	3 698	4 154
25 to 29 percent.....	21 674	2 024	4 180	1 034	4 487	4 548	1 126	916	1 210	2 149
30 to 34 percent.....	8 255	691	1 674	445	1 816	1 901	336	197	381	814
35 percent or more.....	6 236	374	1 600	375	1 123	1 639	200	148	227	550
Not computed.....	4 486	543	470	583	402	373	565	646	479	425
Median.....	20.1	19.1	22.0	15.4	21.7	22.0	15.3	14.7	15.9	20.5
\$35,000 or more.....	108 743	11 499	15 854	6 669	19 927	19 845	7 825	5 952	8 760	12 412
Less than 20 percent.....	95 933	10 613	13 414	5 948	17 554	17 052	7 199	5 456	8 007	10 690
20 to 24 percent.....	7 905	1 586	1 586	313	1 758	1 924	247	199	449	1 013
25 to 29 percent.....	1 519	122	281	104	274	360	38	28	33	279
30 to 34 percent.....	507	13	129	25	106	137	12	5	—	4
35 percent or more.....	231	18	109	4	16	74	—	6	—	—
Not computed.....	2 648	317	335	275	219	298	329	258	271	346
Median.....	11.1	10.5	11.6	10.7	11.2	11.5	10.4	10.4	10.6	11.3



**Table 28. Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Wisconsin						District 1					
	Race of Householder					Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder					Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	White		Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander			
TENURE												
Occupied housing units	1 712 248	75 004	11 742	12 664	21 913	186 348	8 960	728	799	4 287		
Owner-occupied housing units	1 180 147	22 654	5 054	4 078	8 326	131 497	3 103	328	467	1 909		
Renter-occupied housing units	532 101	52 350	6 688	8 586	13 587	54 851	5 857	400	332	2 378		
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS												
Specified owner-occupied housing units	902 125	16 892	3 563	3 406	6 311	109 446	2 670	284	368	1 481		
With a mortgage	545 312	14 086	2 368	2 772	5 035	69 351	2 101	248	291	1 152		
Less than \$300	12 518	467	304	20	59	1 290	125	—	—	35		
\$300 to \$499	108 412	3 394	795	323	1 004	14 283	695	50	58	292		
\$500 to \$699	168 973	4 627	658	501	1 683	24 323	662	84	49	446		
\$700 to \$999	165 610	4 093	437	818	1 580	20 328	461	85	90	242		
\$1,000 to \$1,499	69 678	1 260	174	610	563	7 409	133	29	64	104		
\$1,500 or more	20 121	245	—	500	146	1 718	25	—	30	33		
Not mortgaged	356 813	2 806	1 195	634	1 276	40 095	569	36	77	329		
Less than \$100	2 636	85	127	2	12	117	—	—	—	10		
\$100 to \$199	78 602	491	504	120	309	7 532	101	4	14	106		
\$200 to \$299	177 233	1 406	421	189	685	22 069	314	26	35	168		
\$300 to \$399	71 286	609	109	140	175	7 779	127	—	15	35		
\$400 or more	27 056	215	34	183	95	2 598	27	6	13	10		
GROSS RENT												
Specified renter-occupied housing units	508 274	52 002	6 525	8 565	13 459	52 692	5 799	379	332	2 359		
Less than \$200	43 687	5 730	1 126	672	834	4 138	409	18	45	77		
\$200 to \$299	72 967	6 571	1 390	1 929	1 832	7 176	911	50	37	354		
\$300 to \$499	251 889	26 736	2 900	4 231	7 736	29 208	3 213	190	143	1 537		
\$500 to \$749	105 093	11 776	766	1 429	2 570	9 679	1 201	99	67	335		
\$750 to \$999	13 930	696	49	185	244	729	38	22	18	19		
\$1,000 or more	3 596	164	14	48	63	173	5	—	10	—		
No cash rent	17 112	329	280	71	180	1 589	22	—	12	37		
Median (dollars)	402	401	342	378	403	397	398	428	409	395		
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS												
Occupied housing units	1 712 248	75 004	11 742	12 664	21 913	186 348	8 960	728	799	4 287		
Locking complete plumbing facilities	10 376	600	228	476	237	525	43	5	2	23		
No vehicle available	133 248	29 726	2 207	2 364	4 133	12 263	2 690	95	53	534		

State Congressional District	District 2						District 3					
	Race of Householder					Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder					Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	White		Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander			
TENURE												
Occupied housing units	201 081	3 253	611	3 055	1 630	195 375	252	720	1 251	496		
Owner-occupied housing units	124 709	629	221	636	502	137 220	54	286	249	261		
Renter-occupied housing units	76 372	2 624	390	2 419	1 128	58 155	198	434	1 002	235		
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS												
Specified owner-occupied housing units	97 398	572	145	563	419	91 012	37	173	215	203		
With a mortgage	64 918	561	125	474	341	52 460	32	115	179	143		
Less than \$300	1 194	10	—	4	—	2 008	—	16	11	—		
\$300 to \$499	9 667	52	32	11	30	14 248	8	36	18	36		
\$500 to \$699	17 720	151	30	52	55	17 630	2	35	26	65		
\$700 to \$999	23 060	201	48	199	162	12 754	10	13	59	25		
\$1,000 to \$1,499	10 044	118	15	134	49	4 659	5	15	44	12		
\$1,500 or more	3 233	29	—	74	45	1 161	7	—	21	5		
Not mortgaged	32 480	11	20	89	78	38 552	5	58	36	60		
Less than \$100	238	—	—	2	—	550	—	8	—	2		
\$100 to \$199	5 804	3	8	11	4	12 875	—	28	—	15		
\$200 to \$299	15 173	8	8	23	54	19 354	—	17	22	38		
\$300 to \$399	7 974	—	2	11	13	4 549	—	—	10	2		
\$400 or more	3 291	—	2	42	7	1 224	5	5	4	3		
GROSS RENT												
Specified renter-occupied housing units	72 267	2 624	381	2 411	1 123	52 857	198	410	1 000	227		
Less than \$200	4 071	293	40	230	44	7 122	29	63	37	12		
\$200 to \$299	7 213	277	18	719	175	12 191	54	126	320	30		
\$300 to \$499	34 917	1 114	222	928	449	24 485	56	168	586	139		
\$500 to \$749	19 710	837	89	419	337	5 453	41	36	47	34		
\$750 to \$999	3 312	82	4	89	75	920	1	—	10	—		
\$1,000 or more	1 195	16	6	15	21	183	—	—	—	—		
No cash rent	1 849	5	2	11	22	2 503	17	17	—	12		
Median (dollars)	437	433	418	354	448	348	327	309	349	394		
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS												
Occupied housing units	201 081	3 253	611	3 055	1 630	195 375	252	720	1 251	496		
Locking complete plumbing facilities	941	38	5	64	12	1 830	—	10	60	7		
No vehicle available	15 584	986	79	789	231	14 623	15	97	179	57		

Table 28. Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.

(Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

State Congressional District	District 4						District 5					
	Race of Householder					Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder					Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	White		Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander			
TENURE												
Occupied housing units	201 629	1 018	1 385	1 596	8 444	142 104	60 526	822	2 539	3 479		
Owner-occupied housing units	124 574	149	339	626	2 837	79 835	18 237	266	772	1 140		
Renter-occupied housing units	77 055	869	1 046	970	5 607	62 269	42 289	556	1 767	2 339		
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS												
Specified owner-occupied housing units	104 675	127	280	525	2 108	64 876	13 089	183	625	828		
With a mortgage	64 409	113	220	414	1 687	38 715	10 943	131	466	673		
Less than \$300	681	—	—	—	9	604	322	7	—	—		
\$300 to \$499	6 614	—	33	48	292	5 040	2 607	32	99	113		
\$500 to \$699	17 275	37	62	88	537	10 444	3 736	28	93	219		
\$700 to \$999	26 547	46	99	141	618	13 027	3 270	36	100	220		
\$1,000 to \$1,499	11 636	20	26	98	204	6 788	903	28	88	98		
\$1,500 or more	1 656	10	—	39	27	2 812	105	—	86	23		
Not mortgaged	40 266	14	60	111	421	26 161	2 146	52	159	155		
Less than \$100	88	—	—	—	—	44	83	—	—	—		
\$100 to \$199	2 390	14	—	46	88	2 017	369	—	35	32		
\$200 to \$299	18 460	—	36	13	213	11 281	1 068	52	52	86		
\$300 to \$399	14 955	—	24	32	75	7 898	461	—	23	22		
\$400 or more	4 373	—	—	20	45	4 921	165	—	49	15		
GROSS RENT												
Specified renter-occupied housing units	76 799	860	1 046	970	5 572	62 156	42 019	552	1 767	2 322		
Less than \$200	4 632	98	42	34	316	3 673	4 859	63	122	214		
\$200 to \$299	6 033	136	80	67	695	4 974	5 097	68	361	269		
\$300 to \$499	37 778	392	702	598	3 322	29 126	21 739	289	835	1 305		
\$500 to \$749	23 875	177	189	261	1 102	18 920	9 412	132	360	448		
\$750 to \$999	2 738	30	19	6	90	3 395	516	—	51	48		
\$1,000 or more	475	20	—	—	14	839	123	—	12	6		
No cash rent	1 268	7	14	4	33	1 229	273	—	26	32		
Median (dollars)	443	398	412	428	406	450	400	400	393	401		
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS												
Occupied housing units	201 629	1 018	1 385	1 596	8 444	142 104	60 526	822	2 539	3 479		
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	856	—	14	70	105	540	517	—	100	56		
No vehicle available	22 363	429	386	256	2 113	19 325	25 475	246	570	906		

State Congressional District	District 6						District 7					
	Race of Householder					Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder					Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	White		Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander			
TENURE												
Occupied housing units	199 091	207	783	718	1 029	198 497	180	2 392	846	507		
Owner-occupied housing units	146 399	57	404	234	481	148 547	90	1 127	257	294		
Renter-occupied housing units	52 692	150	379	484	548	49 950	90	1 265	589	213		
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS												
Specified owner-occupied housing units	108 613	28	304	192	376	98 905	58	756	196	185		
With a mortgage	61 016	26	205	141	300	51 864	43	489	171	131		
Less than \$300	1 890	—	12	2	2	2 373	2	96	3	7		
\$300 to \$499	16 990	9	82	32	95	17 493	3	205	23	38		
\$500 to \$699	21 746	—	75	26	129	18 063	19	129	67	54		
\$700 to \$999	14 572	2	32	31	67	10 472	19	48	42	32		
\$1,000 to \$1,499	4 607	15	4	26	7	2 737	—	11	14	—		
\$1,500 or more	1 211	—	—	24	—	726	—	—	22	—		
Not mortgaged	47 597	2	99	51	76	47 041	15	267	25	54		
Less than \$100	306	2	3	—	—	720	—	29	—	—		
\$100 to \$199	13 964	—	27	6	19	16 814	—	121	2	28		
\$200 to \$299	25 791	—	58	13	52	23 604	7	95	—	21		
\$300 to \$399	5 795	—	11	23	5	4 450	8	22	14	5		
\$400 or more	1 741	—	—	9	—	1 453	—	—	9	—		
GROSS RENT												
Specified renter-occupied housing units	49 329	141	377	477	531	45 951	88	1 215	587	204		
Less than \$200	5 363	13	24	40	43	6 933	8	363	71	46		
\$200 to \$299	10 388	52	70	155	134	10 633	22	361	89	42		
\$300 to \$499	25 621	54	244	259	274	21 851	31	314	309	97		
\$500 to \$749	5 200	22	28	21	64	3 627	23	26	102	15		
\$750 to \$999	372	—	—	—	—	275	2	—	2	—		
\$1,000 or more	80	—	—	—	6	71	—	8	8	—		
No cash rent	2 305	—	11	2	10	2 561	2	143	6	4		
Median (dollars)	361	320	373	333	361	338	384	248	384	325		
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS												
Occupied housing units	199 091	207	783	718	1 029	198 497	180	2 392	846	507		
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	1 262	2	7	29	4	2 475	—	80	40	7		
No vehicle available	13 213	50	85	98	87	14 348	9	417	135	47		



Table 28. **Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 8					District 9				
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>TENURE</b>										
Occupied housing units .....	197 266	285	4 020	894	723	190 857	323	281	966	1 318
Owner-occupied housing units .....	144 409	102	1 915	247	292	142 957	233	168	590	610
Renter-occupied housing units .....	52 857	183	2 105	647	431	47 900	90	113	376	708
<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	108 918	93	1 291	221	237	118 282	218	147	501	474
With a mortgage .....	63 948	79	717	186	187	78 631	188	118	450	421
Less than \$300 .....	1 769	6	173	—	6	709	2	—	—	—
\$300 to \$499 .....	15 104	8	282	18	49	8 973	12	43	16	59
\$500 to \$699 .....	21 773	—	192	57	85	19 999	20	23	43	93
\$700 to \$999 .....	17 483	41	59	41	29	27 367	43	17	115	185
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	6 277	15	11	35	18	15 521	51	35	107	71
\$1,500 or more .....	1 542	9	—	35	—	6 062	60	—	169	13
Not mortgaged .....	44 970	14	574	35	50	39 651	30	29	51	53
Less than \$100 .....	500	—	87	—	—	73	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	13 220	2	312	6	8	3 986	2	4	—	9
\$200 to \$299 .....	23 156	9	124	17	32	18 345	—	5	14	21
\$300 to \$399 .....	6 082	3	36	6	7	11 804	10	14	6	11
\$400 or more .....	2 012	—	15	6	3	5 443	18	6	31	12
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	50 548	183	2 065	647	424	45 675	90	100	374	697
Less than \$200 .....	4 734	11	505	65	24	3 021	10	8	28	58
\$200 to \$299 .....	9 559	16	613	105	70	4 800	6	4	76	63
\$300 to \$499 .....	26 948	110	724	388	275	21 955	27	47	185	338
\$500 to \$749 .....	6 565	37	129	73	41	12 064	26	38	79	194
\$750 to \$999 .....	454	6	1	9	5	1 735	21	3	—	7
\$1,000 or more .....	116	—	—	1	—	464	—	—	2	16
No cash rent .....	2 172	3	93	6	9	1 636	—	—	4	21
Median (dollars) .....	373	415	278	378	383	429	519	462	388	428
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Occupied housing units .....	197 266	285	4 020	894	723	190 857	323	281	966	1 318
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	1 198	—	104	48	8	749	—	3	63	15
No vehicle available .....	12 233	60	774	207	56	9 296	12	28	77	102

Table 29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms						
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more	Candaminium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
<b>The State</b> -----	2 055 774	14.5	28.5	12.5	17.1	1.7	1.4	66.5	70.0	1.4
District 1-----	218 841	11.4	29.1	10.7	16.1	1.6	.4	70.2	77.9	.6
<b>COUNTY</b>										
Green County (pt.)-----	4 498	10.0	43.4	7.2	23.1	—	1.3	49.4	55.6	1.2
Jefferson County (pt.)-----	928	15.5	14.8	6.3	14.7	.6	1.0	37.7	48.7	1.4
Kenosha County-----	51 262	12.0	27.1	11.8	13.4	.6	.4	71.3	83.3	.7
Racine County-----	66 945	9.6	29.8	11.0	15.6	2.0	.3	76.2	87.9	.4
Rock County-----	54 840	10.9	30.6	10.1	15.9	.8	.5	78.3	78.8	.7
Walworth County-----	36 937	13.7	28.4	10.5	19.8	4.0	.5	51.3	57.2	.7
Waukesha County (pt.)-----	3 431	21.7	15.7	7.8	23.9	1.7	1.5	48.8	48.6	1.3
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>										
Beloit city-----	14 033	5.7	35.2	12.8	11.7	.9	.5	97.3	96.2	1.1
Coledonia town-----	7 251	14.1	8.0	4.2	21.6	1.5	.3	58.2	79.1	.2
Janesville city-----	21 153	13.7	26.9	11.3	14.7	1.2	.3	99.2	99.2	.4
Kenosha city-----	31 176	9.5	33.9	14.6	10.7	.6	.3	99.2	99.2	.8
Mount Pleasant town-----	8 051	21.9	9.4	8.1	16.7	9.4	.1	61.2	90.2	.5
Pleasant Prairie village-----	4 347	17.0	9.2	4.6	20.1	.1	1.0	46.6	57.1	.3
Racine city-----	33 156	2.5	43.6	15.1	11.9	.7	.3	99.9	99.7	.3
Whitewater city-----	3 831	16.8	28.8	26.2	13.9	.6	—	98.3	98.2	—
District 2-----	221 838	17.0	26.0	15.2	17.5	2.3	.8	75.4	77.1	.9
<b>COUNTY</b>										
Columbia County-----	19 258	12.5	36.8	9.8	21.0	1.4	1.0	55.8	55.9	1.2
Dane County-----	147 851	18.7	19.5	18.1	15.4	3.0	.5	85.6	87.3	.7
Dodge County (pt.)-----	4 037	11.1	36.5	7.9	24.9	—	1.6	28.2	42.0	1.4
Green County (pt.)-----	7 589	13.2	35.2	9.1	19.3	.4	.7	72.4	72.4	.8
Iowa County-----	8 220	13.9	44.2	9.0	21.2	.1	2.8	54.4	55.0	2.4
Jefferson County (pt.)-----	806	16.5	37.1	9.9	19.2	—	.9	95.8	94.8	—
Lafayette County-----	6 313	9.1	47.9	5.5	24.8	.1	1.0	53.7	52.4	1.2
Richland County-----	7 325	11.4	45.2	10.9	23.3	.7	3.5	42.8	41.9	2.8
Sauk County-----	20 439	17.3	35.7	10.0	21.6	1.3	.6	57.0	60.5	.5
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>										
Fitchburg city-----	6 685	26.0	3.5	22.9	12.5	1.3	.5	85.1	85.5	—
Madison city-----	80 047	16.6	21.3	23.5	12.1	3.8	.4	99.6	99.8	.9
Middleton city-----	5 895	17.8	8.2	19.1	14.8	9.0	—	99.5	99.4	.2
Monroe city-----	4 556	14.1	29.2	12.8	14.0	.5	.1	99.8	99.7	.7
Sun Prairie city-----	5 718	20.2	8.1	12.7	17.6	3.0	.1	99.2	99.4	.7
District 3-----	216 740	17.1	31.5	11.2	20.1	.6	1.7	58.3	59.4	1.6
<b>COUNTY</b>										
Jarmon County-----	19 363	19.7	31.7	11.8	17.1	.3	2.2	44.8	45.7	1.6
Luffalo County-----	5 586	10.5	44.5	9.3	25.7	.3	2.3	35.2	39.7	2.3
Shippewa County (pt.)-----	316	8.9	52.2	3.5	41.8	—	3.5	.9	.9	.6
Jark County (pt.)-----	7 552	13.3	40.4	10.7	25.0	—	5.1	30.6	31.5	4.2
Lawford County-----	7 315	13.2	33.1	10.5	19.9	.1	3.2	47.8	44.2	3.1
Lunn County-----	13 252	16.8	32.0	10.4	21.2	.1	1.5	46.5	48.5	1.5
au Claire County (pt.)-----	32 384	17.1	25.8	12.2	16.6	1.2	1.2	78.6	77.7	.9
rant County-----	18 450	11.0	39.2	9.1	22.8	.3	1.2	64.2	64.3	1.4
ackson County-----	7 627	12.7	36.3	12.3	19.9	.2	4.6	39.3	38.0	4.2
ross County-----	38 239	18.7	25.9	14.4	17.2	1.0	.4	78.8	82.9	.7
Monroe County (pt.)-----	5 010	20.5	31.9	9.5	20.0	—	.7	65.0	64.8	.5
epin County-----	2 919	12.5	38.5	8.4	26.2	—	1.8	42.3	47.1	1.8
ierce County-----	11 536	20.0	31.2	9.6	22.2	.4	1.1	51.4	51.4	1.4
olk County (pt.)-----	7 645	21.6	24.5	11.9	17.2	.5	1.6	37.8	44.6	1.4
t. Croix County-----	18 519	26.2	24.8	9.1	23.6	1.1	.8	51.6	52.0	.7
rempeleau County-----	10 097	12.6	39.3	9.1	24.6	.3	1.8	52.5	53.1	1.3
ernon County-----	10 830	12.6	42.7	10.0	22.0	.1	4.5	46.4	46.3	3.9
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>										
au Claire city (pt.)-----	21 316	15.9	29.3	15.7	14.3	1.1	.5	98.5	98.4	.3
a Crosse County-----	20 897	14.7	35.8	21.4	14.4	1.4	.4	99.4	99.5	1.1
enomomie city-----	4 539	20.8	27.3	16.3	17.3	.1	.2	96.0	96.8	.7
onolaska city-----	4 378	30.8	6.0	6.7	16.4	1.6	.3	98.5	98.4	—
iver Falls city-----	3 496	30.1	19.2	15.3	18.6	.6	—	96.9	95.1	.6
District 4-----	217 555	11.0	27.8	15.8	12.6	2.7	.5	90.1	94.6	1.0
<b>COUNTY</b>										
Milwaukee County (pt.)-----	171 012	8.4	31.8	16.8	11.0	2.5	.6	96.4	98.6	1.1
Waukesha County (pt.)-----	46 543	20.6	13.0	11.9	18.7	3.5	.3	67.0	79.8	.5
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>										
Cudahy city-----	7 642	3.7	31.4	15.6	12.6	—	.9	99.3	99.3	1.8
Franklin city-----	7 753	31.9	4.7	7.7	14.5	11.5	.3	60.8	84.5	.3
Greendale village-----	5 745	8.0	9.0	10.3	21.4	1.0	—	99.0	99.4	—
Greenfield city-----	14 301	17.5	5.1	20.1	9.3	10.3	.1	99.3	99.9	.1
Milwaukee city (pt.)-----	83 122	3.3	44.2	16.3	9.8	1.5	.8	99.9	99.5	1.6
Muskego city-----	5 759	19.8	10.2	5.5	18.7	1.9	.2	21.8	82.8	.1
New Berlin city-----	12 102	22.8	5.0	6.4	22.6	4.6	.1	64.1	79.9	.2
Oak Creek city-----	7 263	25.9	7.9	14.9	13.7	2.3	.3	83.5	93.4	.3
South Milwaukee city-----	8 428	12.3	29.6	15.3	12.4	1.2	.6	99.6	99.5	1.3
Waukesha city-----	22 065	20.3	18.5	19.6	13.0	4.2	.4	99.3	99.0	.8
West Allis city-----	27 502	6.5	31.8	19.0	10.7	1.2	.5	99.8	99.7	1.0
District 5-----	219 703	4.5	34.0	19.1	13.2	3.7	.7	99.0	99.4	1.1
<b>COUNTY</b>										
Milwaukee County (pt.)-----	219 703	4.5	34.0	19.1	13.2	3.7	.7	99.0	99.4	1.1



Table 29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms						
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more	Candaminium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
District 5—Con. <b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>										
Brown Deer village .....	5 070	10.7	3.9	14.2	15.0	14.7	.3	99.2	99.6	—
Glendale city .....	5 784	16.6	6.6	11.5	19.3	9.6	.3	99.9	99.0	.3
Milwaukee city (pt.) .....	171 082	4.0	35.6	21.2	10.9	3.4	.8	99.7	99.4	1.3
Shorewood village .....	6 701	4.5	54.6	22.7	18.0	3.8	.2	100.0	100.0	.2
Wauwatosa city .....	20 289	4.0	34.3	11.4	17.7	1.0	.2	99.9	99.8	.4
Whitefish Bay village .....	5 546	.1	40.0	2.3	26.5	3.5	.3	100.0	99.8	.5
District 6 .....	232 439	16.0	31.0	9.4	19.5	.9	1.3	57.5	60.8	1.1
<b>COUNTY</b>										
Adams County .....	12 418	23.8	12.1	12.2	10.4	1.8	4.9	16.1	10.6	4.1
Brown County (pt.) .....	484	12.6	37.2	1.7	36.8	—	.8	20.7	21.1	.8
Calumet County (pt.) .....	11 355	22.9	27.7	5.4	25.2	.6	1.2	62.7	64.6	.6
Fond du Lac County (pt.) .....	34 265	11.5	36.0	9.9	20.9	1.0	.7	66.8	71.1	.6
Green Lake County .....	9 202	13.3	35.6	7.1	23.2	.2	1.4	44.0	43.7	1.2
Juneau County .....	11 422	20.6	27.3	8.1	16.2	.1	1.7	37.0	37.1	1.8
Manitowoc County (pt.) .....	31 600	10.7	37.7	9.6	21.1	.4	1.0	72.3	73.3	.8
Marquette County .....	8 035	18.2	27.6	8.3	17.0	—	3.8	10.6	23.9	2.2
Monroe County (pt.) .....	9 125	16.6	34.4	7.5	25.3	.4	2.5	46.6	47.8	2.3
Outagamie County (pt.) .....	6 920	19.1	16.1	6.3	17.6	—	.1	92.3	92.6	.1
Sheboygan County (pt.) .....	9 103	14.5	39.8	6.3	24.0	.9	.5	42.9	50.6	.7
Waupaca County .....	20 141	17.2	34.3	8.9	20.6	.1	1.8	43.6	49.5	1.1
Wausora County .....	12 246	19.1	26.3	8.3	18.0	—	2.0	12.5	25.2	1.6
Winnebago County .....	56 123	16.4	28.9	11.6	17.3	2.0	.5	79.7	82.9	.5
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>										
Appleton city (pt.) .....	2 332	58.0	2.5	6.7	11.4	.9	—	99.3	99.3	—
Fond du Lac city .....	15 176	11.5	38.0	14.0	14.9	2.0	.3	99.4	99.4	.4
Grand Chute town (pt.) .....	143	11.2	19.6	9.1	23.8	—	—	3.5	11.9	—
Manitowoc city .....	13 728	11.0	38.4	13.4	14.9	.9	.2	99.4	99.4	.5
Menasha city .....	6 173	15.7	29.4	14.8	15.1	.9	.4	99.6	99.4	.5
Menasha town .....	5 512	29.6	5.2	7.7	14.4	4.9	—	95.0	95.2	.1
Neeenah city .....	9 261	13.0	24.2	10.4	17.7	2.4	.1	99.6	99.5	.2
Oshkosh city .....	21 827	14.6	40.0	15.2	15.9	2.2	.4	98.7	99.3	.5
Two Rivers city .....	5 414	5.8	37.3	8.8	16.4	—	.4	99.8	99.4	.1
District 7 .....	256 996	16.3	28.8	11.9	17.4	.3	3.1	44.7	46.4	2.6
<b>COUNTY</b>										
Ashland County .....	8 371	13.4	42.4	18.3	15.4	—	4.8	57.0	59.1	3.2
Bayfield County .....	10 918	18.5	27.6	19.9	11.6	.5	8.9	21.6	23.3	6.8
Burnett County .....	11 743	22.7	18.8	14.4	11.1	.3	4.8	11.0	11.5	3.3
Chippewa County (pt.) .....	20 708	14.8	29.3	10.2	18.8	.7	2.1	46.5	46.8	2.1
Clark County (pt.) .....	5 252	9.4	40.8	7.5	26.8	.2	2.1	53.4	54.5	1.4
Douglas County .....	20 610	11.6	40.5	14.6	12.0	.2	2.6	58.2	62.1	1.6
Eau Claire County (pt.) .....	357	15.4	25.8	5.0	22.1	—	7.3	.8	.8	5.0
Iron County .....	5 243	12.4	36.5	17.1	10.9	.2	3.0	40.1	39.7	2.5
Lincoln County .....	13 256	14.2	30.3	11.1	17.1	—	2.4	41.9	42.3	2.1
Marathon County .....	43 774	14.6	27.8	7.8	23.2	.5	1.0	62.3	62.8	.8
Oneida County (pt.) .....	6 578	14.1	32.0	14.2	13.7	.8	3.2	51.7	50.4	2.8
Polk County (pt.) .....	10 917	19.6	27.5	16.0	13.7	.4	6.3	28.1	26.2	4.8
Portage County .....	22 910	21.9	24.3	10.0	21.1	.3	1.6	48.3	58.0	1.4
Price County .....	9 052	12.3	36.4	12.7	16.7	—	5.3	26.3	28.2	4.9
Rusk County .....	7 904	17.8	30.9	14.1	14.7	.3	8.2	31.1	32.5	6.5
Sawyer County .....	13 025	24.2	16.9	13.1	11.0	.7	6.2	14.9	12.7	5.6
Taylor County .....	7 710	18.0	31.6	8.7	22.8	—	2.8	31.9	35.3	2.1
Washburn County .....	9 829	22.0	24.8	16.0	12.9	—	4.5	23.6	23.4	4.2
Wood County .....	28 839	13.5	24.2	9.3	19.6	.2	.9	62.2	64.9	.9
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>										
Chippewa Falls city .....	5 338	15.8	39.1	16.1	13.2	2.2	.6	97.7	97.5	.8
Eau Claire city (pt.) .....	606	10.7	5.3	7.1	8.6	—	—	93.6	93.4	2.0
Marshfield city .....	8 052	15.4	22.4	14.1	18.9	.4	.1	98.2	99.7	.6
Stevens Point city .....	8 627	16.2	33.9	16.6	18.2	.6	.1	98.9	98.6	.3
Superior city .....	11 684	7.3	53.7	15.8	11.7	.3	.5	99.3	98.7	.3
Wausau city .....	15 318	8.2	36.9	12.7	18.7	1.1	.6	99.3	98.8	.6
Weston town .....	4 228	22.1	3.5	5.7	15.4	1.0	.2	76.4	76.1	—
Wisconsin Rapids city .....	7 818	9.2	25.9	12.6	13.6	.4	.4	97.7	97.5	.4
District 8 .....	269 777	20.2	23.0	11.7	15.8	.9	3.1	51.3	53.5	2.5
<b>COUNTY</b>										
Brown County (pt.) .....	74 256	22.0	17.6	13.6	16.1	.9	.4	87.0	88.7	.4
Calumet County (pt.) .....	1 110	11.5	1.5	5.5	14.2	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
Daar County .....	18 037	22.2	28.4	10.1	15.1	5.0	2.0	28.3	35.7	1.7
Flarence County .....	3 775	23.9	23.6	17.7	11.4	—	11.6	13.9	15.3	10.7
Forest County .....	7 203	17.9	26.2	10.8	13.0	.1	5.3	24.6	22.3	3.8
Kewaunee County .....	7 544	13.1	41.9	6.5	25.8	.3	2.4	42.1	44.3	2.3
Langlade County .....	10 825	14.8	36.3	14.0	17.5	.2	8.6	34.5	35.9	7.0
Manitowoc County (pt.) .....	243	21.0	42.8	2.5	35.8	—	1.2	—	—	1.2
Marinette County .....	25 650	21.0	26.2	14.4	12.4	.4	11.2	34.2	34.2	8.4
Menaminee County .....	1 742	41.5	7.8	6.4	16.8	.2	3.2	36.7	32.7	1.7
Oacanta County .....	18 832	18.0	25.7	7.1	16.0	—	2.6	21.4	26.0	1.8
Oneida County (pt.) .....	18 595	21.3	14.1	15.2	8.7	.6	6.5	8.8	7.4	4.9
Outagamie County (pt.) .....	45 003	19.7	25.1	9.1	18.9	1.0	.3	74.7	78.8	.4
Shawana County .....	16 737	14.7	34.4	8.9	22.4	.1	3.4	46.2	51.4	2.6
Vilas County .....	20 225	21.9	12.7	12.6	10.3	1.1	2.4	9.3	9.3	1.9

Table 29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms						
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more	Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
District 8—Con.										
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Allouez village -----	5 066	9.8	10.4	4.1	25.8	1.1	.2	99.3	99.9	.1
Appletan city (pt.) -----	23 198	13.5	26.4	11.1	17.4	.9	.2	99.5	99.6	.3
Ashwaubenon village -----	6 245	29.8	1.3	19.1	14.1	1.3	.2	99.6	99.8	.1
De Pere city -----	5 938	22.3	17.9	11.8	19.2	1.8	—	99.2	99.1	.1
Grand Chute town (pt.) -----	5 476	49.7	2.4	11.1	15.0	4.1	.1	69.6	82.6	.3
Green Bay city -----	39 726	18.5	21.5	17.3	12.3	.9	.3	99.5	99.4	.5
Koukauna city -----	4 454	12.9	32.2	9.4	15.5	—	.2	98.4	98.6	.6
Marinette city -----	5 268	11.7	46.9	12.2	17.8	.6	.3	98.9	99.5	.1
District 9 -----	201 885	15.5	25.8	7.5	22.2	2.6	.6	59.6	69.5	.6
COUNTY										
Dodge County (pt.) -----	24 683	11.6	39.8	8.7	22.3	.6	.9	67.8	70.5	.9
Fond du Lac County (pt.) -----	283	19.8	34.3	5.7	26.5	—	2.8	.4	—	2.8
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	23 985	9.9	38.5	9.6	19.1	.3	.9	61.0	67.1	.8
Ozaukee County -----	26 482	16.2	17.0	6.6	26.1	4.8	.6	59.9	76.2	.5
Sheboygan County (pt.) -----	31 592	10.9	40.2	9.8	15.6	1.1	.6	82.0	88.5	.9
Washington County -----	34 382	22.1	20.5	6.5	18.8	5.0	.8	54.5	56.3	.6
Waukesha County (pt.) -----	60 478	17.6	14.5	5.9	26.9	2.9	.3	47.1	65.0	.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Beaver Dam city -----	5 997	12.2	42.9	11.7	15.7	.8	.4	99.8	99.7	1.0
Brookfield city -----	12 254	15.2	4.0	1.4	39.9	2.8	.3	43.3	96.0	.2
Fort Atkinson city -----	4 074	7.8	38.4	13.8	12.9	.7	.1	99.1	99.3	.1
Germantown village -----	5 100	33.6	9.5	5.1	14.3	15.7	.2	64.8	71.2	.2
Menomonee Falls village -----	10 043	13.2	7.7	9.7	16.5	3.8	.1	76.7	79.6	.5
Mequon city -----	6 473	21.5	10.0	3.0	38.9	13.7	.5	27.6	84.4	.1
Milwaukee city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oconomowoc city -----	4 350	18.0	31.8	13.1	17.2	3.9	.2	99.1	98.9	.2
Sheboygan city -----	20 588	9.6	43.4	12.2	12.3	1.1	.6	99.6	99.7	1.0
Watertown city -----	7 009	11.8	39.4	12.4	13.2	1.2	.8	98.6	98.7	.6
West Bend city -----	8 887	18.7	18.0	9.5	13.2	7.5	.3	99.2	99.3	.3



Table 30. **Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
The State -----	1 822 118	61.0	8.4	9.3	14.6	6.8	9.3	32.9	57.8	2.8
District 1 -----	198 909	75.5	4.8	7.5	9.8	2.4	7.7	32.7	59.5	3.3
COUNTY										
Green County (pt.) -----	4 263	30.2	20.8	7.4	33.7	7.9	5.8	23.0	71.1	3.1
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	773	65.7	6.7	13.1	8.9	5.6	3.0	36.5	60.5	2.1
Kenosha County -----	47 029	83.1	2.3	7.2	5.7	1.7	8.5	34.5	57.0	3.6
Racine County -----	63 736	76.8	2.8	7.6	11.1	1.7	8.9	32.8	58.4	3.2
Rock County -----	52 252	73.0	7.6	7.1	9.2	3.1	7.3	32.3	60.4	3.9
Walworth County -----	27 620	72.8	5.7	7.9	10.7	2.8	5.7	34.0	60.3	2.2
Waukesha County (pt.) -----	3 236	65.4	5.6	9.5	17.9	1.6	2.3	15.8	82.0	.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Beloit city -----	13 307	83.8	.9	7.5	6.2	1.6	11.3	38.3	50.4	8.1
Coledonia town -----	7 058	77.9	2.8	7.5	10.3	1.5	1.5	22.3	76.1	1.0
Jonesville city -----	20 388	84.5	.4	8.2	5.2	1.7	7.4	35.0	57.6	2.7
Kenosha city -----	29 908	85.6	.6	7.6	4.9	1.4	11.5	39.2	49.3	4.4
Mount Pleasant town -----	7 741	70.1	1.5	17.5	9.2	1.6	5.5	29.1	65.4	1.1
Pleasant Prairie village -----	4 196	87.1	2.5	2.7	5.2	2.6	3.6	21.4	75.1	.9
Racine city -----	31 767	84.4	.4	5.4	8.5	1.2	14.3	39.8	45.9	5.3
Whitewater city -----	3 631	66.7	1.1	21.0	6.6	4.6	10.3	42.0	47.7	1.0
District 2 -----	208 574	57.7	10.0	13.7	12.8	5.7	8.4	33.7	57.9	2.2
COUNTY										
Columbia County -----	16 868	40.8	20.0	10.9	18.7	9.6	6.5	30.0	63.5	3.1
Done County -----	142 786	68.5	5.1	15.5	7.7	3.1	9.3	34.8	55.9	1.7
Dodge County (pt.) -----	3 287	32.6	31.2	7.2	22.5	6.5	3.4	26.0	70.6	2.0
Green County (pt.) -----	7 278	42.9	11.1	9.4	30.3	6.3	6.4	37.7	55.9	2.0
Iowa County -----	7 406	23.8	21.3	8.8	30.9	15.1	6.6	28.3	65.1	4.1
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	777	57.0	5.8	16.6	15.6	5.0	8.1	35.4	56.5	4.2
Lafayette County -----	5 876	22.7	19.9	7.7	40.2	9.5	6.4	29.7	63.8	3.5
Richland County -----	6 593	26.3	28.2	6.3	18.5	20.7	7.7	32.0	60.3	3.8
Sauk County -----	17 703	34.8	21.0	11.9	20.3	12.0	6.5	31.9	61.6	3.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Fitchburg city -----	6 399	63.3	2.0	23.3	5.4	6.0	1.5	37.4	61.1	.7
Madison city -----	77 361	72.7	.9	18.3	6.2	1.9	13.8	40.6	45.5	1.7
Middleton city -----	5 692	71.2	1.0	20.7	4.1	2.9	5.3	37.5	57.3	1.1
Monroe city -----	4 405	59.6	1.6	11.6	26.1	1.1	8.0	46.5	45.5	2.1
Sun Prairie city -----	5 605	73.6	.2	18.3	6.3	1.6	5.4	29.8	64.8	1.3
District 3 -----	197 731	30.6	14.6	15.8	26.3	12.6	7.5	30.9	61.5	2.8
COUNTY										
Barron County -----	15 435	28.0	20.7	12.8	19.7	18.8	7.2	33.1	59.7	3.4
Buffalo County -----	5 123	12.3	20.5	13.0	32.6	21.5	5.7	27.6	66.7	2.7
Chippewa County (pt.) -----	291	—	17.5	4.1	40.5	37.8	2.4	16.2	81.4	1.7
Clark County (pt.) -----	6 242	17.0	17.6	10.2	27.7	27.5	8.7	27.2	64.1	5.2
Crawford County -----	5 914	33.0	22.0	7.9	16.1	21.0	9.1	31.9	59.0	5.4
Dunn County -----	12 250	20.0	21.3	18.2	23.3	17.1	5.8	30.7	63.5	2.5
Eau Claire County (pt.) -----	30 985	31.2	8.4	21.4	32.1	6.9	8.0	34.3	57.7	2.4
Grant County -----	17 169	26.8	14.3	11.9	33.6	13.4	6.8	31.0	62.2	2.3
Jackson County -----	6 253	16.0	23.1	12.6	28.7	19.7	9.7	31.8	58.5	6.6
La Crosse County -----	36 662	48.3	5.8	18.3	22.2	5.4	9.3	34.4	56.3	2.3
Monroe County (pt.) -----	4 748	39.2	7.7	12.4	29.2	11.4	9.5	29.9	60.5	2.2
Pepin County -----	2 612	14.1	25.4	12.6	24.9	23.0	6.6	30.2	63.2	1.5
Pierce County -----	11 011	36.9	16.8	16.5	19.5	10.3	3.9	27.8	68.3	1.9
Polk County (pt.) -----	6 178	23.9	24.2	15.3	23.4	13.2	5.6	27.7	66.7	2.0
St. Croix County -----	17 638	28.1	20.3	18.8	24.5	8.3	4.8	24.2	71.0	1.6
Trempealeau County -----	9 495	22.1	15.3	10.4	35.6	16.6	8.4	28.4	63.2	3.9
Vernon County -----	9 725	24.2	16.6	10.8	28.1	20.3	10.3	28.3	61.4	3.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Eau Claire city (pt.) -----	20 561	38.7	2.7	23.6	32.6	2.5	9.5	38.2	52.3	2.0
La Crosse city -----	19 970	57.9	1.5	20.1	18.4	2.2	14.5	41.2	44.3	3.1
Menomonie city -----	4 323	38.8	5.3	31.5	20.0	4.3	8.7	42.2	49.1	1.4
Onalaska city -----	4 241	57.4	3.2	21.7	16.5	1.2	4.4	33.2	62.4	.7
River Falls city -----	3 404	61.8	1.8	22.7	11.8	1.9	5.2	35.7	59.1	1.7
District 4 -----	210 085	82.1	.8	6.5	9.2	1.4	11.8	35.9	52.3	2.3
COUNTY										
Milwaukee County (pt.) -----	165 152	84.2	.7	5.9	7.8	1.4	13.9	38.9	47.3	2.7
Waukesha County (pt.) -----	44 933	74.3	.9	9.0	14.1	1.6	4.2	25.0	70.8	.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Cudahy city -----	7 440	84.2	.6	3.2	10.5	1.5	11.3	38.1	50.6	2.4
Franklin city -----	7 434	79.5	.5	8.6	10.2	1.2	2.3	26.7	71.0	.5
Greendale village -----	5 575	89.8	.1	6.2	2.9	1.0	6.5	28.3	65.2	—
Greenfield city -----	13 785	79.1	.4	11.2	7.1	2.2	5.0	39.1	55.9	.5
Milwaukee city (pt.) -----	79 902	87.4	.9	3.7	6.7	1.4	19.9	40.9	39.2	4.5
Muskego city -----	5 563	64.5	2.5	8.9	23.3	.8	2.0	17.2	80.7	.1
New Berlin city -----	11 695	74.7	.3	7.4	16.5	1.2	1.1	20.0	79.0	.3
Ook Creek city -----	7 081	78.5	1.1	10.9	8.5	1.0	3.7	27.6	68.6	1.0
South Milwaukee city -----	8 221	77.4	.3	6.8	14.4	1.1	8.5	38.6	52.9	1.9
Waukesha city -----	21 235	78.0	.6	11.7	7.9	1.9	7.5	33.0	59.5	1.4
West Allis city -----	26 797	83.9	.7	5.8	8.2	1.4	11.5	41.5	47.0	1.1
District 5 -----	207 896	82.7	1.0	6.7	8.0	1.6	22.2	38.8	39.0	4.7

Table 30. **Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Battled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
District 5—Can.										
COUNTY										
Milwaukee County (pt.)	207 896	82.7	1.0	6.7	8.0	1.6	22.2	38.8	39.0	4.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Brown Deer village	4 838	84.9	.9	9.1	3.8	1.3	3.5	30.7	65.9	—
Glendale city	5 513	82.5	.3	10.6	6.3	.3	5.5	35.6	59.0	.1
Milwaukee city (pt.)	160 638	82.7	1.1	6.9	7.5	1.8	26.8	39.5	33.7	6.0
Shorewood village	6 540	76.0	1.0	11.1	8.9	3.0	13.7	44.8	41.5	.2
Wauwatosa city	19 848	82.7	.6	4.1	11.7	.9	7.6	38.1	54.3	.4
Whitefish Bay village	5 447	85.1	.7	1.8	12.1	.3	3.9	35.3	60.8	.2
District 6	201 173	57.0	12.2	8.1	15.4	7.3	6.7	32.2	61.1	2.5
COUNTY										
Adams County	5 972	14.3	47.3	8.3	8.9	21.2	5.2	32.9	62.0	6.3
Brown County (pt.)	476	13.7	14.3	4.2	55.7	12.2	.8	15.8	83.4	—
Calumet County (pt.)	10 666	55.8	7.8	6.8	23.7	5.9	3.9	28.2	68.0	1.3
Fond du Lac County (pt.)	32 383	58.9	8.6	8.6	20.6	3.3	6.4	33.1	60.5	1.8
Green Lake County	7 189	52.6	19.9	6.1	12.7	8.6	6.0	33.7	60.2	3.8
Juneau County	8 265	24.5	31.2	7.1	17.9	19.3	7.7	31.5	60.8	5.3
Manitowac County (pt.)	29 881	72.1	6.1	5.6	11.8	4.4	8.2	34.3	57.5	2.3
Marquette County	4 831	32.4	32.4	7.1	8.9	19.3	6.0	32.1	61.9	5.2
Monroe County (pt.)	8 396	27.4	20.7	9.9	22.3	19.8	8.0	30.0	62.0	4.4
Outagamie County (pt.)	6 797	75.1	.8	9.7	12.9	1.5	3.9	27.6	68.6	1.1
Sheboygan County (pt.)	8 448	45.2	13.7	9.2	25.1	6.8	4.6	26.3	69.1	1.4
Waupaca County	17 037	40.4	17.3	7.7	21.9	12.7	6.4	31.7	61.9	2.6
Waushara County	7 616	27.5	28.4	10.6	16.2	17.3	5.8	32.3	62.0	4.4
Winnebago County	53 216	74.4	4.7	9.2	9.0	2.7	7.6	33.4	59.0	1.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Appleton city (pt.)	2 248	74.4	1.5	15.7	5.4	3.0	3.5	33.8	62.7	.6
Fond du Lac city	14 637	77.5	.7	10.2	10.2	1.4	9.2	40.7	50.1	2.2
Grand Chute town (pt.)	137	70.8	4.4	—	24.8	—	—	27.0	73.0	4.4
Manitowac city	13 144	90.9	.4	5.9	1.7	1.1	11.7	41.7	46.6	3.0
Menasha city	5 977	66.9	1.7	12.5	17.6	1.4	9.0	38.5	52.5	3.0
Menasha town	5 348	74.9	1.3	10.5	10.7	2.6	4.0	29.7	66.3	.7
Neeah city	9 024	74.3	1.1	10.7	12.7	1.2	6.8	35.2	58.0	1.4
Oshkosh city	20 957	86.8	.5	9.2	1.7	1.8	10.8	38.0	51.2	2.6
Two Rivers city	5 164	86.3	.8	6.2	5.7	.9	10.7	40.5	48.8	2.5
District 7	202 066	39.3	14.6	8.1	20.3	17.7	7.4	32.1	60.5	3.4
COUNTY										
Ashland County	6 255	47.2	8.5	4.5	15.8	24.0	11.1	37.7	51.2	6.9
Bayfield County	5 515	18.0	23.1	6.8	21.8	30.3	6.9	31.6	61.4	3.6
Burnett County	5 242	.3	38.4	8.3	17.3	35.6	4.9	31.9	63.2	3.9
Chippewa County (pt.)	18 786	21.3	14.4	16.7	32.2	15.5	7.7	28.8	63.4	2.4
Clark County (pt.)	4 967	34.6	13.9	9.2	23.3	18.9	7.4	32.4	60.2	3.9
Douglas County	16 374	42.1	12.2	8.1	25.3	12.3	12.3	35.0	52.7	3.6
Eau Claire County (pt.)	297	2.7	36.4	2.0	23.6	35.4	.7	17.8	81.5	3.7
Iron County	2 602	30.7	17.3	5.3	24.9	21.9	9.6	35.6	54.8	3.7
Lincoln County	10 159	45.3	16.0	6.6	13.4	18.8	7.0	33.3	59.7	4.5
Marathon County	41 547	55.9	6.5	6.6	17.9	13.1	6.3	29.7	64.0	2.4
Oneida County (pt.)	5 201	62.4	11.5	9.8	8.1	8.3	9.2	40.9	49.8	2.8
Palk County (pt.)	6 878	21.9	25.0	9.0	18.6	25.5	5.6	31.8	62.6	3.5
Portage County	21 306	53.6	11.6	8.3	15.8	10.7	6.0	31.2	62.7	2.5
Price County	6 054	29.6	17.6	4.2	14.7	33.9	7.7	32.5	59.8	4.6
Rusk County	5 693	25.4	21.9	4.4	15.4	33.0	8.7	33.4	57.9	5.6
Sawyer County	5 569	.3	44.6	7.8	13.8	33.4	8.0	38.4	53.6	8.8
Taylor County	6 692	19.7	16.6	6.3	23.8	33.6	5.6	29.1	65.2	3.6
Washburn County	5 456	—	37.7	7.3	25.4	29.5	6.8	33.8	59.3	4.4
Wood County	27 473	49.1	10.0	7.7	23.5	9.6	6.9	32.6	60.6	2.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Chippewa Falls city	5 102	36.2	3.6	26.8	28.8	4.6	15.7	35.3	49.0	2.5
Eau Claire city (pt.)	601	25.8	4.3	36.6	25.1	8.2	3.2	31.8	65.1	—
Marshfield city	7 801	61.7	1.2	17.2	16.5	3.6	10.3	38.2	51.5	2.6
Stevens Point city	8 245	74.2	1.4	14.0	8.2	2.2	9.8	43.9	46.3	2.5
Superior city	11 001	61.9	3.2	9.1	22.9	3.0	16.6	40.2	43.3	3.6
Wausau city	14 718	77.0	.9	6.1	12.5	3.4	11.1	40.5	48.3	3.0
Weston town	4 124	65.4	1.6	16.7	9.5	6.7	2.2	25.8	72.0	1.7
Wisconsin Rapids city	7 536	68.6	.8	6.4	21.1	3.1	8.6	42.0	49.4	2.7
District 8	202 739	54.2	12.5	8.0	15.5	9.8	6.6	32.3	61.2	2.7
COUNTY										
Brown County (pt.)	71 804	77.8	3.8	8.1	7.2	3.1	7.3	33.1	59.6	1.9
Calumet County (pt.)	1 106	88.2	1.3	4.0	5.5	1.1	—	24.5	75.5	—
Door County	10 066	31.0	16.2	14.2	28.8	9.8	4.5	31.2	64.3	2.3
Florence County	1 755	.1	34.2	8.0	25.9	31.8	5.9	30.0	64.1	4.2
Forest County	3 290	27.4	22.4	5.4	12.1	32.7	8.8	36.7	54.6	10.1
Kewaunee County	6 756	39.9	14.8	4.8	32.4	8.0	5.8	30.6	63.6	2.1
Langlade County	7 563	39.1	19.4	3.3	15.5	22.7	7.6	35.7	56.6	4.4
Manitowac County (pt.)	231	10.8	19.5	3.9	48.1	17.7	1.7	19.0	79.2	2.6
Marinette County	15 542	39.8	19.6	6.9	16.0	17.7	7.6	33.3	59.1	3.2
Menominee County	1 079	1.7	53.9	5.8	12.7	25.9	16.1	41.0	42.9	22.8
Oconto County	11 283	29.4	27.6	4.9	19.4	18.8	5.3	30.4	64.3	4.5
Oneida County (pt.)	7 465	22.6	39.0	8.4	12.4	17.6	3.7	32.6	63.8	2.4
Outagamie County (pt.)	43 730	59.0	6.5	9.5	20.6	4.3	5.9	30.3	63.7	1.6
Shawano County	13 775	36.8	11.7	5.1	25.6	20.9	7.2	31.1	61.8	3.7
Vilas County	7 294	17.3	42.0	11.7	10.0	19.1	5.8	37.0	57.2	5.0



Table 30. **Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
District 8—Con. <b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>										
Allaueez village .....	4 976	94.1	.2	2.6	2.3	.8	3.7	27.2	69.1	.6
Appletan city (pt.) .....	22 573	76.3	.6	6.6	14.9	1.7	7.6	35.2	57.2	1.4
Ashwaubenau village .....	6 080	80.2	.7	13.8	3.5	1.9	3.5	29.8	66.6	1.2
De Pere city .....	5 774	85.1	1.0	7.7	3.9	2.3	5.9	32.5	61.7	1.4
Grand Chute town (pt.) .....	5 328	61.6	2.4	22.0	11.3	2.6	2.1	28.0	70.0	1.2
Green Bay city .....	38 383	84.8	1.0	9.1	3.2	1.9	10.5	39.5	50.0	2.7
Koukauna city .....	4 365	67.1	.8	11.6	18.2	2.3	9.8	30.6	59.6	1.6
Marinette city .....	4 833	85.7	.7	8.8	2.0	2.8	11.8	41.1	47.2	2.3
District 9 .....	192 945	68.5	5.4	8.9	14.5	2.7	4.9	26.9	68.2	1.2
<b>COUNTY</b>										
Dodge County (pt.) .....	23 566	57.6	10.5	8.7	18.6	4.5	6.5	32.3	61.1	1.8
Fand du Lac County (pt.) .....	261	—	28.4	14.9	46.7	10.0	1.9	13.4	84.7	.8
Jefferson County (pt.) .....	22 469	62.8	9.4	9.5	13.7	4.7	6.1	30.1	63.8	2.3
Ozaukee County .....	25 707	72.3	3.2	8.9	13.7	1.9	2.8	24.4	72.8	.8
Sheboygan County (pt.) .....	30 144	79.5	3.1	7.6	8.2	1.6	8.8	37.0	54.3	2.3
Washington County .....	32 977	60.6	6.5	12.2	17.2	3.5	4.2	24.9	70.9	.9
Woukesha County (pt.) .....	57 821	72.7	3.2	7.6	15.0	1.5	3.1	20.5	76.3	.3
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>										
Beaver Dam city .....	5 751	78.3	.5	9.1	11.5	.7	10.6	39.7	49.7	1.7
Brookfield city .....	11 939	84.9	.4	2.6	11.4	.6	1.9	15.6	82.5	—
Fort Atkinson city .....	3 987	85.2	.6	11.0	2.1	1.2	8.4	32.0	59.7	1.8
Germantown village .....	4 931	74.7	1.8	13.0	9.0	1.4	1.5	23.0	75.5	.1
Menomonee Falls village .....	9 817	81.0	.9	7.9	9.1	1.0	4.3	23.5	72.2	.2
Mequon city .....	6 254	83.5	1.5	3.4	11.1	.5	1.2	15.8	83.0	—
Milwaukee city (pt.) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oconomowoc city .....	4 194	83.8	.9	6.0	8.3	1.0	9.6	32.0	58.5	.9
Sheboygan city .....	19 703	88.2	.5	6.7	4.0	.6	11.7	41.8	46.6	2.9
Watertown city .....	6 827	83.9	1.0	7.9	5.9	1.3	9.2	37.8	53.0	2.9
West Bend city .....	8 686	71.0	.8	19.1	7.9	1.3	7.0	32.6	60.4	1.5

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with householder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Total	Percent with householder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent	
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989
The State	1 215 324	7.9	29.3	566 650	678	20.1	361 844	251	13.4	606 794	40.1	3.7	399	24.9
District 1	136 227	8.5	29.0	72 556	655	18.9	40 869	254	12.9	62 682	38.8	3.4	401	24.7
COUNTY														
Green County (pt.)	3 112	7.7	27.3	1 193	567	18.5	983	232	13.2	1 151	31.9	8.5	340	21.8
Jefferson County (pt.)	497	15.1	16.7	164	791	17.6	91	304	14.6	276	44.9	7.6	431	21.3
Kenosha County	32 368	8.9	28.3	16 886	670	19.4	10 166	260	12.9	14 661	38.9	3.0	411	24.6
Racine County	43 555	8.7	31.0	24 616	679	19.3	12 518	262	12.6	20 181	36.8	3.2	402	24.9
Rock County	35 611	8.4	30.2	18 973	594	17.0	10 799	239	12.9	16 641	40.8	3.2	387	24.7
Walworth County	18 467	8.2	25.8	8 821	678	20.7	5 889	253	13.6	9 153	40.3	4.0	413	25.0
Waukesha County (pt.)	2 617	6.2	13.4	1 903	820	21.2	423	297	12.6	619	37.0	1.0	477	18.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Beloit city	8 008	6.4	35.2	4 585	524	16.1	2 727	227	13.3	5 299	44.2	1.7	381	28.8
Colodonia town	5 851	9.8	25.5	4 069	767	20.0	1 141	285	11.5	1 207	38.8	2.0	448	20.5
Janesville city	13 366	9.8	27.7	7 664	620	17.0	4 281	248	12.7	7 022	42.6	2.8	408	24.1
Kenosha city	18 528	9.1	32.6	9 795	635	19.4	6 356	258	13.0	11 380	39.2	2.5	400	25.4
Mount Pleasant town	5 719	7.0	26.9	3 053	786	19.1	1 597	288	12.0	2 022	32.4	3.1	426	22.9
Pleasant Prairie village	3 693	10.7	20.5	2 089	782	19.7	870	276	12.4	503	27.8	5.8	479	20.6
Racine city	18 940	8.3	37.7	10 105	603	18.2	6 507	245	13.1	12 827	36.9	3.7	383	27.2
Whitewater city	1 354	6.1	34.0	548	598	18.1	551	240	11.9	2 277	59.1	1.6	369	30.2
District 2	126 352	8.8	25.9	66 197	745	20.8	32 616	267	13.3	82 222	46.9	2.8	441	25.4
COUNTY														
Columbia County	12 302	7.1	30.9	4 827	597	19.8	3 887	235	13.2	4 566	35.2	5.4	356	23.1
Dane County	78 821	9.7	23.1	48 965	805	20.9	17 868	299	13.1	63 965	50.0	2.0	465	26.0
O Dodge County (pt.)	2 607	7.2	29.5	854	602	20.4	773	245	14.3	680	32.4	6.9	349	22.3
Green County (pt.)	4 891	7.4	29.7	1 969	642	21.8	1 566	250	13.0	2 387	38.3	4.0	340	22.8
Iowa County	5 371	5.5	31.7	1 757	531	18.6	1 679	219	14.3	2 035	31.4	5.8	323	23.0
Jefferson County (pt.)	551	5.6	32.8	288	687	20.4	187	239	14.7	226	36.3	—	351	21.1
Lafayette County	4 262	5.8	35.9	1 186	513	19.8	1 508	218	13.6	1 614	30.7	8.3	308	22.1
Richland County	4 742	7.2	30.6	1 435	495	20.4	1 315	195	13.7	1 851	36.1	7.2	299	24.2
Sauk County	12 805	8.8	28.6	4 916	594	20.4	3 833	232	13.5	4 898	41.0	5.1	353	24.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Fitchburg city	2 496	13.6	11.3	1 951	947	22.0	266	338	11.7	3 903	52.8	.7	468	22.0
Madison city	36 305	9.9	26.1	23 048	796	20.7	9 183	311	13.2	41 056	53.9	1.8	472	28.3
Middleton city	2 766	8.3	20.2	1 813	934	21.5	581	317	13.3	2 926	46.5	1.1	489	24.2
Monroe city	2 802	6.9	30.7	1 336	640	21.9	1 088	259	13.1	1 603	43.1	2.6	342	23.5
Sun Prairie city	3 157	6.9	20.2	2 185	771	19.4	731	259	12.7	2 448	43.2	.7	465	23.6
District 3	137 882	7.8	28.0	52 826	606	19.8	38 659	224	13.8	59 849	43.4	4.0	336	25.6
COUNTY														
Barron County	11 345	8.7	26.1	3 731	541	20.6	3 259	199	14.3	4 090	41.9	4.0	313	27.5
Buffalo County	3 853	5.8	33.1	1 089	532	19.0	1 161	198	13.0	1 270	30.2	10.9	286	22.4
Chippewa County (pt.)	243	7.4	32.1	56	431	21.0	23	142	12.1	48	16.7	14.6	378	25.8
Clark County (pt.)	4 980	7.0	32.3	1 084	491	19.4	1 399	198	13.9	1 262	34.9	7.9	273	23.2
Crawford County	4 389	7.5	29.7	1 133	492	20.5	1 381	205	14.3	1 525	36.2	4.4	298	25.3
Dunn County	8 234	6.9	26.6	2 671	574	18.1	1 975	223	13.2	4 016	51.5	3.5	343	28.7
Eau Claire County (pt.)	19 897	9.7	26.9	9 297	607	18.9	6 203	233	13.2	11 088	48.6	2.0	356	27.2
Grant County	11 928	6.6	32.1	3 932	527	17.5	4 331	215	13.2	5 241	37.3	5.1	305	24.0
Jackson County	4 547	5.7	31.6	1 171	474	19.0	1 258	200	14.7	1 706	37.3	7.3	290	24.3
La Crosse County	23 043	7.8	30.0	11 135	652	20.0	7 053	244	13.7	13 619	49.1	3.1	353	25.3
Monroe County (pt.)	3 331	7.2	27.0	1 405	529	20.8	858	213	15.1	1 417	36.2	2.0	327	23.2
Pepin County	1 996	5.1	31.3	612	507	20.5	614	206	15.4	616	29.1	7.5	280	26.1
Pierce County	7 784	7.9	25.7	3 123	687	20.6	1 601	238	13.4	3 227	46.7	4.2	387	24.5
Polk County (pt.)	4 759	9.9	20.7	1 724	632	19.4	1 045	227	14.3	1 419	38.9	3.0	334	28.4
St. Croix County	13 212	8.9	19.5	6 786	797	20.6	2 148	269	14.0	4 426	40.7	3.1	429	24.2
Trempealeau County	6 933	6.3	32.7	2 021	516	19.8	2 231	219	14.3	2 562	31.3	7.5	276	22.8
Vernon County	7 408	6.3	31.4	1 856	527	20.7	2 119	204	14.4	2 317	32.5	7.6	257	25.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Eau Claire city (pt.)	11 760	10.2	27.4	6 251	605	18.3	4 221	234	13.3	8 801	50.7	1.5	351	27.5
La Crosse city	9 897	6.3	43.8	4 318	621	19.8	4 424	244	14.3	10 073	50.5	3.1	344	27.1
Menomonie city	1 930	6.5	28.5	896	586	16.3	750	235	12.8	2 393	61.5	.9	366	32.0
Onalaska city	2 875	11.5	17.7	1 634	696	18.6	629	252	13.2	1 366	52.5	.4	418	21.0
River Falls city	1 735	9.4	18.0	1 091	754	19.1	414	287	13.1	1 669	55.2	.5	430	27.4
District 4	126 981	7.3	34.1	65 965	769	20.8	40 615	296	13.9	83 104	37.1	3.6	448	24.6
COUNTY														
Milwaukee County (pt.)	94 573	6.6	38.1	43 792	734	20.8	33 476	292	14.2	70 579	35.9	3.9	434	24.6
Waukesha County (pt.)	32 408	9.5	22.5	22 173	857	21.0	7 139	317	12.8	12 525	43.9	1.6	548	24.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Cudahy city	4 384	5.1	46.8	1 908	660	20.5	1 611	285	13.8	3 056	33.6	3.8	403	23.0
Franklin city	5 664	11.0	20.0	3 635	931	21.8	1 186	351	13.3	1 770	36.4	2.0	564	22.5
Greendale village	3 984	4.2	34.1	2 431	868	17.4	1 305	362	11.7	1 591	33.8	1.4	515	27.1
Greenfield city	8 609	7.2	26.6	4 426	817	21.7	2 914	333	14.6	5 176	39.7	1.2	531	23.2
Milwaukee city (pt.)	41 441	6.2	41.6	16 464	672	20.6	15 559	277	14.4	38 461	34.8	4.4	411	25.8
Muskego city	4 717	9.6	21.5	3 252	875	20.9	1 039	329	13.3	846	45.7	2.2	620	24.9
New Berlin city	9 897	9.5	26.4	6 765	891	20.9	2 317	343	12.7	1 798	50.4	1.6	631	20.9
Oak Creek city	4 654	9.1	25.6	2 867	811	19.5	1 092	350	13.0	2 427	45.4	1.4	514	22.8
South Milwaukee city	5 026	5.5	42.6	2 301	711	18.7	1 991	300	13.8	3 195	35.2	5.8	437	22.9
Waukesha city	11 775	9.8	22.6	7 852	814	21.4	2 656	297	12.8	9 460	42.9	1.5	525	25.0



Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent		
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of house- hold income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of house- hold income in 1989	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a per- centage of household income in 1989
District 4—Con.														
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.</b>														
West Allis city .....	15 918	6.1	40.9	7 159	712	21.6	6 051	292	14.9	10 879	35.4	4.2	446	23.5
District 5 .....	99 648	7.6	33.2	50 532	730	20.6	28 575	295	13.8	108 248	37.8	3.8	435	28.3
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Milwaukee County (pt.) .....	99 648	7.6	33.2	50 532	730	20.6	28 575	295	13.8	108 248	37.8	3.8	435	28.3
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Brown Oer village .....	3 545	6.5	26.6	2 120	826	20.0	1 917	345	13.4	1 293	37.4	4.4	564	22.6
Glendale city .....	4 116	6.7	32.8	2 187	871	20.2	1 366	341	13.3	1 397	44.0	1.8	614	27.5
Milwaukee city (pt.) .....	66 241	7.7	34.1	31 981	643	20.6	17 926	264	14.0	94 397	38.7	3.7	422	28.9
Shorewood village .....	3 086	7.7	25.9	1 555	1 125	20.5	704	400+	13.2	3 454	32.1	5.3	495	25.2
Wauwatosa city .....	13 634	8.3	35.0	7 185	883	20.6	4 757	348	13.4	6 214	27.8	4.9	526	25.5
Whitefish Bay village .....	4 576	7.3	31.2	2 936	1 076	21.1	1 438	400+	14.1	871	34.9	7.0	605	22.3
District 6 .....	147 239	7.3	30.3	61 480	598	19.3	47 770	230	13.0	53 934	38.0	4.5	349	23.3
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Adams County .....	4 859	9.2	17.2	1 264	520	21.2	1 333	210	14.1	1 113	38.5	4.0	320	26.0
Brown County (pt.) .....	412	4.9	32.3	131	614	16.8	83	252	15.1	64	15.6	18.8	317	16.3
Calumet County (pt.) .....	8 475	8.0	26.9	3 772	661	20.7	2 464	235	12.2	2 191	30.9	6.4	333	20.7
Fond du Lac County (pt.) .....	23 205	6.8	31.0	10 646	600	19.1	7 646	239	12.8	9 178	36.1	4.2	367	23.7
Green Lake County .....	5 399	6.4	33.9	1 807	549	20.5	2 062	237	13.6	1 790	27.8	7.8	306	22.5
Juneau County .....	6 275	5.8	26.2	1 769	518	20.4	1 631	204	14.5	1 990	37.8	6.4	310	23.8
Monitowoc County (pt.) .....	22 034	6.1	36.4	8 498	547	16.6	8 331	220	12.3	7 847	38.1	5.8	295	22.5
Marquette County .....	3 893	7.6	24.5	961	493	20.0	1 253	195	14.4	938	33.0	7.7	304	22.6
Monroe County (pt.) .....	6 240	7.9	28.7	1 974	547	20.8	1 626	212	13.3	2 156	39.8	7.0	320	23.1
Outagamie County (pt.) .....	5 400	6.4	34.3	3 037	636	17.1	1 789	250	12.9	1 397	39.2	3.6	380	21.6
Sheboygan County (pt.) .....	6 547	7.3	29.1	2 741	667	18.9	1 765	241	12.9	1 901	27.3	7.8	355	19.4
Waupaca County .....	12 961	8.1	27.5	4 975	559	20.2	3 991	223	14.1	4 076	37.2	4.8	328	23.3
Wausora County .....	6 116	8.1	24.7	1 749	486	20.3	1 861	203	13.9	1 500	33.3	6.6	307	24.9
Winnebago County .....	35 423	7.8	31.4	18 156	657	20.0	11 935	242	12.8	17 793	42.6	2.3	382	24.0
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Appleton city (pt.) .....	1 444	13.7	9.1	1 081	771	23.0	1 199	255	11.6	804	45.6	1.2	425	24.1
Fond du Lac city .....	9 142	7.0	33.1	4 746	583	19.6	3 526	241	12.9	5 495	39.2	2.4	378	25.0
Grand Chute town (pt.) .....	113	6.2	7.1	82	671	17.8	31	242	10.0	24	54.2	—	408	14.1
Monitowoc city .....	8 670	7.2	38.2	3 574	548	17.1	3 704	223	12.3	4 474	39.8	5.5	294	23.5
Menasha city .....	3 718	9.9	35.7	1 996	638	20.0	1 355	244	14.1	2 259	47.0	2.7	367	24.2
Menasha town .....	3 792	10.3	19.9	2 261	748	20.6	952	266	12.0	1 556	40.9	4.4	399	19.3
Neenah city .....	6 058	7.8	32.2	3 553	686	19.5	2 113	245	12.2	2 966	40.7	1.3	384	22.4
Oshkosh city .....	11 942	7.0	36.5	5 785	595	20.4	4 751	236	13.0	9 015	44.7	2.0	379	25.7
Two Rivers city .....	3 694	4.4	41.8	1 561	505	15.6	1 784	204	12.6	1 470	39.3	2.9	290	22.4
District 7 .....	150 096	7.5	30.0	52 591	559	18.5	47 360	220	13.6	51 970	41.5	4.3	327	24.7
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Ashland County .....	4 416	7.0	35.6	1 356	494	19.2	1 529	220	15.6	1 839	39.6	5.5	278	27.3
Bayfield County .....	4 347	8.4	23.5	1 069	493	20.8	1 120	205	14.9	1 168	34.0	4.6	272	27.0
Burnett County .....	4 232	8.8	23.0	1 008	472	22.0	1 142	193	15.0	1 010	38.8	4.5	276	25.4
Chippewa County (pt.) .....	13 920	7.3	31.7	4 979	527	18.3	4 627	217	13.5	4 866	40.3	4.6	325	24.9
Clark County (pt.) .....	3 847	6.3	31.9	878	498	20.5	1 349	213	14.0	1 120	36.9	6.0	266	23.7
Douglas County .....	11 390	8.1	33.0	4 027	500	17.9	3 868	221	13.2	4 984	37.1	4.2	300	27.2
Eau Claire County (pt.) .....	265	3.8	28.3	37	583	23.2	43	213	13.0	32	50.0	—	283	35.0+
Iron County .....	2 061	6.5	36.1	504	463	19.9	966	194	15.1	541	44.5	3.0	242	25.7
Lincoln County .....	7 751	7.0	29.6	2 595	525	18.3	2 343	218	14.5	2 408	39.7	3.5	297	21.0
Marathon County .....	31 054	7.2	31.6	12 828	614	18.1	9 820	233	13.1	10 493	41.9	3.7	365	23.0
Oneida County (pt.) .....	3 597	10.4	31.6	1 419	509	18.4	1 315	216	14.2	1 604	45.0	3.9	327	26.8
Polk County (pt.) .....	5 406	9.6	22.9	1 506	537	21.4	1 349	214	14.3	1 472	40.2	5.1	299	27.7
Portage County .....	14 984	7.6	26.9	6 031	629	18.4	4 559	223	13.3	6 322	51.3	3.7	372	25.9
Price County .....	4 822	5.6	33.9	1 107	537	20.1	1 476	200	14.4	1 232	44.4	6.2	286	22.4
Rusk County .....	4 269	7.1	28.6	1 041	424	19.8	1 207	189	14.3	1 424	42.1	5.4	278	24.4
Sawyer County .....	4 169	8.9	19.1	1 217	489	23.6	1 348	209	16.1	1 400	36.2	3.7	261	26.4
Taylor County .....	5 277	6.0	30.6	1 241	548	17.8	1 262	209	13.8	1 415	35.9	6.9	292	21.3
Washburn County .....	4 162	9.5	23.8	1 041	511	21.1	1 230	216	15.0	1 294	38.3	4.8	288	27.3
Wood County .....	20 127	7.3	32.1	8 707	583	16.7	6 807	222	12.6	7 346	40.5	4.4	343	23.6
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Chippewa Falls city .....	2 999	7.2	38.5	1 255	515	18.6	1 307	228	13.6	2 103	46.9	2.5	329	27.1
Eau Claire city (pt.) .....	389	10.8	26.5	221	544	18.1	124	212	11.2	212	33.0	1.9	405	23.9
Marshfield city .....	4 863	10.4	27.8	2 252	619	18.4	1 900	226	12.7	2 938	42.1	4.3	330	22.6
Stevens Point city .....	4 253	6.5	40.2	1 654	589	19.9	2 043	232	14.5	3 992	56.5	2.4	379	27.5
Superior city .....	6 732	8.4	37.3	3 040	504	18.4	2 941	228	13.4	4 269	36.5	3.9	295	27.5
Wausau city .....	9 272	8.5	40.4	4 189	614	18.9	4 056	236	13.5	5 446	41.2	2.7	360	24.5
Weston town .....	2 772	7.9	19.7	1 420	649	16.7	716	261	12.9	1 352	53.2	1.0	405	22.1
Wisconsin Rapids city .....	4 864	8.1	42.4	2 127	540	15.9	2 243	228	13.3	2 672	40.3	1.8	354	24.4
District 8 .....	146 753	7.7	26.8	64 970	635	20.1	45 615	231	13.7	55 986	41.3	3.3	357	23.5
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Brown County (pt.) .....	47 011	8.0	25.8	26 852	686	20.3	13 571	252	13.0	24 793	44.4	2.8	373	24.0
Calumet County (pt.) .....	783	8.6	23.9	590	691	18.6	182	261	12.1	323	36.6	2.0	427	23.6
Door County .....	7 800	6.5	26.5	2 574	635	22.5	2 295	234	14.3	2 266	40.0	6.3	348	23.8
Florence County .....	1 454	8.2	24.2	401	511	20.0	419	206	15.3	301	35.5	4.0	302	24.1
Forest County .....	2 530	5.9	28.9	613	471	21.3	1 029	185	15.5	760	38.0	5.7	272	25.8

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with householder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Total	Percent with householder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent	
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989
District 8—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Kewaunee County.....	5 460	5.8	33.8	1 616	560	19.2	1 837	215	14.5	1 296	32.5	10.6	277	20.2
Langlade County.....	5 862	6.1	31.5	1 785	462	19.6	2 131	201	13.8	1 701	35.5	6.1	284	24.5
Monitowoc County (pt.).....	214	5.6	21.0	63	636	25.7	19	191	12.7	17	29.4	17.6	383	16.7
Morinette County.....	12 033	6.2	29.6	3 950	515	18.5	3 757	216	15.0	3 509	35.3	4.8	298	25.0
Menominee County.....	695	9.6	18.0	183	374	16.8	335	180	13.3	384	32.3	1.3	226	27.8
Oconto County.....	9 204	7.4	27.3	2 552	534	20.8	2 843	207	16.2	2 079	38.7	5.0	294	23.5
Oneida County (pt.).....	6 207	11.4	18.0	2 098	560	21.3	2 287	215	13.7	1 258	39.7	2.9	340	21.9
Outagamie County (pt.).....	31 107	8.1	27.3	16 680	673	19.2	9 073	251	13.0	12 623	42.7	2.6	385	22.2
Shawano County.....	10 614	6.7	31.8	3 237	529	19.8	3 534	201	13.6	3 161	35.2	5.9	305	23.3
Vilas County.....	5 779	10.7	16.7	1 776	534	23.4	2 303	209	14.5	1 515	34.1	4.2	302	26.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Allouez village.....	4 277	7.5	26.6	2 753	761	19.7	1 256	271	12.2	699	35.1	1.4	454	22.2
Appleton city (pt.).....	14 984	8.0	28.5	9 109	684	19.2	4 904	263	13.4	7 589	41.6	2.2	387	23.0
Ashwaubenon village.....	3 714	7.8	18.6	2 607	699	19.9	863	277	11.8	2 366	53.3	.2	400	21.8
Oe Pere city.....	3 902	9.5	25.2	2 396	724	20.3	1 243	266	13.3	1 872	38.7	.9	410	22.1
Grand Chute town (pt.).....	3 307	11.2	17.6	2 102	842	19.7	672	271	12.1	2 021	56.7	.3	429	20.7
Green Bay city.....	21 710	7.3	30.3	12 049	648	20.6	7 473	247	13.3	16 673	44.7	2.2	363	25.1
Koukauna city.....	3 099	5.9	36.9	1 668	576	17.4	1 118	228	13.2	1 266	33.6	3.0	357	22.7
Morinette city.....	3 325	4.0	38.2	1 391	505	18.5	1 292	229	15.5	1 508	36.7	2.1	303	25.9
District 9.....	144 146	8.6	27.4	79 533	796	20.7	39 765	287	13.1	48 799	35.7	3.7	430	22.4
COUNTY														
Dodge County (pt.).....	17 025	7.8	33.4	7 295	627	20.1	5 471	250	14.0	6 541	32.7	5.3	372	22.7
Fond du Lac County (pt.).....	222	1.8	23.9	72	606	16.7	42	207	10.5	39	46.2	7.7	363	28.3
Jefferson County (pt.).....	15 916	7.8	30.0	7 033	650	19.9	4 736	241	13.4	6 553	34.8	4.5	374	22.2
Ozaukee County.....	19 128	9.1	25.1	11 843	913	20.8	4 751	341	13.3	6 579	34.9	3.0	495	23.6
Sheboygan County (pt.).....	20 569	7.5	31.9	9 891	634	18.5	7 029	247	13.0	9 575	35.4	4.6	362	21.8
Washington County.....	24 383	10.0	22.7	13 522	788	21.2	5 747	287	12.9	8 594	34.7	2.8	455	21.9
Waukesha County (pt.).....	46 903	8.8	25.9	29 877	924	21.1	11 989	330	12.8	10 918	39.3	2.7	536	22.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Beaver Dam city.....	3 639	8.3	33.4	1 890	601	20.8	1 441	254	15.1	2 112	34.7	2.8	387	23.5
Brookfield city.....	10 929	8.7	29.2	6 991	1 047	20.5	3 234	341	12.1	1 010	35.9	3.4	781	23.9
Fort Atkinson city.....	2 669	6.1	30.0	1 524	625	18.8	997	241	13.7	1 318	35.5	4.1	359	23.1
German town village.....	3 716	18.2	16.4	2 289	936	22.5	556	361	13.6	1 215	38.5	2.8	548	20.7
Menominee Falls village.....	7 815	7.3	38.4	4 629	846	19.8	2 499	329	13.5	2 002	39.8	.7	507	24.4
Mequon city.....	5 716	11.0	19.3	3 778	1 198	20.2	1 281	400+	12.7	538	38.7	4.3	542	25.6
Milwaukee city (pt.).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oconomowoc city.....	2 697	12.1	24.7	1 661	820	23.2	796	281	14.3	1 497	42.9	1.5	485	24.6
Sheboygan city.....	12 142	7.5	33.4	5 744	605	18.6	4 411	244	13.3	7 561	36.7	4.5	364	23.0
Watertown city.....	4 321	9.4	32.2	2 155	638	20.4	1 747	243	13.8	2 506	36.2	2.2	382	22.7
West Bend city.....	5 469	8.9	23.9	3 060	722	20.4	1 674	290	13.0	3 217	35.1	2.1	455	23.8



Table 32. **Selected Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All housing units		Occupied housing units with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder								
	Total	Occupied	Total	Owner occupied	Renter occupied	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	Vehicles available		Specified owner, median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)		Specified renter paying cash rent, median gross rent (dollars)
							None	1 or more	With a mortgage	Not mortgaged	
District 2 -----	221 838	208 574	611	221	390	5	79	532	703	225	418
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>											
All areas -----	49	35	28	—	28	—	4	24	—	—	211
Wisconsin Winnebago Reservation and Trust Lands, WI (pt.) ..	49	35	28	—	28	—	4	24	—	—	211
District 3 -----	216 740	197 731	720	286	434	10	97	623	531	175	309
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>											
All areas -----	134	108	99	37	62	2	19	80	400	163	236
St. Croix Reservation, WI (pt.) -----	19	15	15	9	6	—	—	15	—	—	200—
Wisconsin Winnebago Reservation and Trust Lands, WI (pt.) ..	115	93	84	28	56	2	19	65	400	163	247
District 6 -----	232 439	201 173	783	404	379	7	85	698	523	234	373
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>											
All areas -----	53	39	19	10	9	—	—	19	—	175	200—
Wisconsin Winnebago Reservation and Trust Lands, WI (pt.) ..	53	39	19	10	9	—	—	19	—	175	200—
District 7 -----	256 996	202 066	2 392	1 127	1 265	80	417	1 975	445	186	248
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>											
All areas -----	2 726	1 526	1 141	494	647	28	237	904	349	168	205
Bad River Reservation, WI -----	438	331	276	145	131	15	65	211	300	181	212
Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation and Trust Lands, WI -----	1 779	795	527	200	327	4	118	409	307	164	201
Lac du Flambeau Reservation, WI (pt.) -----	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Red Cliff Reservation and Trust Lands, WI -----	343	260	209	114	95	7	39	170	413	176	212
St. Croix Reservation, WI (pt.) -----	135	126	115	29	86	—	15	100	443	100—	200—
Wisconsin Winnebago Reservation and Trust Lands, WI (pt.) ..	14	14	14	6	8	2	—	14	300—	—	267
District 8 -----	269 777	202 739	4 020	1 915	2 105	104	774	3 246	432	164	278
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>											
All areas -----	10 099	7 898	2 321	1 283	1 038	64	455	1 866	368	158	233
Lac du Flambeau Reservation, WI (pt.) -----	2 585	868	448	155	293	6	144	304	313	169	229
Menominee Reservation, WI -----	1 188	913	832	483	349	25	160	672	353	149	236
Oneida (West) Reservation, WI -----	5 887	5 734	711	452	259	4	75	636	415	170	239
Patawatami (Wisconsin) Reservation and Trust Lands, WI -----	77	70	68	56	12	14	19	49	—	107	200
Sokaogon Chippewa Community and Trust Lands, WI -----	121	106	91	16	75	—	35	56	300—	150	230
Stackbridge Reservation, WI -----	227	196	160	113	47	12	20	140	300—	161	232
Wisconsin Winnebago Reservation and Trust Lands, WI (pt.) ..	14	11	11	8	3	3	2	9	—	100—	—

Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
The State -----	4 891 769	24.1	15	29 376	29 509	35 015	35 148	15 955	16 098
District 1 -----	543 530	19.1	49	31 236	31 627	36 394	36 873	16 531	17 042
COUNTY									
Green County (pt.) -----	11 763	39.3	184	28 928	30 627	32 337	33 966	14 438	15 945
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	3 739	24.8	341	26 685	30 763	30 128	36 662	13 976	19 421
Kenosha County -----	128 181	16.8	100	30 208	31 068	35 060	36 254	16 901	18 113
Racine County -----	175 034	16.2	100	32 308	33 252	37 490	38 494	16 660	17 675
Rock County -----	139 510	20.3	90	30 269	30 995	35 149	36 060	15 800	16 786
Walworth County -----	75 000	24.7	116	29 844	30 826	35 580	36 670	15 698	16 569
Waukesha County (pt.) -----	10 303	15.3	419	42 244	46 296	45 447	48 434	17 213	22 840
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Beloit city -----	35 573	14.9	190	24 873	26 831	30 021	31 892	12 791	14 788
Caledonia town -----	20 999	16.4	316	42 197	44 334	44 352	46 453	22 114	27 466
Janesville city -----	52 133	15.9	182	30 891	32 275	36 245	38 150	17 396	19 780
Kenosha city -----	80 352	15.0	125	27 229	28 406	32 106	33 709	15 804	17 429
Mount Pleasant town -----	20 084	15.0	354	37 365	40 543	43 188	46 229	19 845	23 868
Pleasant Prairie village -----	11 961	15.8	421	37 993	41 843	41 909	46 049	18 670	24 002
Racine city -----	84 298	13.8	128	25 900	27 180	31 220	32 473	14 339	15 803
Whitewater city -----	12 636	18.5	221	18 701	21 438	31 750	36 861	11 890	14 156
District 2 -----	543 532	26.2	45	30 469	30 781	37 238	37 642	18 227	18 654
COUNTY									
Columbia County -----	45 088	36.2	98	27 908	28 811	32 743	33 593	13 193	14 270
Dane County -----	367 085	20.6	68	32 425	33 005	41 240	41 817	20 184	20 638
Dodge County (pt.) -----	9 964	45.6	165	26 898	28 530	30 925	32 302	13 263	15 773
Green County (pt.) -----	18 576	32.8	189	26 911	28 431	31 753	33 172	15 748	17 037
Iowa County -----	20 150	42.4	135	25 360	26 468	29 723	30 857	12 063	13 282
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	2 097	19.3	897	27 187	32 129	31 920	40 571	16 791	23 016
Lafayette County -----	16 076	46.7	124	23 931	25 026	28 108	29 328	12 378	13 717
Richland County -----	17 521	40.2	138	21 472	22 420	25 503	26 818	10 074	11 709
Sauk County -----	46 975	34.6	98	25 814	26 620	31 039	31 843	12 413	13 408
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Fitchburg city -----	15 648	12.9	473	33 910	36 983	41 251	45 337	24 400	27 573
Madison city -----	191 262	14.8	117	28 978	29 862	40 233	41 366	18 984	19 964
Middleton city -----	13 289	16.3	386	32 442	36 299	42 275	46 945	22 061	24 452
Monroe city -----	10 241	20.8	354	25 498	27 891	31 556	34 426	15 124	17 076
Sun Prairie city -----	15 333	21.1	258	34 020	36 529	39 055	41 439	19 574	22 122
District 3 -----	543 533	32.1	32	25 625	25 891	31 097	31 392	13 078	13 408
COUNTY									
Barron County -----	40 750	40.4	84	22 228	22 948	26 734	27 515	10 669	11 335
Buffalo County -----	13 584	43.2	150	22 870	24 276	27 169	28 878	11 094	12 788
Chippewa County (pt.) -----	913	47.5	612	22 366	25 956	23 844	27 978	6 295	9 500
Clark County (pt.) -----	17 717	43.6	131	22 438	23 516	26 575	27 631	10 258	11 660
Crawford County -----	15 940	37.7	127	20 854	22 017	24 857	26 312	10 635	11 713
Ounn County -----	35 909	33.2	108	23 919	24 985	28 989	30 298	11 460	12 348
Eau Claire County (pt.) -----	84 277	18.6	121	25 436	26 376	31 977	33 221	14 269	15 236
Grant County -----	49 264	37.5	91	24 099	24 911	29 019	29 922	12 053	12 971
Jackson County -----	16 588	40.3	137	20 847	21 970	25 466	26 586	9 854	10 918
La Crosse County -----	97 904	20.6	105	26 430	27 283	33 273	34 387	14 292	15 252
Monroe County (pt.) -----	12 789	29.5	177	23 911	25 748	28 815	30 809	10 444	11 644
Pepin County -----	7 107	47.3	192	22 226	23 834	27 145	28 947	9 026	10 562
Pierce County -----	32 765	33.4	129	30 007	31 033	35 041	36 313	15 189	16 505
Polk County (pt.) -----	16 895	44.7	138	26 130	27 541	31 495	33 009	12 229	13 740
St. Croix County -----	50 251	33.4	118	36 223	37 210	41 285	42 401	18 826	20 848
Trempealeau County -----	25 263	45.7	97	23 457	24 272	28 058	28 994	10 229	11 169
Vernon County -----	25 617	43.7	103	21 115	21 981	25 955	26 956	9 686	10 520
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Eau Claire city (pt.) -----	55 180	14.1	170	23 677	25 304	31 631	33 388	13 857	15 165
La Crosse city -----	51 003	14.0	160	21 232	22 680	29 073	31 058	12 909	14 372
Menomonie city -----	13 547	15.2	281	20 139	22 708	28 375	33 919	11 378	14 462
Onalaska city -----	11 284	15.5	344	31 109	34 254	36 271	39 729	15 183	19 114
River Falls city -----	10 610	16.8	344	28 345	32 074	37 440	41 468	15 076	19 185
District 4 -----	543 527	14.8	54	32 035	32 484	38 381	38 982	18 265	18 895
COUNTY									
Milwaukee County (pt.) -----	415 745	14.7	58	29 700	30 246	35 686	36 265	17 513	18 192
Waukesha County (pt.) -----	127 782	14.8	122	41 912	42 966	46 745	47 853	21 749	23 460
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Cudahy city -----	18 659	15.2	243	28 848	30 892	32 883	35 865	14 999	17 700
Franklin city -----	21 855	14.2	301	42 369	45 005	46 600	49 450	23 509	28 930
Greendale village -----	15 128	13.0	482	42 426	47 736	49 953	54 442	14 147	18 388
Greenfield city -----	33 403	12.5	246	34 022	36 040	40 755	43 087	21 936	25 328
Milwaukee city (pt.) -----	202 167	15.1	73	25 487	26 175	30 891	31 736	15 731	16 600
Muskego city -----	16 813	16.4	275	45 160	47 078	46 750	49 038	21 084	27 023
New Berlin city -----	33 592	13.7	270	47 850	50 657	51 576	54 007	23 195	27 976
Oak Creek city -----	19 513	14.6	270	38 405	41 113	42 965	45 472	19 665	23 958
South Milwaukee city -----	20 958	16.5	213	30 783	33 249	35 641	37 930	17 810	21 476
Waukesha city -----	56 958	14.0	168	35 406	36 977	41 340	42 811	20 714	22 618
West Allis city -----	63 221	15.1	137	28 918	30 252	35 410	36 760	17 545	18 907
District 5 -----	543 530	14.1	68	26 017	26 516	31 503	32 160	17 481	18 153



Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 5—Con. COUNTY									
Milwaukee County (pt.)	543 530	14.1	68	26 017	26 516	31 503	32 160	17 481	18 153
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Brown Deer village	12 236	12.0	443	42 531	46 160	47 803	51 516	24 772	31 172
Glendale city	14 088	12.3	536	38 352	42 275	45 564	49 047	21 355	26 710
Milwaukee city (pt.)	425 921	14.0	57	22 196	22 720	26 256	26 960	16 122	16 743
Shorewood village	14 116	15.1	615	32 423	36 803	47 161	52 118	20 900	23 548
Wauwatosa city	49 366	15.0	260	38 924	40 939	46 663	48 703	21 218	22 897
Whitefish Bay village	14 272	15.3	645	50 791	56 318	58 554	63 792	30 272	35 260
District 6	543 652	29.1	35	27 874	28 202	33 101	33 436	14 168	14 519
COUNTY									
Adams County	15 682	42.6	130	21 094	22 001	24 147	25 451	11 126	12 311
Brown County (pt.)	1 608	49.8	402	35 025	38 280	37 526	40 420	13 913	21 169
Calumet County (pt.)	31 046	30.9	137	32 914	34 047	36 694	37 864	15 468	18 163
Fond du Lac County (pt.)	89 265	27.1	91	28 984	29 799	33 776	34 639	14 506	15 596
Green Lake County	18 651	39.0	145	25 225	26 191	29 597	30 882	12 376	13 681
Juneau County	21 650	41.1	120	21 650	22 497	25 771	26 789	10 075	11 070
Manitowoc County (pt.)	79 666	26.7	96	27 055	27 845	32 551	33 455	13 310	14 197
Marquette County	12 321	46.7	141	21 758	22 780	26 081	27 199	10 251	11 289
Monroe County (pt.)	23 844	37.3	123	24 234	25 244	28 322	29 689	12 053	13 209
Outagamie County (pt.)	19 616	24.5	164	34 817	36 173	37 629	39 331	13 852	16 688
Sheboygan County (pt.)	24 494	28.8	154	33 585	34 951	37 582	39 109	14 752	16 419
Waukegan County	46 104	35.1	92	25 654	26 511	31 187	32 101	11 964	12 821
Wausau County	19 385	46.0	113	21 496	22 279	25 597	26 488	10 278	11 217
Winnebago County	140 320	20.0	98	29 582	30 340	35 370	36 272	16 146	17 006
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Appleton city (pt.)	6 273	13.5	487	32 996	37 291	36 972	41 537	18 423	25 495
Fond du Lac city	37 757	14.8	202	26 151	27 500	31 399	33 044	13 863	15 981
Grand Chute town (pt.)	355	15.5	3 433	34 881	55 973	38 386	57 848	19 254	68 424
Manitowoc city	32 520	14.7	222	23 485	24 919	30 102	31 930	12 732	14 300
Menasha city	14 711	16.2	338	25 973	29 000	31 794	35 008	14 190	16 734
Menasha town	13 975	16.2	388	35 808	39 052	41 685	44 769	20 415	23 883
Neenah city	23 219	16.1	298	31 230	33 364	36 816	39 549	16 557	19 186
Oshkosh city	55 006	15.3	160	24 547	25 774	31 136	32 410	14 591	15 856
Two Rivers city	13 030	15.9	370	24 467	26 995	30 260	32 240	11 319	13 951
District 7	543 529	32.2	32	25 141	25 414	30 346	30 634	12 000	12 258
COUNTY									
Ashland County	16 307	30.5	176	18 368	19 656	23 972	25 830	8 403	9 427
Bayfield County	14 008	44.6	123	20 102	21 231	24 423	25 802	9 678	10 778
Burnett County	13 084	44.7	113	19 659	20 606	23 096	24 287	9 863	11 009
Chippewa County (pt.)	51 447	29.0	108	25 440	26 346	30 071	31 020	11 806	12 773
Clark County (pt.)	13 930	47.7	128	20 733	21 750	25 178	26 356	9 918	11 003
Douglas County	41 758	25.8	112	21 699	22 569	26 835	28 119	10 870	12 099
Eau Claire County (pt.)	906	46.9	399	21 112	26 111	24 675	28 496	8 603	12 617
Iron County	6 153	42.7	163	16 945	18 248	21 324	22 823	8 635	9 898
Lincoln County	26 993	29.9	138	24 574	25 803	28 688	29 914	11 087	12 355
Marathon County	115 400	29.3	80	29 813	30 449	34 596	35 317	14 245	15 117
Oneida County (pt.)	13 122	26.8	234	22 478	24 291	27 058	29 291	10 060	11 707
Polk County (pt.)	17 878	46.9	120	21 835	22 766	25 801	26 950	11 006	11 931
Portage County	61 405	28.4	102	28 166	29 206	34 321	35 429	13 490	14 752
Price County	15 600	39.6	137	22 094	23 307	27 049	28 525	8 788	9 856
Rusk County	15 079	44.1	113	19 187	20 054	22 456	23 615	9 805	10 915
Sawyer County	14 181	44.7	129	17 619	18 568	21 049	22 105	8 570	9 534
Taylor County	18 901	41.5	135	23 658	24 950	28 558	29 730	11 713	13 064
Washburn County	13 772	43.0	125	19 423	20 518	23 620	24 861	8 921	10 006
Wood County	73 605	24.9	116	29 156	30 242	34 364	35 373	13 686	14 707
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Chippewa Falls city	12 727	14.2	300	21 529	24 945	28 984	32 055	11 138	13 252
Eau Claire city (pt.)	1 676	16.9	534	26 073	31 725	28 086	34 327	11 237	24 661
Marshfield city	19 291	15.2	336	25 513	27 995	32 348	35 156	13 382	15 585
Stevens Point city	23 006	17.9	206	21 394	23 093	29 180	31 517	12 564	14 506
Superior city	27 134	15.3	205	20 181	21 629	25 532	27 594	10 399	12 488
Wausau city	37 060	17.1	217	24 702	26 370	31 852	33 761	13 582	15 217
Weston town	11 450	16.8	310	31 481	34 053	34 921	38 121	17 079	21 823
Wisconsin Rapids city	18 245	14.6	296	24 511	26 964	30 181	32 548	12 601	14 654
District 8	543 404	27.7	38	27 998	28 341	32 984	33 361	14 581	14 991
COUNTY									
Brown County (pt.)	192 986	20.6	85	30 982	31 577	36 763	37 441	16 767	17 546
Calumet County (pt.)	3 245	12.5	565	36 090	42 242	37 235	43 558	17 807	34 612
Oor County	25 690	32.1	152	25 718	26 800	30 339	31 488	13 056	14 512
Florence County	4 590	41.6	222	21 556	23 748	25 586	27 714	9 117	11 260
Forest County	8 776	43.8	152	16 332	17 483	19 739	21 031	8 357	9 600
Kewounnee County	18 878	39.9	142	26 104	27 744	32 001	33 323	10 468	11 739
Langlade County	19 505	33.2	156	20 095	21 311	24 679	25 877	9 811	11 376
Manitowoc County (pt.)	755	48.3	496	30 484	35 177	30 941	35 958	12 833	31 334
Marinette County	40 548	30.5	100	21 934	22 948	27 324	28 526	10 787	11 724
Menominee County	3 890	41.4	183	13 261	14 984	13 723	15 892	6 708	8 712
Oconto County	30 226	41.0	103	22 387	23 503	26 866	27 843	9 391	10 323
Oneida County (pt.)	18 557	37.4	166	23 680	24 804	27 051	28 364	12 046	13 750
Outagamie County (pt.)	120 894	22.4	98	33 037	33 870	37 842	38 659	17 759	18 792
Showano County	37 157	38.8	94	23 425	24 257	28 331	29 165	10 644	11 526
Vilos County	17 707	40.7	139	19 919	20 793	23 337	24 638	10 444	11 226

Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 8—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Allouez village .....	14 431	16.2	479	39 192	41 926	43 160	46 833	18 991	27 455
Appleton city (pt.) .....	59 422	16.5	180	32 147	33 477	37 635	39 238	17 761	19 517
Ashwauberon village .....	16 376	14.8	332	33 750	36 180	38 635	41 310	19 563	23 203
De Pere city .....	16 569	18.1	317	32 793	35 920	38 990	41 680	18 128	21 031
Grand Chute town (pt.) .....	14 135	14.6	407	38 314	41 176	43 693	47 363	20 862	25 680
Green Bay city .....	96 466	16.9	124	26 251	27 289	32 750	33 985	14 933	15 991
Kaukauna city .....	11 982	21.1	234	29 429	31 987	34 079	36 455	13 769	16 593
Marinette city .....	11 843	14.8	293	19 732	22 901	26 352	29 027	10 561	13 250
District 9 .....	543 532	21.8	57	37 369	37 804	41 990	42 365	17 856	18 515
COUNTY									
Dodge County (pt.) .....	66 595	31.3	88	28 947	29 743	33 308	34 156	13 858	14 808
Fond du Lac County (pt.) .....	818	47.7	583	32 321	40 386	37 919	42 280	11 962	21 855
Jefferson County (pt.) .....	61 947	27.9	109	30 434	31 270	35 356	36 239	14 692	15 844
Ozaukee County .....	72 831	19.9	204	42 076	43 398	46 861	48 439	19 087	20 875
Sheboygan County (pt.) .....	79 383	21.0	123	30 410	31 320	35 758	36 700	15 374	16 469
Washington County .....	95 328	19.5	113	37 900	38 962	41 724	42 721	19 970	21 785
Waukesha County (pt.) .....	166 630	18.2	135	45 752	46 684	50 223	51 090	21 468	22 872
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Beaver Dam city .....	14 196	16.5	272	24 925	27 020	30 174	32 840	12 848	15 352
Brookfield city .....	35 184	14.8	397	55 527	58 844	59 220	62 209	23 674	30 632
Fort Atkinson city .....	10 227	16.5	431	27 295	30 375	33 355	37 116	11 668	14 667
Germanatown village .....	13 658	14.0	322	42 002	45 015	45 664	48 280	27 466	33 185
Menomonee Falls village .....	26 840	15.1	284	41 419	43 349	45 315	47 538	18 023	20 922
Mequon city .....	18 885	13.7	673	58 371	63 575	62 589	68 588	24 582	30 766
Milwaukee city (pt.) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oconomowoc city .....	10 993	13.9	371	32 406	35 612	37 697	40 900	15 238	18 121
Sheboygan city .....	49 676	13.7	179	26 854	28 604	33 075	35 004	14 583	16 205
Watertown city .....	19 142	19.9	212	26 909	28 675	31 873	34 298	13 089	15 289
West Bend city .....	23 916	14.8	266	33 302	35 377	37 521	39 609	17 035	21 325



**Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
<b>The State</b> -----	<b>2 055 774</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>25.0</b>
District 1 -----	218 877	19.6	651	658	252	255	18.7	19.2	12.7	13.1	399	403	24.4	24.9
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Green County (pt.) -----	4 508	39.1	554	581	227	237	17.4	19.6	12.3	14.0	329	350	20.9	22.8
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	919	34.9	746	828	273	334	14.5	20.5	11.1	18.1	420	443	18.1	24.8
Kenosha County -----	51 262	17.0	662	677	257	263	18.9	20.0	12.5	13.4	406	416	24.1	25.1
Racine County -----	66 945	16.1	672	686	259	266	18.9	19.8	12.2	13.1	397	406	24.4	25.5
Rock County -----	54 840	20.0	588	600	237	242	16.6	17.4	12.5	13.3	383	390	24.2	25.2
Walworth County -----	36 937	26.7	669	688	249	257	20.3	21.1	13.1	14.0	409	418	24.5	25.5
Waukesha County (pt.) -----	3 466	15.0	791	846	283	313	20.2	22.1	10.1	15.0	448	509	15.7	22.9
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Beloit city -----	14 033	14.7	511	538	221	233	15.1	17.0	12.3	14.3	373	388	27.2	30.6
Coledania town -----	7 251	16.4	748	786	276	295	18.9	20.7	10.2	12.7	436	462	18.3	22.3
Jonesville city -----	21 153	15.9	609	630	244	253	16.3	17.8	11.9	13.4	400	416	23.2	24.9
Kenosha city -----	31 197	15.0	626	645	254	262	18.6	20.1	12.4	13.7	395	406	24.7	26.2
Maunt Pleasant town -----	8 000	14.3	757	817	277	300	17.7	20.3	10.8	13.2	415	438	21.2	24.5
Pleasant Prairie village -----	4 347	15.9	757	809	267	285	18.1	20.9	10.8	14.0	456	503	17.2	22.5
Racine city -----	33 156	14.0	593	614	242	249	17.5	19.0	12.5	13.8	377	388	26.5	27.9
Whitewater city -----	3 831	20.4	563	641	227	252	15.6	20.4	10.3	13.6	354	384	28.9	32.3
District 2 -----	221 842	25.7	741	749	265	268	20.7	20.9	13.1	13.5	439	443	25.2	25.6
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Columbia County -----	19 258	36.8	589	605	232	238	19.2	20.3	12.7	13.7	350	361	22.6	23.7
Dane County -----	147 851	19.6	800	811	296	301	20.8	21.1	12.8	13.4	463	467	25.7	26.3
Dodge County (pt.) -----	4 036	48.2	587	621	240	250	19.5	21.1	13.4	15.2	338	358	21.0	23.7
Green County (pt.) -----	7 579	31.5	627	656	245	255	21.2	22.3	12.2	13.8	334	345	21.9	23.7
Iowa County -----	8 220	42.4	520	543	215	223	17.8	19.5	13.6	15.0	316	330	22.1	23.9
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	821	19.4	633	731	219	258	16.9	22.0	11.1	18.3	329	377	16.9	24.3
Lafayette County -----	6 313	46.9	502	523	215	222	18.8	20.6	13.0	14.2	300	315	21.3	22.9
Richland County -----	7 325	40.0	485	507	190	199	19.6	21.0	12.9	14.4	307	307	23.2	25.2
Sauk County -----	20 439	34.8	585	603	229	235	20.0	20.7	13.0	14.0	348	358	23.7	24.8
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Fitchburg city -----	6 685	12.7	910	984	294	366	21.0	23.0	8.6	14.8	460	476	21.1	22.9
Madison city -----	80 047	14.3	787	805	306	316	20.4	21.0	12.6	13.7	468	475	27.8	28.8
Middleton city -----	5 895	16.2	907	960	302	332	20.5	22.4	11.2	15.4	479	498	23.2	25.2
Monroe city -----	4 556	20.3	615	666	249	268	21.0	22.7	11.8	14.4	334	351	22.2	24.8
Sun Prairie city -----	5 718	20.7	752	790	249	269	18.1	20.5	11.2	14.2	457	474	22.6	24.6
District 3 -----	216 730	32.8	602	609	223	225	19.6	20.0	13.6	13.9	335	338	25.4	25.8
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Barron County -----	19 363	41.4	533	548	197	202	20.2	20.9	13.8	14.8	309	317	26.8	28.2
Buffalo County -----	5 586	42.4	516	549	194	202	17.9	20.1	12.3	13.7	279	294	21.2	23.6
Chippewa County (pt.) -----	303	47.5	406	456	119	167	18.0	22.5	7.7	16.5	365	392	22.1	46.9
Clark County (pt.) -----	7 652	43.0	480	502	195	203	18.3	20.4	13.2	14.6	265	282	22.1	24.2
Crawford County -----	7 315	38.7	480	507	200	210	19.5	21.3	13.5	15.1	290	305	24.3	26.2
Ounn County -----	13 252	34.8	563	584	219	228	17.3	18.9	12.5	13.8	337	350	27.8	29.7
Eau Claire County (pt.) -----	32 384	18.8	597	619	230	237	18.2	19.5	12.7	13.8	351	361	26.6	27.9
Grant County -----	18 450	38.4	519	535	213	218	16.9	18.0	12.8	13.6	301	310	23.4	24.6
Jackson County -----	7 627	40.1	463	485	195	204	17.9	20.1	13.9	15.6	280	299	23.2	25.3
La Crosse County -----	38 239	20.2	643	660	241	247	19.4	20.4	13.1	14.2	348	357	24.7	25.9
Monroe County (pt.) -----	5 018	28.9	514	544	208	219	20.0	21.5	13.7	16.4	314	341	22.1	24.3
Pepin County -----	2 919	47.5	492	525	199	212	19.4	21.2	14.3	16.5	269	291	24.8	27.4
Pierce County -----	11 536	33.9	676	698	234	242	20.1	21.1	12.6	14.2	378	395	23.9	25.3
Polk County (pt.) -----	7 640	46.0	620	644	223	231	18.6	20.2	13.5	15.1	326	341	27.6	29.3
St. Croix County -----	18 519	33.7	787	808	264	274	20.3	20.9	13.3	14.7	421	437	23.6	24.9
Trempealeau County -----	10 097	46.3	506	526	216	222	19.0	20.4	13.7	14.8	270	281	22.0	23.5
Vernon County -----	10 830	43.5	516	538	201	208	20.2	21.3	13.8	15.0	249	264	25.0	26.7
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Eau Claire city (pt.) -----	21 316	14.3	592	621	229	238	17.3	19.2	12.5	14.2	344	358	26.6	28.3
La Crosse city -----	20 897	14.2	602	639	240	249	18.6	20.6	13.4	15.1	338	351	26.3	27.9
Menomonie city -----	4 539	16.2	558	626	224	246	14.2	18.3	11.0	14.5	355	378	29.6	34.5
Onalaska city -----	4 378	15.3	667	728	240	262	16.8	20.2	11.1	15.2	405	430	19.0	22.8
River Falls city -----	3 525	16.7	715	793	268	304	16.9	20.6	10.7	15.4	410	450	25.9	29.0
District 4 -----	217 561	14.8	765	774	295	298	20.7	21.0	13.6	14.2	445	450	24.4	24.8
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Milwaukee County (pt.) -----	171 048	14.8	728	739	291	294	20.5	21.0	13.9	14.5	432	437	24.4	24.8
Waukesha County (pt.) -----	46 513	14.9	848	867	313	321	20.7	21.3	12.2	13.4	541	555	23.9	25.0
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Cudahy city -----	7 642	14.8	638	683	278	292	18.9	21.6	12.4	15.1	392	414	21.6	24.3
Franklin city -----	7 753	14.2	906	956	337	363	21.1	22.5	11.7	14.9	551	576	21.3	23.8
Greendale village -----	5 745	13.0	838	898	350	374	15.9	18.9	10.3	13.1	493	536	25.6	28.6
Greenfield city -----	14 301	12.5	796	840	325	341	21.0	22.4	13.4	15.8	522	540	22.3	24.1
Milwaukee city (pt.) -----	83 158	15.3	664	679	275	279	20.3	21.0	13.9	14.8	408	414	25.4	26.2
Muskego city -----	5 759	16.2	851	899	319	339	20.1	21.7	11.8	14.9	602	638	22.8	28.9
New Berlin city -----	12 102	13.8	873	911	335	350	20.4	21.4	11.6	13.7	616	647	19.0	22.7
Oak Creek city -----	7 263	14.5	788	833	336	364	18.0	20.6	11.4	14.6	503	525	21.9	23.8
South Milwaukee city -----	8 428	16.3	691	728	293	307	17.3	20.1	12.6	14.9	427	446	22.0	23.8
Waukesha city -----	22 065	14.1	797	830	291	304	20.9	21.9	11.8	13.8	517	533	24.3	25.8
West Allis city -----	27 502	15.1	700	723	288	295	21.1	22.1	14.1	15.6	441	451	22.9	24.1
District 5 -----	219 667	14.3	724	737	292	297	20.4	20.9	13.5	14.1	433	437	28.0	28.6

Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
District 5—Con. COUNTY														
Milwaukee County (pt.)	219 667	14.3	724	737	292	297	20.4	20.9	13.5	14.1	433	437	28.0	28.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Brown Deer village	5 070	12.1	791	861	334	357	18.1	21.1	11.4	15.4	540	591	20.6	24.7
Glendale city	5 784	12.0	832	910	328	354	18.4	21.5	11.7	14.9	564	662	24.5	30.8
Milwaukee city (pt.)	171 046	14.1	637	650	262	267	20.3	20.9	13.6	14.5	419	424	28.6	29.2
Shorewood village	6 701	14.8	1 068	1 183	392	483	18.9	21.6	11.2	15.1	481	515	24.2	26.4
Wauwatosa city	20 289	15.1	867	899	343	354	20.1	21.1	12.7	14.2	517	535	24.6	26.6
Whitefish Bay village	5 546	14.9	1 037	1 116	422	493	20.3	22.0	12.6	15.5	569	620	20.8	23.8
District 6	232 394	30.5	595	600	230	231	19.1	19.5	12.8	13.1	348	351	23.1	23.5
COUNTY														
Adams County	12 418	44.6	508	532	207	214	20.5	21.9	13.4	14.9	311	328	25.0	27.1
Brown County (pt.)	479	48.6	580	643	237	282	14.3	19.3	12.3	17.9	292	341	11.4	21.5
Colomet County (pt.)	11 330	30.6	649	672	231	238	20.3	21.1	11.5	12.8	326	341	19.7	21.6
Fond du Lac County (pt.)	34 262	26.8	594	607	237	241	18.6	19.6	12.4	13.2	363	372	23.3	24.2
Green Lake County	9 202	40.6	536	561	234	240	19.8	21.1	13.0	14.2	299	314	21.7	23.3
Juneau County	11 422	41.0	507	530	199	208	19.6	20.9	13.8	15.3	303	316	23.0	24.6
Monitowoc County (pt.)	31 601	25.8	540	553	218	222	16.1	17.1	12.0	12.7	291	299	22.0	23.1
Marquette County	8 035	47.3	482	507	192	198	18.9	20.7	13.7	15.1	295	316	21.6	23.7
Monroe County (pt.)	9 117	37.3	536	559	208	217	20.1	21.4	12.6	14.0	311	328	22.4	23.8
Outagamie County (pt.)	6 909	23.3	620	653	245	256	16.2	18.1	12.0	13.8	370	391	20.2	23.1
Sheboygan County (pt.)	9 109	29.4	654	681	237	245	17.9	19.8	12.1	13.7	347	364	18.1	20.8
Wausau County	20 141	35.8	551	567	220	226	19.7	20.5	13.6	14.5	323	332	22.8	23.9
Wausora County	12 246	46.9	478	495	199	206	19.6	20.9	13.3	14.4	300	314	23.9	26.1
Winnebago County	56 123	20.5	650	665	240	245	19.5	20.3	12.4	13.2	379	385	23.6	24.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Appleton city (pt.)	2 305	13.5	731	811	235	289	21.9	24.0	8.1	15.0	401	448	21.6	27.9
Fond du Lac city	15 176	14.8	571	596	237	246	18.5	20.4	12.0	13.7	370	386	24.1	26.0
Grand Chute town (pt.)	132	15.9	536	957	181	552	10.4	24.3	3.2	16.8	327	480	3.2	23.0
Monitowoc city	13 728	14.6	533	562	218	227	15.9	18.2	11.5	13.1	288	301	22.6	24.5
Menasha city	6 168	16.2	612	663	238	251	18.4	21.0	12.7	15.6	357	377	23.0	25.5
Menasha town	5 514	15.9	726	769	258	275	19.6	21.4	10.5	13.4	390	409	17.4	21.2
Neshanic city	9 261	16.2	666	707	239	251	18.3	20.5	11.2	13.2	374	394	21.4	23.3
Oshkosh city	21 827	15.7	583	609	232	240	19.7	21.0	12.2	13.7	374	385	25.0	26.4
Two Rivers city	5 414	16.2	479	531	197	211	14.1	17.1	11.5	13.7	278	301	20.9	23.8
District 7	257 014	35.2	557	562	219	220	18.3	18.7	13.5	13.8	326	329	24.5	24.9
COUNTY														
Ashland County	8 371	33.6	482	509	216	225	18.0	20.3	14.7	16.5	271	285	26.4	28.1
Bayfield County	10 918	47.8	481	508	200	210	20.1	21.5	14.1	15.7	264	281	26.1	27.9
Burnett County	11 743	48.0	461	483	189	197	21.3	22.7	14.2	15.7	267	285	24.4	26.4
Chippewa County (pt.)	20 721	29.2	519	535	214	220	17.6	18.9	13.0	14.0	320	330	24.2	25.6
Clark County (pt.)	5 252	49.0	487	512	209	217	19.7	21.2	13.3	14.6	260	272	22.9	24.6
Douglas County	20 610	29.5	492	510	217	224	17.2	18.6	12.7	13.8	293	306	26.6	27.7
Eau Claire County (pt.)	357	47.9	525	637	192	235	19.0	26.9	9.6	16.4	238	320	21.7	71.9
Iron County	5 243	46.9	448	478	189	198	18.4	21.3	14.2	15.9	231	253	24.5	26.9
Lincoln County	13 256	33.5	513	536	214	222	17.5	19.2	13.8	15.2	289	304	19.9	22.2
Marathon County	43 774	28.7	607	620	231	235	17.7	18.5	12.8	13.5	362	369	22.5	23.4
Oneida County (pt.)	6 578	29.6	494	526	210	222	17.2	19.7	13.2	15.2	317	336	25.6	28.1
Polk County (pt.)	10 922	48.4	526	547	210	217	20.8	22.0	13.7	15.0	290	307	27.0	28.4
Portage County	22 910	29.4	620	638	221	226	17.8	19.0	12.7	13.8	367	376	25.2	26.6
Price County	9 052	43.2	523	551	196	205	19.0	20.8	13.7	15.1	278	295	21.6	23.2
Rusk County	7 904	45.8	412	436	185	193	18.7	20.6	13.6	15.0	270	285	23.1	25.5
Sawyer County	13 025	47.2	476	502	205	213	23.0	24.2	15.4	16.9	252	271	25.6	27.3
Taylor County	7 710	41.3	535	561	204	213	16.8	18.8	13.0	14.6	285	298	20.4	22.1
Washburn County	9 829	46.1	498	524	212	221	20.4	21.7	14.2	15.8	280	296	26.4	28.2
Wood County	28 839	24.6	575	590	219	224	16.2	17.2	12.2	13.1	338	348	23.0	24.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Chippewa Falls city	5 338	14.6	494	539	222	235	16.5	20.5	12.1	15.1	319	339	25.5	28.7
Eau Claire city (pt.)	564	16.5	477	602	189	230	13.6	21.6	7.5	14.9	375	431	19.8	27.1
Marshfield city	8 045	15.6	596	644	219	233	16.9	19.9	11.6	13.9	318	342	21.3	23.9
Stevens Point city	8 627	18.5	569	612	227	237	18.2	21.0	13.4	15.6	371	387	26.3	28.6
Superior city	11 684	15.4	489	522	222	233	17.2	19.7	12.4	14.3	284	306	26.6	28.3
Wausau city	15 318	17.3	596	632	232	239	17.9	20.0	12.8	14.3	353	367	23.7	25.3
Weston town	4 236	16.6	623	674	253	270	11.1	18.4	11.1	14.7	395	416	20.6	23.6
Wisconsin Rapids city	7 833	14.8	517	563	223	234	14.5	17.2	12.2	14.4	343	365	23.3	25.8
District 8	269 817	32.0	633	638	231	232	20.0	20.3	13.5	13.9	355	358	23.3	23.7
COUNTY														
Brown County (pt.)	74 261	19.9	681	692	250	255	20.0	20.5	12.6	13.3	370	376	23.6	24.3
Colomet County (pt.)	1 135	11.8	649	735	243	276	15.2	20.9	8.0	16.1	409	445	17.7	29.1
Door County	18 037	38.5	625	645	230	237	22.0	23.1	13.7	14.9	340	355	23.1	24.5
Florence County	3 775	46.4	490	541	198	214	18.3	21.1	14.0	16.6	280	322	22.5	25.8
Forest County	7 203	47.6	458	484	181	189	20.3	22.4	14.7	16.4	264	280	24.6	27.0
Kewaunee County	7 544	39.8	549	571	211	218	18.3	20.1	13.8	15.2	270	283	18.9	21.4
Langlade County	10 825	37.0	451	472	198	205	18.6	20.5	13.2	14.5	278	291	23.6	25.5
Monitowoc County (pt.)	242	47.1	593	675	167	223	20.5	28.8	7.6	17.7	187	422	7.5	29.4
Marinette County	25 650	37.3	505	524	213	219	17.9	19.2	14.5	15.5	291	304	24.3	25.7
Menominee County	1 742	43.1	343	406	168	192	14.4	19.1	11.9	14.7	213	239	26.1	29.5
Oconto County	18 832	44.6	524	544	204	210	20.4	21.2	15.6	16.8	288	300	22.7	24.3
Oneida County (pt.)	18 595	41.9	550	571	212	218	20.7	21.8	13.1	14.2	332	349	21.0	22.9
Outagamie County (pt.)	45 014	21.8	666	680	248	254	18.7	19.6	12.6	13.4	382	389	21.7	22.6
Shawano County	16 737	38.2	520	538	198	204	19.1	20.4	13.1	14.1	300	311	22.7	23.9
Vilas County	20 225	47.2	523	545	206	213	22.8	24.0	13.9	15.0	294	309	25.2	27.3



Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
District 8—Con. <b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Alouez village .....	5 066	16.4	736	787	258	284	18.3	20.7	10.9	13.5	436	481	19.9	24.5
Appleton city (pt.) .....	23 223	16.3	674	695	258	268	18.5	20.0	12.7	14.1	382	393	22.4	23.7
Ashwaubenon village .....	6 245	14.4	679	724	267	288	18.3	20.7	10.2	13.5	387	416	20.5	23.1
Oe Pere city .....	5 938	18.2	698	751	256	276	19.1	21.0	11.9	14.6	397	422	20.7	23.4
Grand Chute town (pt.) .....	5 487	14.2	809	875	260	282	17.9	20.8	10.2	14.0	418	440	19.0	22.1
Green Bay city .....	39 726	16.4	638	657	244	250	20.2	21.0	12.8	13.9	359	367	24.6	25.7
Kaukauna city .....	4 454	20.8	561	590	221	234	16.0	18.7	11.9	14.4	344	370	21.4	23.9
Marinette city .....	5 268	14.3	484	533	222	237	16.5	20.3	13.8	17.2	286	316	24.0	27.7
District 9 .....	201 872	21.8	792	801	285	288	20.5	20.8	12.9	13.3	428	433	22.2	22.7
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Oodge County (pt.) .....	24 684	31.2	620	635	247	253	19.7	20.5	13.6	14.5	368	376	22.2	23.1
Fond du Lac County (pt.) .....	286	43.7	554	656	186	229	13.1	20.3	7.5	13.5	332	438	17.9	34.1
Jefferson County (pt.) .....	23 979	28.2	642	659	239	244	19.3	20.3	12.9	13.9	368	379	21.6	22.7
Ozaukee County .....	26 482	19.6	900	927	335	346	20.4	21.2	12.7	13.9	487	503	22.8	24.3
Sheboygan County (pt.) .....	31 586	20.6	625	642	244	250	17.9	19.1	12.5	13.5	358	366	21.2	22.5
Washington County .....	34 382	19.5	778	797	283	291	20.9	21.5	12.3	13.5	449	460	21.4	22.4
Waukesha County (pt.) .....	60 473	18.2	916	932	327	333	20.9	21.4	12.4	13.2	530	542	22.2	23.1
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Beaver Dam city .....	5 997	16.5	585	627	246	265	19.9	21.7	13.7	16.6	376	397	22.5	24.6
Brookfield city .....	12 254	14.8	1 016	1 078	334	347	19.9	21.0	11.3	13.0	730	828	22.0	26.0
Fort Atkinson city .....	4 074	16.5	599	653	234	248	17.0	20.5	12.1	15.3	343	377	21.8	24.4
Germantown village .....	5 100	14.3	901	970	347	375	21.7	23.3	11.3	16.0	534	561	18.5	22.4
Menomonee Falls village .....	10 043	15.0	826	866	324	335	18.6	20.6	12.5	14.6	491	521	23.2	25.9
Mequon city .....	6 470	13.7	1 151	1 244	386	448	18.9	21.2	11.2	14.1	509	702	20.6	27.8
Milwaukee city (pt.) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oconomowoc city .....	4 350	13.9	783	864	270	292	22.1	24.3	12.2	16.4	471	499	22.9	26.4
Sheboygan city .....	20 588	14.0	592	619	239	248	17.6	19.6	12.5	14.1	358	370	22.1	23.9
Watertown city .....	7 009	19.2	618	657	238	248	19.2	21.3	12.6	14.9	373	392	21.6	23.9
West Bend city .....	8 887	14.9	701	742	283	298	19.3	21.2	11.8	14.3	446	463	22.8	24.8

**Table 35. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	Persons		Housing units		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) for American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut per- sons—Stan- dard error	Occupied housing units with an American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut householder					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median gross rent (dollars)	
						With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds	
						90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds			
						Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 2-----	543 532	26.2	221 842	25.7	264	599	801	147	313	394	443
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>											
All areas-----	105	34.3	44	47.7	615	—	—	—	—	146	262
Wisconsin Winnebago Reservation and Trust Lands, WI (pt.)-----	105	34.3	44	47.7	615	—	—	—	—	146	262
District 3-----	543 533	32.1	216 730	32.8	215	460	604	143	212	287	337
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>											
All areas-----	402	40.3	150	40.7	569	—	500	76	598	198	273
St. Croix Reservation, WI (pt.)-----	65	46.2	18	50.0	1 443	—	—	—	—	19	182
Wisconsin Winnebago Reservation and Trust Lands, WI (pt.)-----	337	39.2	132	39.4	618	—	500	72	609	211	284
District 6-----	543 652	29.1	232 394	30.5	238	477	570	212	255	353	392
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>											
All areas-----	180	34.4	63	42.9	495	—	—	117	266	34	201
Wisconsin Winnebago Reservation and Trust Lands, WI (pt.)-----	180	34.4	63	42.9	495	—	—	117	266	34	201
District 7-----	543 529	32.2	257 014	35.2	94	421	469	171	202	238	258
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>											
All areas-----	4 826	45.9	2 779	46.1	131	317	381	153	182	192	216
Bad River Reservation, WI-----	1 070	45.0	465	44.7	335	216	370	154	208	184	231
Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation and Trust Lands, WI-----	2 408	45.3	1 791	46.6	175	252	372	139	189	179	215
Lac du Flambeau Reservation, WI (pt.)-----	—	—	19	47.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Red Cliff Reservation and Trust Lands, WI-----	857	47.1	343	46.1	316	371	454	152	200	173	241
St. Croix Reservation, WI (pt.)-----	440	46.1	145	44.8	307	360	559	41	143	147	240
Wisconsin Winnebago Reservation and Trust Lands, WI (pt.)-----	51	64.7	16	50.0	752	—	300	—	—	212	429
District 8-----	543 404	27.7	269 817	32.0	76	409	454	155	173	270	287
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>											
All areas-----	25 108	38.3	10 105	40.2	97	344	392	149	166	222	243
Lac du Flambeau Reservation, WI (pt.)-----	2 434	34.1	2 574	43.6	138	226	390	152	187	214	244
Menominee Reservation, WI-----	3 397	42.3	1 176	44.1	135	319	388	137	160	218	254
Oneida (West) Reservation, WI-----	18 033	38.0	5 910	37.7	225	378	452	151	188	208	269
Potawatami (Wisconsin) Reservation and Trust Lands, WI-----	279	42.7	84	46.4	300	—	—	56	153	89	256
Sokaogon Chippewa Community and Trust Lands, WI-----	357	35.6	123	33.3	443	51	433	—	200	192	263
Stockbridge Reservation, WI-----	581	44.1	228	46.5	413	139	316	141	181	175	282
Wisconsin Winnebago Reservation and Trust Lands, WI (pt.)-----	27	63.0	10	60.0	782	—	—	3	98	—	—





# APPENDIX A.

## Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

### AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

#### Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into



12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

### **Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area**

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

### **American Indian Reservation and Trust Land**

**American Indian Reservation**—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

**Trust Land**—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

### **Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)**

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.



## Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

## AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

## BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers



with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

## **BLOCK GROUP (BG)**

### **Geographic Block Group**

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

### **Tabulation Block Group**

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

## **BOUNDARY CHANGES**

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

## **CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION**

### **Census Division**

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

#### **Northeast Region**

##### *New England Division:*

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

##### *Middle Atlantic Division:*

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

#### **Midwest Region**

##### *East North Central Division:*

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

##### *West North Central Division:*

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

#### **South Region**

##### *South Atlantic Division:*

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida



### *East South Central Division:*

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

### *West South Central Division:*

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

## **West Region**

### *Mountain Division:*

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

### *Pacific Division:*

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

## **Census Region**

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

## **CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA**

### **Block Numbering Area (BNA)**

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

## **Census Tract**

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.



## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

## COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

## COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

### Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

### Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

### Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.



The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

### Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

## GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

### Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

### Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

### United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

## GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

### Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States  
    Region  
        Division  
            State  
                County  
                    County subdivision  
                        Place (or part)  
                            Census tract/block numbering area  
                                (or part)  
                                    Block group (or part)  
  Block

### Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract/



block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State  
County "A"  
County "B"  
County "C"  
  
Place "X"  
Place "Y"  
Place "Z"

## HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

## INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

## METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The



metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

## Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

## Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

## Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

## OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

## PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

## Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.



Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
  - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

## Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

## Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

## POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.



## STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

## TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

## URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for



unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## **Extended City**

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

## **URBANIZED AREA (UA)**

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## **Urbanized Area Central Place**

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

## **Urbanized Area Title and Code**

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

## **VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)**

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

## **ZIP CODE®**

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.





# APPENDIX B.

## Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

### AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

**Median Age**—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

**Comparability**—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

### ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.



The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

#### *Presentation Based on Persons:*

*Single Ancestries Reported*—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

*Multiple Ancestries Reported*—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

*Ancestry Unclassified*—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

#### *Presentations Based on Responses:*

*Total Ancestries Reported*—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

*First Ancestry Reported*—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

*Second Ancestry Reported*—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.



**Comparability**—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

## CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Citizen**—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

*Naturalized Citizen*—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

**Not a Citizen**—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

**Comparability**—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

*High School Graduate or Higher*—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or



its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

*Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate*—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

**Comparability**—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

**Employed**—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

**Unemployed**—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:



- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

**Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

**Experienced Unemployed**—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

**Experienced Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

**Labor Force**—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

**Not in Labor Force**—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

**Worker**—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

**Actual Hours Worked Last Week**—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

**Limitation of the Data**—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

**Comparability**—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,



figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

## FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

## GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

**Institutionalized Persons**—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

**Type of Institution**—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

*Correctional Institutions*—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

*Prisons*—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)



operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

*Federal Detention Centers*—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

*Military Stockades, Jails*—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

*Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities*—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

*Police Lockups*—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

*Halfway Houses*—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

*Other Types of Correctional Institutions*—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

*Nursing Homes*—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

*Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals*—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals for Chronically Ill*—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.



*Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere*—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

*Juvenile Institutions*—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

*Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children*—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as “Public” and “Private.”

*Residential Treatment Centers*—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

*Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents*—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

*Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents*—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

*Private Training Schools*—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

*Detention Centers*—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

**Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as “noninstitutional group quarters”)**—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as “other persons in group quarters” when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

*Rooming Houses*—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Group Homes*—Includes “community-based homes” that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

*Homes for the Mentally Ill*—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as “Federal,” “State,” “Private,” and “Ownership not known.” Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

*Homes for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as “Federal,” “State,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

*Homes for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as “Public,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

*Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

*Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their



children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

*Other Group Homes*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

*Religious Group Quarters*—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

*College Quarters Off Campus*—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

*College Dormitories*—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Military Quarters*—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

*Agriculture Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

*Other Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations*—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)*—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

*Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children*—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

*Visible in Street Locations*—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.



Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

*Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)*—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

*Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals*—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

*Crews of Maritime Vessels*—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

*Staff Residents of Institutions*—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

*Other Nonhousehold Living Situations*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

*Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters*—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

**Limitation of the Data**—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

*Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)*—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.



The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Comparability**—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

## HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample



questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Comparability**—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

## HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

### Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

**Persons Per Household**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

### Relationship to Householder

**Householder**—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder



is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

**Spouse**—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

**Child**—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

*Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter*—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Stepson/Stepdaughter*—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Own Child*—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

**Other Relatives**—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

*Grandchild*—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

*Brother/Sister*—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

*Parent*—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

*Other Relatives*—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

**Nonrelatives**—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

*Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child*—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

*Housemate or Roommate*—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

*Unmarried Partner*—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

*Other Nonrelatives*—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

## Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.



## Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

*Married-Couple Family*—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

*Other Family:*

*Male Householder, No Wife Present*—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

*Female Householder, No Husband Present*—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

**Persons Per Family**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

## Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

## Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

## Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

## Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

## Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

**Comparability**—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

## INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of



wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

## Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.
5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

**Income of Households**—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

**Income of Families and Persons**—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

**Median Income**—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.



For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Mean Income**—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

**Comparability**—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income



- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of



banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

## **INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER**

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

### **Industry**

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

### **Occupation**

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

### **Class of Worker**

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

**Private Wage and Salary Workers**—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a



private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

**Government Workers**—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

**Self-Employed Workers**—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

**Unpaid Family Workers**—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

**Salaried/Self-Employed**—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

**Comparability**—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical



Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

## **JOURNEY TO WORK**

### **Place of Work**

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;



Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

**Limitation of the Data**—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was



asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

## **Means of Transportation to Work**

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

## **Private Vehicle Occupancy**

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

**Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van**—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

## **Time Leaving Home to Go to Work**

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

## **Travel Time to Work**

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

## **LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH**

### **Language Spoken at Home**

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in



question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Household Language**—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

**Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home With Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa



## Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

**Linguistic Isolation**—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

**Limitation of the Data**—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

**Comparability**—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

## MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

**Never Married**—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

**Ever Married**—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

**Now Married, Except Separated**—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

**Separated**—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.



**Widowed**—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

**Divorced**—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

**Now Married**—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

*Spouse Present*—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

*Spouse Absent*—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

*Separated*—Defined above.

*Spouse Absent, Other*—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

**Comparability**—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

## MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

## PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

**Nativity**—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

**Native**—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

**Foreign Born**—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.



The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

**Comparability**—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

## POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

### Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

**Specified Poverty Levels**—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

### Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds



shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

**Income Deficit**—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

**Mean Income Deficit**—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

**Comparability**—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

*Current Population Survey*—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

## RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973



self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

**White**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

**Black**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

**American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut**—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

*American Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

*American Indian Tribe*—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

*Eskimo*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

*Aleut*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

**Asian or Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

**Asian**—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

*Chinese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

*Filipino*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

*Japanese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

*Asian Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

*Korean*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

*Vietnamese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.



*Cambodian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

*Hmong*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

*Laotian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

*Thai*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

*Other Asian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

**Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

*Hawaiian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

*Samoan*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

*Guamanian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

*Other Pacific Islander*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

**Other Race**—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.



**Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census**

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoaan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander <sup>1</sup>
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian <sup>3</sup>
Laotian	Micronesian <sup>3</sup>
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian <sup>1</sup>	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian <sup>3</sup>
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified <sup>2</sup>	

<sup>1</sup>In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

<sup>2</sup>Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

<sup>3</sup>Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

**Comparability**—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

## REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

**Comparability**—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of



these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

## RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

**Comparability**—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.



## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or “dropouts” and an unemployment rate for the “dropout” population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in “Educational Attainment,” “Employment Status,” and “School Enrollment and Type of School.” The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

**Comparability**—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a “regular” public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to “include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree” as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

**Public and Private School**—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either “public school, public college” or “private school, private college.” The instruction guide defines a public school as “any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.” Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the “public” and “private” circles are edited to the first entry, “public.”

**Level of School in Which Enrolled**—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” “elementary or high school,” or “college” according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in “college.” Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving “NO DIPLOMA” were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under “Educational Attainment.”)

**Comparability**—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at “school, college, or any educational institution” was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include “night school” was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term “regular school” was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which “advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree.” Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term “regular school or college” and a similar, though expanded, definition of “regular” was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census’ use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase “regular school or college” and included instructions to “count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree.” Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular



school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

## SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

## SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Sex Ratio**—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

**Comparability**—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

## VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Veteran Status**—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now



serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

**Period of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

**Years of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

**Limitation of the Data**—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

**Comparability**—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

## WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

## WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 1989.” All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 1989.” Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as “Did not work in 1989.”



## Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

## Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

**Year-Round Full-Time Workers**—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

**Number of Workers in Family in 1989**—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

**Limitation of the Data**—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

**Comparability**—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

## YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

**Limitation of the Data**—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

**Comparability**—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

### LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)



Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

**Housing Units**—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

**Occupied Housing Units**—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

**Vacant Housing Units**—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

**Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.**—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

**Staff Living Quarters**—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

**Comparability**—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

## ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this



item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

**Comparability**—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

## AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

## BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

**Comparability**—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

## BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

**Comparability**—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

**Comparability**—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.



## CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990.

## CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

**Limitation of the Data**—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

**Comparability**—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

## CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

**Median and Quartile Contract Rent**—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No



cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Contract Rent**—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

**Comparability**—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

## DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

**Comparability**—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

**Comparability**—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

## GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

**Comparability**—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.



## GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

## HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

**Utility Gas**—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

**Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas**—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

**Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.**—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

**Wood**—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

**Solar Energy**—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

**Other Fuel**—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

**No Fuel Used**—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

**Comparability**—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

## INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

**Comparability**—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all



occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

## MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

**Comparability**—This item is new for 1990.

## MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

**Comparability**—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

## MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

**Comparability**—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,



condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

## PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

**Median Persons in Unit**—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Persons in Occupied Housing Units**—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

## PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

**Mean Persons Per Room**—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

## PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

**Comparability**—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

## POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

## REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.



The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

**Median Rooms**—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Rooms**—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Comparability**—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

## SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

**Comparability**—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

## SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.



In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

**Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs**—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

## **SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989**

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

## **SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

**Comparability**—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## **SOURCE OF WATER**

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

**Comparability**—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## **TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT**

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

**Comparability**—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.



## TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

**Owner Occupied**—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

**Renter Occupied**—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

**Comparability**—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

## UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

**1-Unit, Detached**—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

**1-Unit, Attached**—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

**2 or More Units**—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

**Mobile Home or Trailer**—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

**Other**—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

**Comparability**—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are



shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

## USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

**Comparability**—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

## UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

**Limitation of the Data**—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

**Comparability**—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

## VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

*For Rent*—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

*For Sale Only*—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

*Rented or Sold, Not Occupied*—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

*For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use*—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

*For Migrant Workers*—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

*Other Vacant*—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.



**Homeowner Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

**Rental Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

**Comparability**—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

## VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

**Median and Quartile Value**—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Value**—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Comparability**—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

## VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

**Vehicles Per Household**—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

**Limitation of the Data**—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

**Comparability**—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented



separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

## YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

**Comparability**—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

## YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

**Median Year Structure Built**—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

**Limitation of the Data**—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

**Comparability**—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

## DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

### Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

### Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is



computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### **Percentages, Rates, and Ratios**

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

### **Quartile**

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

# APPENDIX C.

## Accuracy of the Data

### CONTENTS

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### INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

### SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

### CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that



published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

## ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

## Calculation of Standard Errors

**Totals and Percentages**—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or



estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

**Sums and Differences**—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$  and  $SE_{\hat{Y}}$  of estimates  $\hat{X}$  and  $\hat{Y}$ :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} \pm \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

**Ratios**—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

**Medians**—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as  $N/2$ ). Treat  $N/2$  as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about  $N/2$ . Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about  $N/2$ . By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about  $N/2$ . Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

## Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;



2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

## Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is  $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$  percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86



percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is  $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$  percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left( \frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

## ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

## PERSONS

### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

### STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2



### STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

### STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White Persons of Hispanic Origin Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

### OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

#### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

# STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

# STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

# STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

# STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other <sup>1</sup>
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
21-40	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
61-80	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
81-100	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

# Renter

White Householder  
Householder of Hispanic origin  
Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin  
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

111-120

Black Householder  
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

121-140

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder

141-160

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder

161-180

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Householder of Other Race

181-200

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

# Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

<sup>1</sup>Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.



## Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

**Undercoverage**—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

**Respondent and Enumerator Error**—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

**Processing Error**—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

**Nonresponse**—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely



reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

## **EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA**

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.



**Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total <sup>1</sup>	Size of publication area <sup>2</sup>													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50 .....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100 .....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250 .....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500 .....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000 .....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500 .....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000 .....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

<sup>1</sup>For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$  = Estimate of characteristic total

<sup>2</sup>The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

**Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage <sup>1</sup>												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98 .....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95 .....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90 .....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85 .....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80 .....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75 .....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70 .....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65 .....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50 .....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

<sup>1</sup>For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

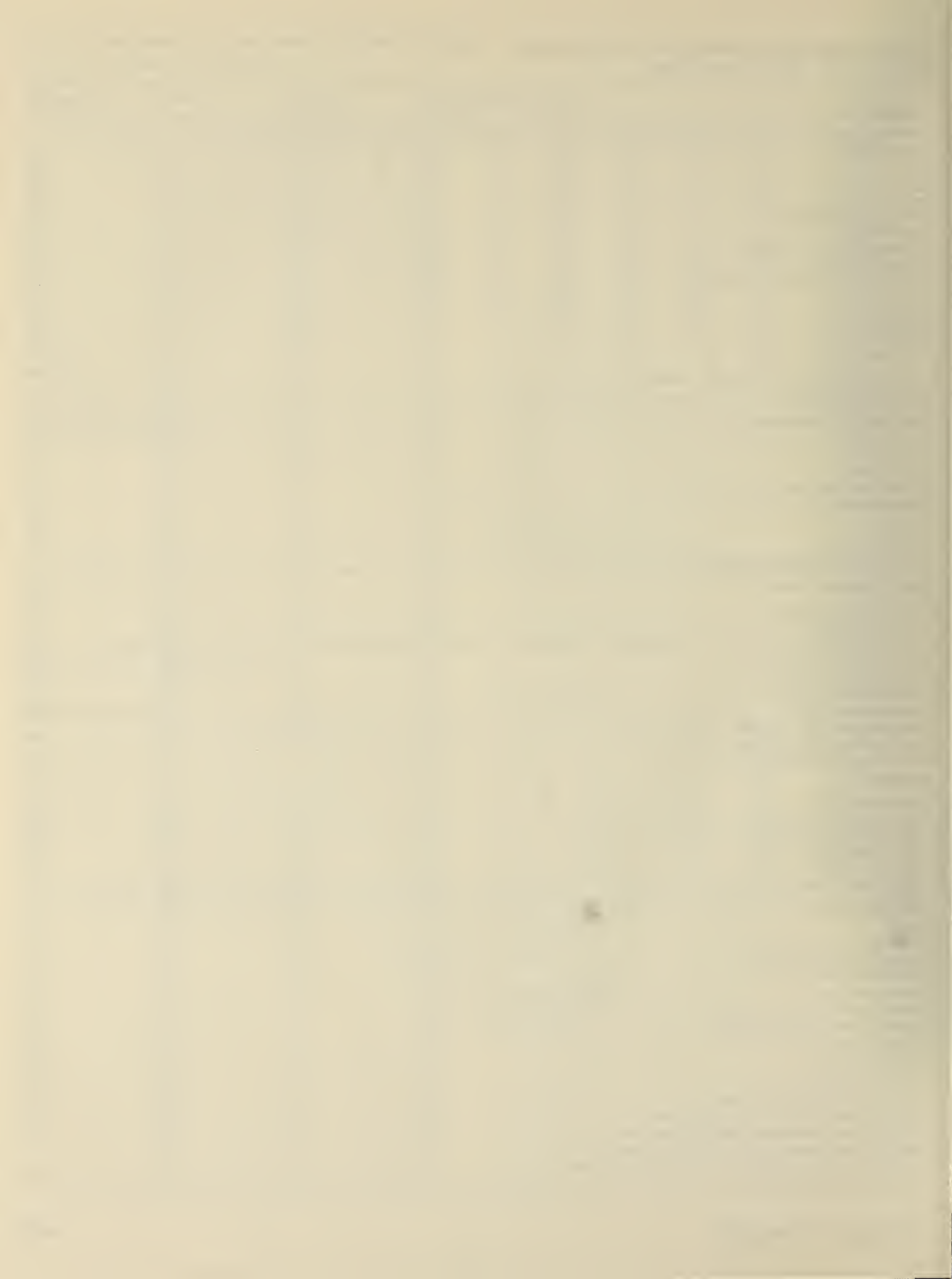
$\hat{p}$  = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Wisconsin

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
<b>POPULATION</b>				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.6	2.3	1.5	1.3
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.9	1.6	0.9	0.8
Place of birth.....	2.3	2.2	1.2	1.1
Citizenship.....	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.0	1.7	1.0	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.2
Household type.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Group quarters.....	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5
<b>HOUSING</b>				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5





# APPENDIX D.

## Collection and Processing Procedures

### CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures .....	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules .....	D-1
Processing Procedures .....	D-4

### ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

#### Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

#### Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

**Persons in the Armed Forces**—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.



**Persons on Maritime Ships**—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

**Persons Away at School**—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

**Persons in Institutions**—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

**Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day**—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

## DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

## Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States



Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

## Followup

**Nonresponse Followup**—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

**Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup**—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

## Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

## Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.



5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

## PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

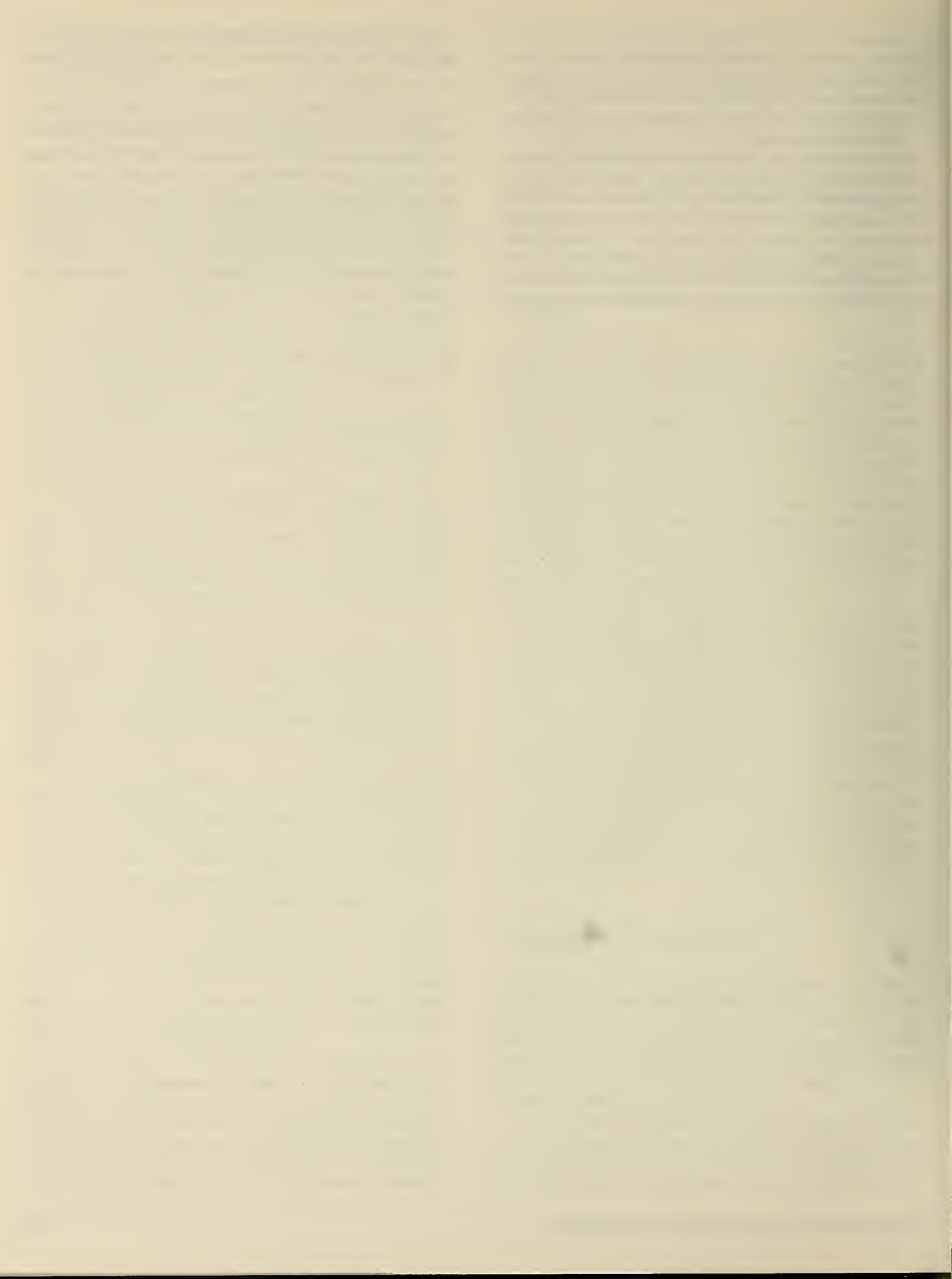
In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.





# APPENDIX E.

## Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

### Your Guide for the

# 1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
<b>How</b> to fill out your census form	<b>2</b>
<b>Example</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Your</b> answers are confidential	<b>2</b>
<b>Instructions</b> for the census questions	<b>3–11</b>
<b>What</b> the census is about	<b>12</b>
<b>Why</b> the census asks certain questions	<b>12</b>

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D4



## How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

### Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
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<input type="radio"/> 90 <input type="radio"/> 90	<input type="radio"/> 90 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 90	<input type="radio"/> 90 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 90	<input type="radio"/> 90 <input type="radio"/> 90

## Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

## Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.  
If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.
- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.  
If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.  
If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.
4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.  
If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).  
If you fill the **Other API** circle (under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**), **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.  
If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.  
If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.  
If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.  
A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.  
All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

## Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.



## Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

### H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

*Detached* means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

### H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

### H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

### H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

### b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

### H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

### H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day . . . . .	30	4 times a year . . . . .	3
By the week . . . . .	4	2 times a year . . . . .	6
Every other week . . . .	2	Once a year . . . . .	12

### b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

## Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

### H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

### H10. Mark **Yes**, have all three facilities if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

### H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

### H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

### H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

**Solar energy** is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

### H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

**Drilled wells**, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

### H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

### H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

### H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

### H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

### b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.



## Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

**H20.** If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [ ] the two utilities.

**H21.** Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

**H22.** When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

**H23a.** The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

**H24a.** A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

**H25.** A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

**H26.** Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else.

Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

## Instructions for Question 8

**8.** For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

## Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

**9.** A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

**10.** If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

**11.** Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

**12.** Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

**13.** Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.



## Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

### Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

### Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

### Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

### Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

## Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

### 21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

### Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

*If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.*

*If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.*

*If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.*

*If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.*

*If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.*

- d.** *If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.*

*If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.*

*If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.*

- e.** *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.*

- 23a.** *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.*

- b.** *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.*

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.



## Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the **a.m.** circle.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.  
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.  
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.  
Some examples of what to enter:
- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Enter a description like the following –</b> | <b>Do not enter –</b> |
| Metal furniture manufacturing                   | Furniture company     |
| Retail grocery store                            | Grocery store         |
| Petroleum refining                              | Oil company           |
| Cattle ranch                                    | Ranch                 |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.  
Some examples of what to enter:
- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Enter a description like the following –</b> | <b>Do not enter –</b> |
| Production clerk                                | Clerk                 |
| Carpenter's helper                              | Helper                |
| Auto engine mechanic                            | Mechanic              |
| Registered nurse                                | Nurse                 |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.  
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.  
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

## Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.  
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. *Also exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.  
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.  
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers before Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.  
*Do not include the following as income in any item:*
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
  - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
  - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
  - Inheritances or insurance settlements
  - Any type of loan
  - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

## **What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers**

### **Why are we taking a census?**

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

### **What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?**

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

### **How long have we been taking the census?**

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

### **How are you being counted?**

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

## **Why the Census Asks Certain Questions**

### **Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.**

*It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.*

#### **Name?**

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

#### **Value or rent?**

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

#### **Complete plumbing?**

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

#### **Place of birth?**

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

#### **Job?**

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

#### **Income?**

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.



# OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

**The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.**

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

**How to get started—and get help.**

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

**Please answer and return your form promptly.**

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.  
**Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.**

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**Para personas de habla hispana -**

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**  
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628  
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

- 1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.**

### Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

### Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

- 1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.**

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

**NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.**



	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name		Last name	
	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial
<p><b>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</b></p> <p><b>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If <b>Other relative</b> of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a <b>RELATIVE</b> of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife      <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter      <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter      <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <p>If <b>NOT RELATED</b> to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child      <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate      <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>	
<p><b>3. Sex</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male      <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male      <input type="radio"/> Female</p>	
<p><b>4. Race</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If <b>Indian (Amer.)</b>, print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If <b>Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</b>, print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If <b>Other race</b>, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><b>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese      <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino      <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian      <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean      <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese      <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><b>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese      <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino      <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian      <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean      <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese      <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>	
<p><b>5. Age and year of birth</b></p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 0 1 0 1 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>	<p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0 0</p> <p>9 0 1 0 1 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 0 1 0 1 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>	<p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0 0</p> <p>9 0 1 0 1 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>
<p><b>6. Marital status</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married      <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed      <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married      <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed      <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>	
<p><b>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If <b>Yes</b>, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>	
<p><b>FOR CENSUS USE →</b></p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	

## NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

PERSON 7		H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?		If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —	
Last name		<input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). <input type="radio"/> No		<b>H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
First name      Middle initial				<b>b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
<b>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</b> <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative		<b>b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). <input type="radio"/> No		<b>H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?</b> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000  <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999  <input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999  <input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999  <input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999  <input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999  <input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999  <input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999  <input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999  <input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999  <input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999  <input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999  <input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999           </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999  <input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999  <input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999  <input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999  <input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999  <input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999  <input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999  <input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999  <input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999  <input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999  <input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999  <input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999  <input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more           </div> </div>	
<b>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</b> <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative				<b>H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</b> <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building with 2 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 3 or 4 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 5 to 9 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 10 to 19 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 20 to 49 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 50 or more apartments <input type="radio"/> Other	
<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female  <input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)		<b>H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.</b> <input type="radio"/> 1 room <input type="radio"/> 4 rooms <input type="radio"/> 7 rooms <input type="radio"/> 2 rooms <input type="radio"/> 5 rooms <input type="radio"/> 8 rooms <input type="radio"/> 3 rooms <input type="radio"/> 6 rooms <input type="radio"/> 9 or more rooms			
<b>a. Age</b> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;">           0 0 0 0 0            1 0 1 0 1            2 0 2 0            3 0 3 0            4 0 4 0            5 0 5 0            6 0 6 0            7 0 7 0            8 0 8 0            9 0 9 0         </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <b>b. Year of birth</b>            1 8 0 0 0 0            9 0 1 0 1 0            2 0 2 0            3 0 3 0            4 0 4 0            5 0 5 0            6 0 6 0            7 0 7 0            8 0 8 0            9 0 9 0         </div> </div>				<b>H4. Is this house or apartment —</b> <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan? <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)? <input type="radio"/> Rented for cash rent? <input type="radio"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent?	
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced					
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)					

FOR CENSUS USE											
A. Total persons		B. Type of unit		D. Months vacant		G. DO ID					
		<input type="radio"/> Occupied <input type="radio"/> Vacant <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere		<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more							
		C1. Vacancy status		E. Complete after							
		<input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Other vacant		<input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA    JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> 1A    JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM							
		C2. Is this unit boarded up?		F. Cov.							
		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		<input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1							



<p><b>H8.</b> When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier         </p>	<p><b>H14.</b> Which <b>FUEL</b> is used <b>MOST</b> for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood  <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP  <input type="radio"/> Electricity  <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.  <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke  <input type="radio"/> Wood  <input type="radio"/> Solar energy  <input type="radio"/> Other fuel  <input type="radio"/> No fuel used         </p>	<p><b>H20.</b> What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p><b>a. Electricity</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used       </p>
<p><b>H9.</b> How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms         </p>	<p><b>H15.</b> Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company?  <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well?  <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well?  <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?         </p>	<p><b>b. Gas</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used       </p>
<p><b>H10.</b> Do you have <b>COMPLETE</b> plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H16.</b> Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer  <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool  <input type="radio"/> No, use other means         </p>	<p><b>c. Water</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge       </p>
<p><b>H11.</b> Do you have <b>COMPLETE</b> kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H17.</b> About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959  <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949  <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier  <input type="radio"/> Don't know         </p>	<p><b>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used       </p>
<p><b>H12.</b> Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H18.</b> Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	
<p><b>H13.</b> How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> 1  <input type="radio"/> 2  <input type="radio"/> 3  <input type="radio"/> 4  <input type="radio"/> 5  <input type="radio"/> 6  <input type="radio"/> 7 or more         </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p><b>H19a.</b> Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20  <input type="radio"/> No         </p> <p><b>b.</b> In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999  <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499  <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999  <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999  <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more         </p>	

**INSTRUCTION:**

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

**H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

**H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

**H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b  
☐ Yes, contract to purchase }  
☐ No — Skip to H24a

**b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

**c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment  
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

**d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment  
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

**H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to H25

**b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —  
**H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —  
**H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔



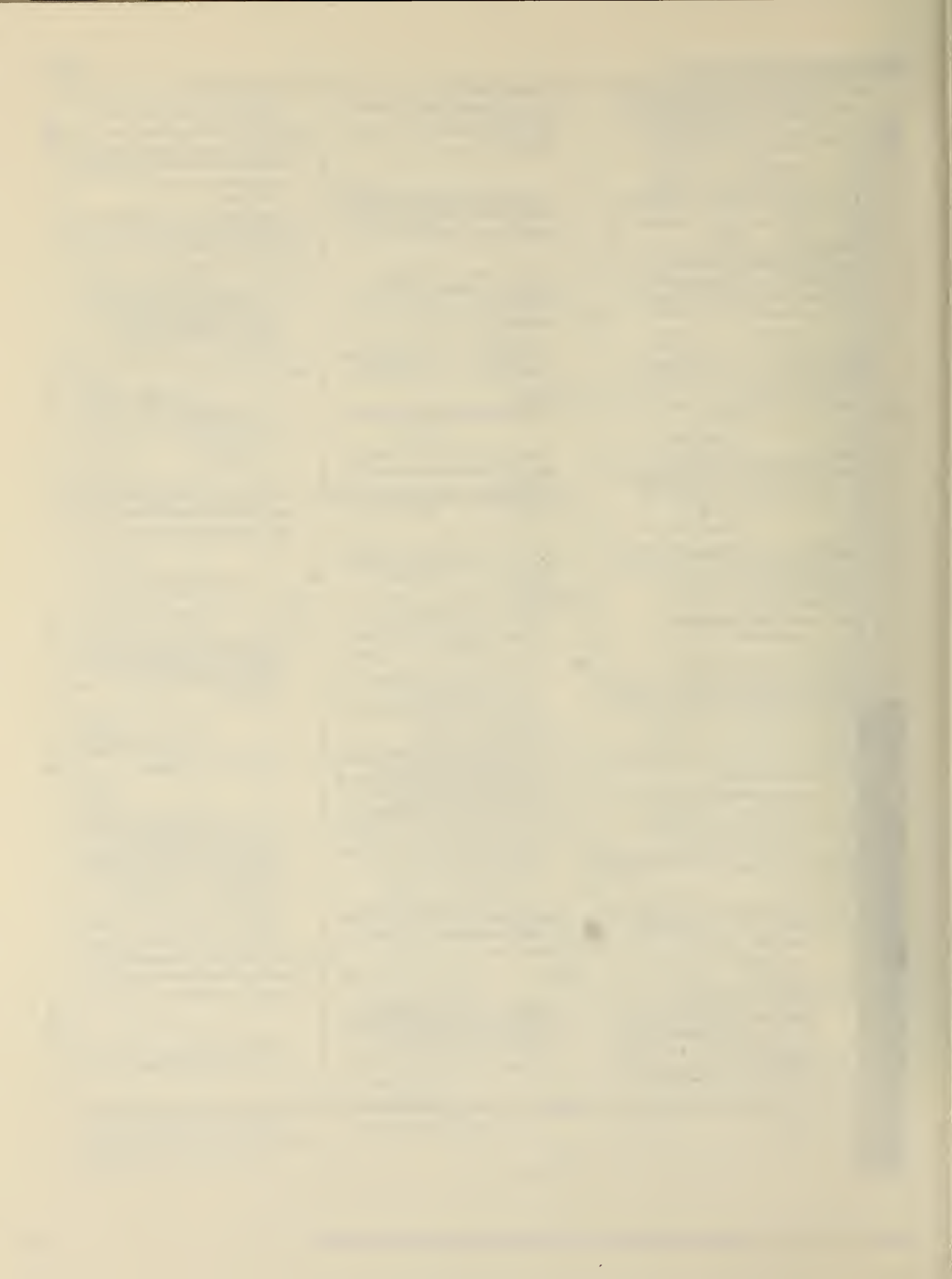
PERSON 1		
Last name	First name	Middle initial
<b>8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born?</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> <small>(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)</small>		
<b>9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		
<b>10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</b> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986  <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981  <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979           </div> <div> <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974  <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964  <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959  <input type="radio"/> Before 1950           </div> </div>		
<b>11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college?</b> <small>Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.</small> <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		
<b>12. How much school has this person COMPLETED?</b> <small>Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.</small> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> No school completed  <input type="radio"/> Nursery school  <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten  <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade  <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade  <input type="radio"/> 9th grade  <input type="radio"/> 10th grade  <input type="radio"/> 11th grade  <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA           </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED)  <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree  <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program  <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program  <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)  <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)  <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)  <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)           </div> </div>		
<b>13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?</b> <small>(See instruction guide for further information.)</small> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> <small>(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)</small>		
<b>14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</b> <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No		
<b>b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</b> <b>(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> <small>(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)</small> <b>(2) Name of county in the U.S.</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> <b>(3) Name of city or town in the U.S.</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>		
<b>(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits		
<b>15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16		
<b>b. What is this language?</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> <small>(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)</small>		
<b>c. How well does this person speak English?</b> <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all		
<b>16. When was this person born?</b> <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person		
<b>17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18		
<b>b. Was active-duty military service during —</b> <small>Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.</small> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later  <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980  <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)  <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964  <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)  <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947)  <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918)  <input type="radio"/> Any other time           </div> <div style="width: 50%;"></div> </div>		
<b>c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; display: inline-block; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></div> Years		
<b>18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —</b> <b>a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
<b>b. Prevents this person from working at a job?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
<b>19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —</b> <b>a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
<b>b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
<small>If this person is a female —</small> <b>20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.</b> None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		
<b>21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25		
<b>b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; display: inline-block; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></div> Hours		
<b>22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?</b> <small>If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.</small> <b>a. Address (Number and street)</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> <small>(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)</small>		
<b>b. Name of city, town, or post office</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>		
<b>c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits		
<b>d. County</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>		
<b>e. State</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>		<b>f. ZIP Code</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>



<p><b>23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK?</b> If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Car, truck, or van    <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle  <input type="radio"/> Bus or trolley bus    <input type="radio"/> Bicycle  <input type="radio"/> Streetcar or trolley car    <input type="radio"/> Walked  <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated    <input type="radio"/> Worked at home  <input type="radio"/> Railroad    <input type="radio"/> Skip to 28  <input type="radio"/> Ferryboat    <input type="radio"/> Other method  <input type="radio"/> Taxicab         </p> <p><i>If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.</i></p> <p><b>b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Drove alone    <input type="radio"/> 5 people  <input type="radio"/> 2 people    <input type="radio"/> 6 people  <input type="radio"/> 3 people    <input type="radio"/> 7 to 9 people  <input type="radio"/> 4 people    <input type="radio"/> 10 or more people         </p>	<p><b>28. Industry or Employer</b></p> <p><b>a. For whom did this person work?</b> If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle <input type="radio"/> and print the branch of the Armed Forces.</p> <p style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></p> <p>(Name of company, business, or other employer)</p> <p><b>b. What kind of business or industry was this?</b> Describe the activity at location where employed.</p> <p style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></p> <p>(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)</p> <p><b>c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Manufacturing    <input type="radio"/> Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)  <input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade  <input type="radio"/> Retail trade         </p>	<p><b>32. INCOME IN 1989 —</b> Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</p> <p><b>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes    \$ <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 50px; height: 15px;"></span> .00  <input type="radio"/> No         </p> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p><b>b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes    \$ <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 50px; height: 15px;"></span> .00  <input type="radio"/> No         </p> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p><b>c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes    \$ <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 50px; height: 15px;"></span> .00  <input type="radio"/> No         </p> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p><b>d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes    \$ <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 50px; height: 15px;"></span> .00  <input type="radio"/> No         </p> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p><b>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes    \$ <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 50px; height: 15px;"></span> .00  <input type="radio"/> No         </p> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p><b>f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes    \$ <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 50px; height: 15px;"></span> .00  <input type="radio"/> No         </p> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p><b>g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes    \$ <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 50px; height: 15px;"></span> .00  <input type="radio"/> No         </p> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p><b>h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes    \$ <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 50px; height: 15px;"></span> .00  <input type="radio"/> No         </p> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<p><b>24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?</b></p> <p style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 50px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></p> <p><input type="radio"/> a.m.    <input type="radio"/> p.m.</p> <p><b>b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?</b></p> <p style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 50px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></p> <p>Minutes — Skip to 28</p>	<p><b>29. Occupation</b></p> <p><b>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</b></p> <p style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></p> <p>(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)</p> <p><b>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</b></p> <p style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></p> <p>(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)</p>	<p><b>33. What was this person's total income in 1989?</b> Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None    OR    \$ <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 50px; height: 15px;"></span> .00          Annual amount — Dollars       </p>
<p><b>25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff  <input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions  <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization  <input type="radio"/> Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)  <input type="radio"/> State GOVERNMENT employee  <input type="radio"/> Federal GOVERNMENT employee  <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  <input type="radio"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm         </p>	<p><b>31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 32         </p> <p><b>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?</b> Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</p> <p style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 50px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></p> <p>Weeks</p> <p><b>c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</b></p> <p style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 50px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></p> <p>Hours</p>
<p><b>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 27         </p> <p><b>b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No, already has a job  <input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill  <input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (in school, etc.)  <input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job         </p>	<p><b>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1990    <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1989    <input type="radio"/> 1979 or earlier  <input type="radio"/> 1988    <input type="radio"/> Never worked  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1987         </p> <p style="margin-left: 100px;">         Go to 28          Skip to 32       </p>	<p><b>28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY.</b> Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.</p>

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.





# APPENDIX F.

## Data Products and User Assistance

### CONTENTS

Data Products .....	F-1
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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

### DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

### Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

### Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

**Public Law 94-171 Data**—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative re-districting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)



**Summary Tape Files (STF's)**—These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

**Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)**—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

**Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files**—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

**Other Special Computer Tape Files**—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

## Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

## Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

## Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

## Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

**User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations**—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County



Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

**Special Tabulations**—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

## GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

### Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

**County Block Maps**—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

**County Subdivision Outline Maps**—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

**Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

**Voting District Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

### Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

### Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line<sup>TM</sup> files. TIGER/Line<sup>TM</sup> files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line<sup>TM</sup> files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP



Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

## REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

## SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

### U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

**Washington, DC, Contacts—**To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.



**Regional Office Contacts—**

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

**Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office**

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government’s publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

**Other Sources of Products and Services**

**State Data Centers—**The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau’s Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC’s help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

**National Services Program—**The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

**National Clearinghouse—**The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

**Depository Libraries—**There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

**OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES**

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in “2” and “7.” Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly “economic indicators” that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers’ shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the



annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

## **Current Demographic and Housing Programs**

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

## **Economic Censuses and Surveys**

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

## **Agriculture Census and Surveys**

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

## **Governments Census and Surveys**

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

## **Foreign Trade Statistics**

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

## **Other Statistical Activities**

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

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**100-PERCENT COMPONENT**

**Population**

Household relationship  
Sex  
Race  
Age  
Marital status  
Hispanic origin

**Housing**

Number of units in structure  
Number of rooms in unit  
Tenure—owned or rented  
Value of home or monthly rent  
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)  
Vacancy characteristics

---

**SAMPLE COMPONENT**

**Population**

*Social characteristics:*

Education—enrollment and attainment  
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.  
Ancestry  
Language spoken at home  
Migration (residence in 1985)  
Disability  
Fertility  
Veteran status

*Economic characteristics:*

Labor force  
Occupation, industry, and class of worker  
Place of work and journey to work  
Work experience in 1989  
Income in 1989  
Year last worked

**Housing**

Year moved into residence  
Number of bedrooms  
Plumbing and kitchen facilities  
Telephone in unit  
Vehicles available  
Heating fuel  
Source of water and method of sewage disposal  
Year structure built  
Condominium status  
Farm residence  
Shelter costs, including utilities

---

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.



Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CPH-1	<b>Summary Population and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	<b>Population and Housing Unit Counts</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
<b>100-Percent and Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-3	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas</b>	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress</b>	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-5	<b>Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CP-1	<b>General Population Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data—Con.</b>				
1990 CP-1-1A	<b>General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	<b>General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	<b>General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CP-2	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	<b>Population Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places



Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CH-1	<b>General Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	<b>General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CH-2	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	<b>Housing Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

**Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files**

**Summary Tape File  
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)  
and data type  
(100 percent or  
sample)<sup>1</sup>**

	<b>Geographic areas</b>	<b>Description</b>
STF 1 (100 percent)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
STF 3 (Sample)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B <sup>3</sup>	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States



Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File  
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)  
and data type  
(100 percent or  
sample)<sup>1</sup>

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs	
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

<sup>1</sup>Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

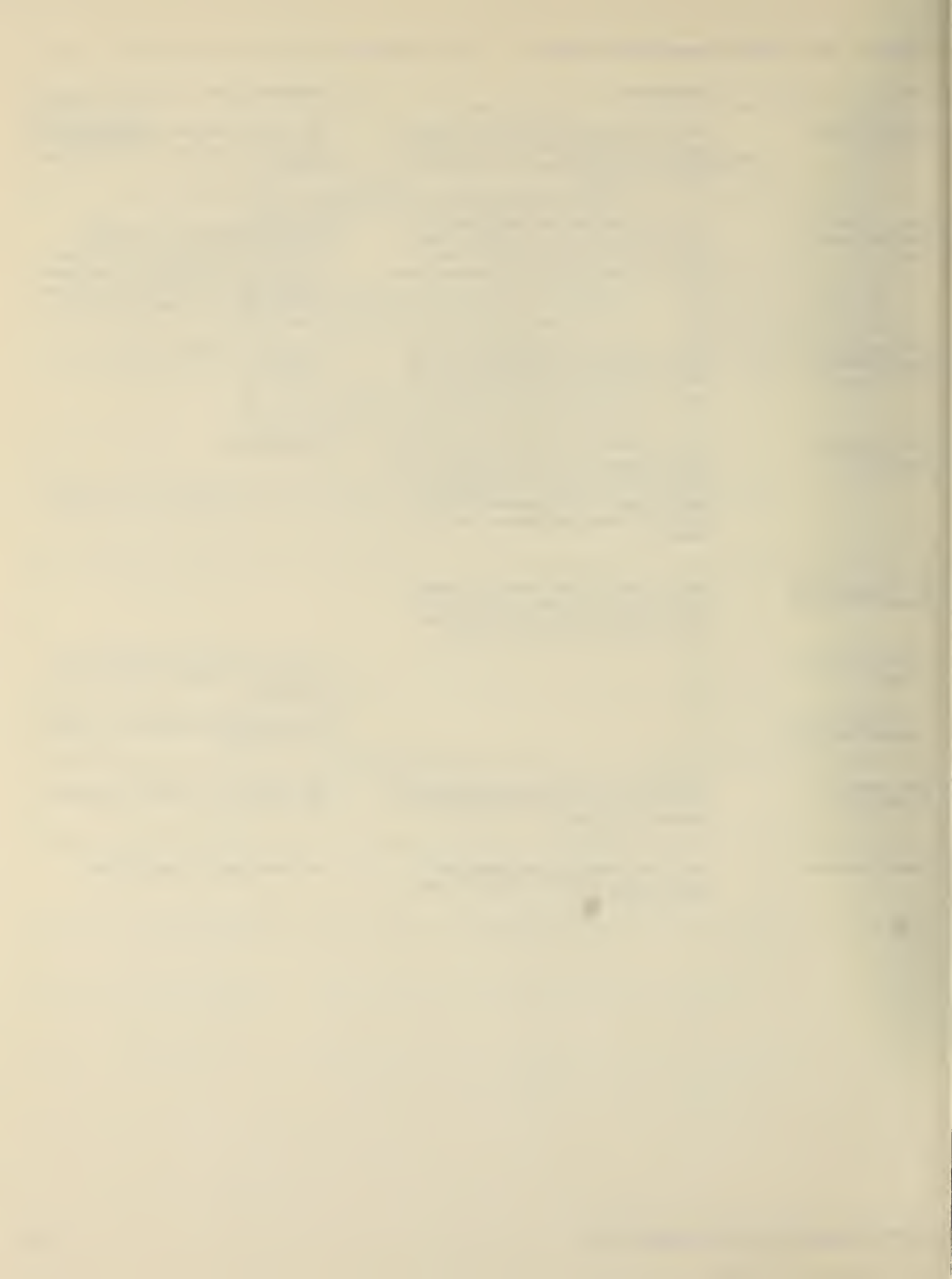
<sup>2</sup>Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

<sup>3</sup>Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

**Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Geographic areas</b>
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas ( MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas





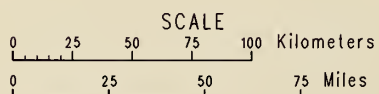
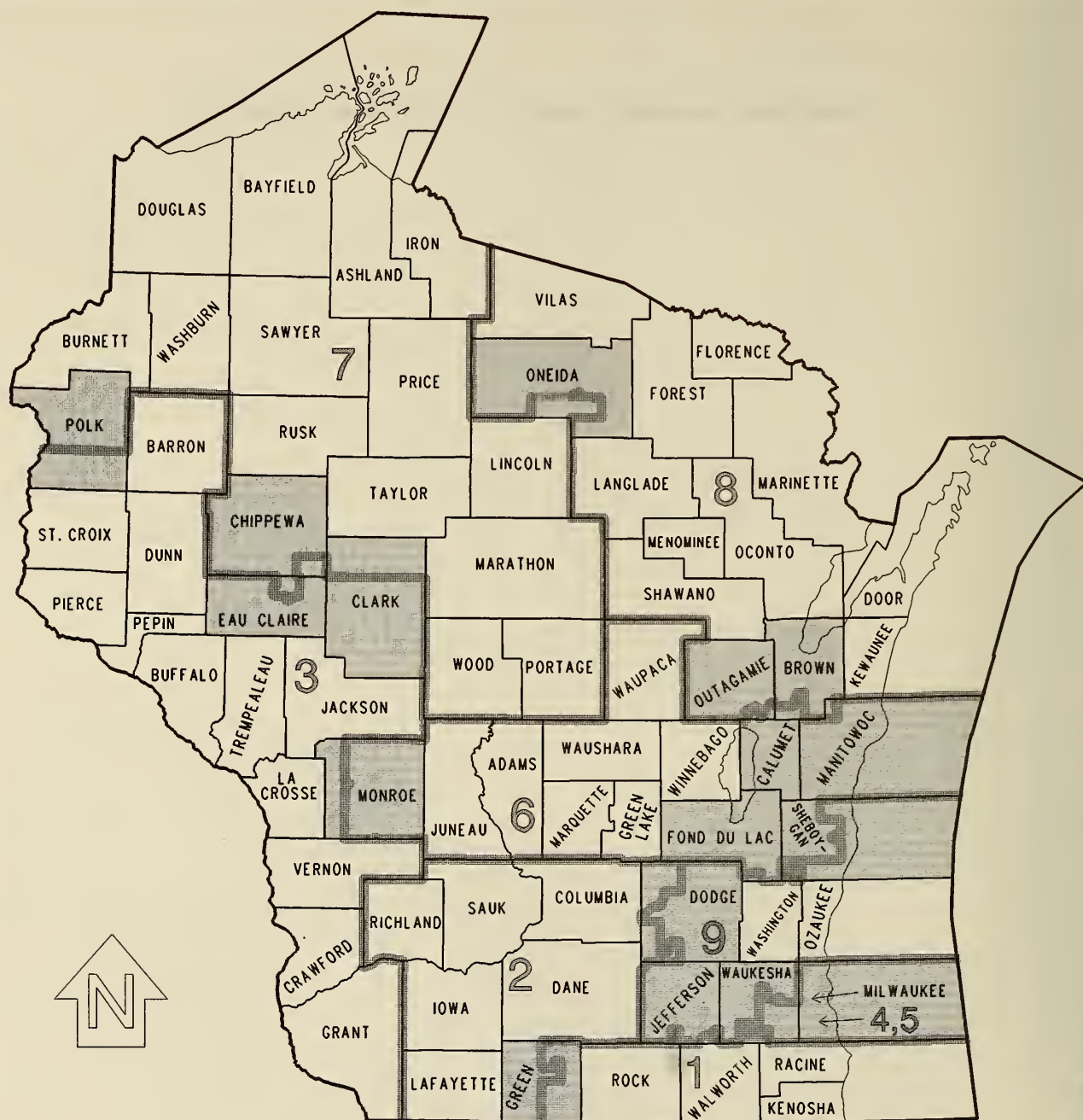
# **APPENDIX G.**

## **Maps**

Maps showing geographic areas for this report begin on page G-2.



# Congressional Districts (9 Districts)







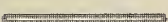





## MAP LEGEND

- 2 Congressional District
- State
- ERIE County
- Shoreline
- Inset Area

Note: Congressional districts effective May 12, 1992; all other boundaries and names are as of January 1, 1990.

Congressional District Inset Map Legend

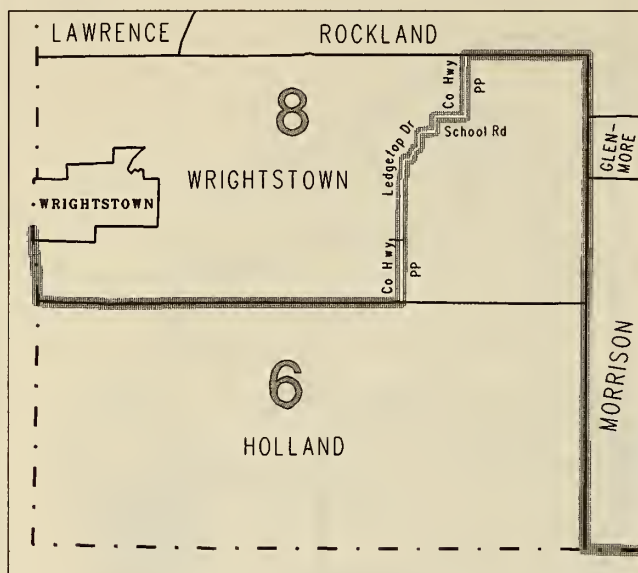
	2	Congressional District
		State
		County
	YORK	County Subdivision
	ROME	Incorporated Place
	Lake Erie	Large River, Lake, or Water Body
	Main St	Feature
	A	Inset Area
		An asterisk following a place name indicates that the place is coextensive with a county subdivision. The county subdivision name is shown only when it differs from the place name.
		A fishhook joins contiguous and/or discontinuous parts of the same geographic entity.

Note: Congressional districts effective May 12, 1992; all other boundaries and names are as of January 1, 1990. Where State, county, and/or county subdivision boundaries coincide, the map shows the boundary symbol for only the highest-ranking of these geographic entities. Where a State, county, and/or county subdivision boundary coincides with a place boundary, the map does not show the place boundary symbol.



# Congressional Districts - Insets

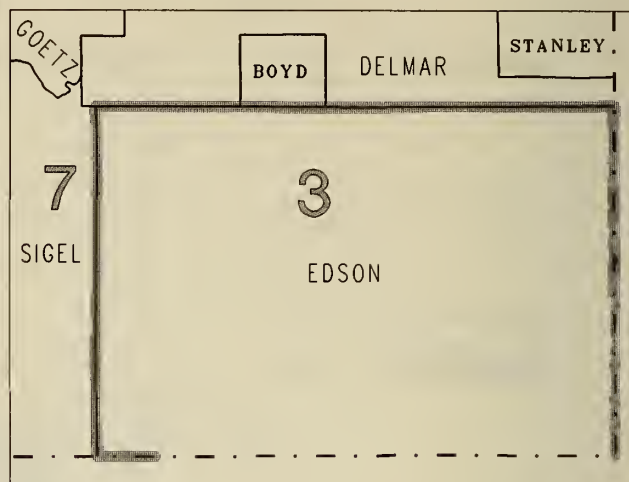
## BROWN COUNTY (PART)



SCALE  
0 1 2 3 4 Kilometers  
0 1 2 3 Miles

INSET LOCATION

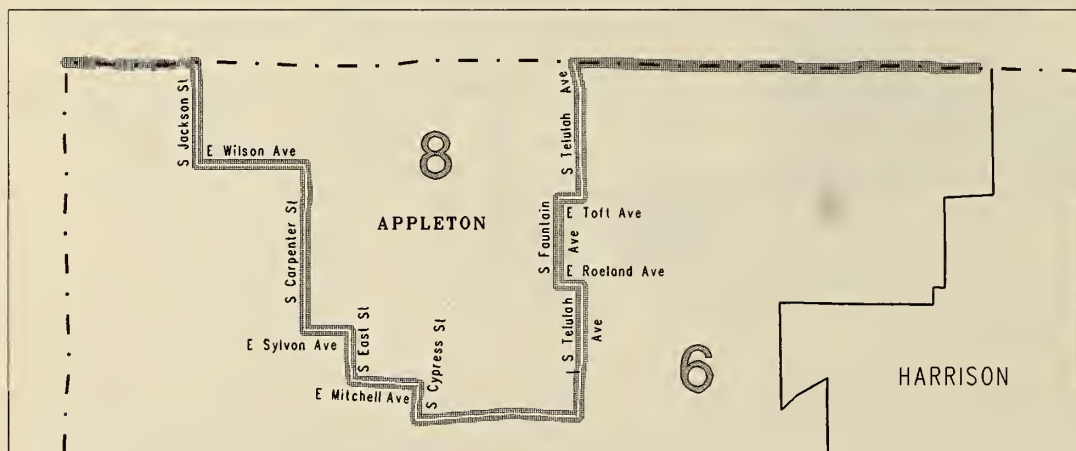
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SCALE  
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0 1 2 3 Miles

INSET LOCATION

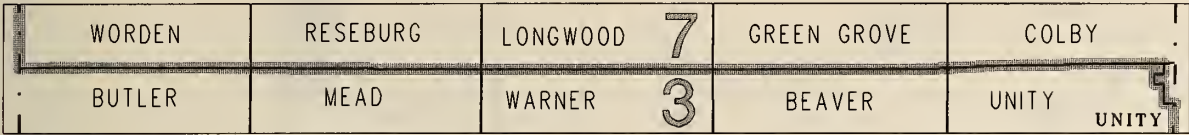
## CALUMET COUNTY (PART)



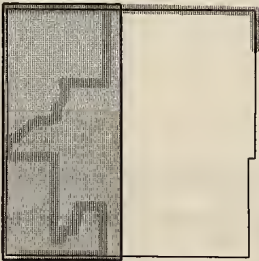
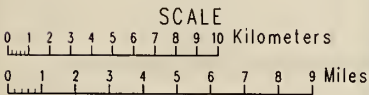
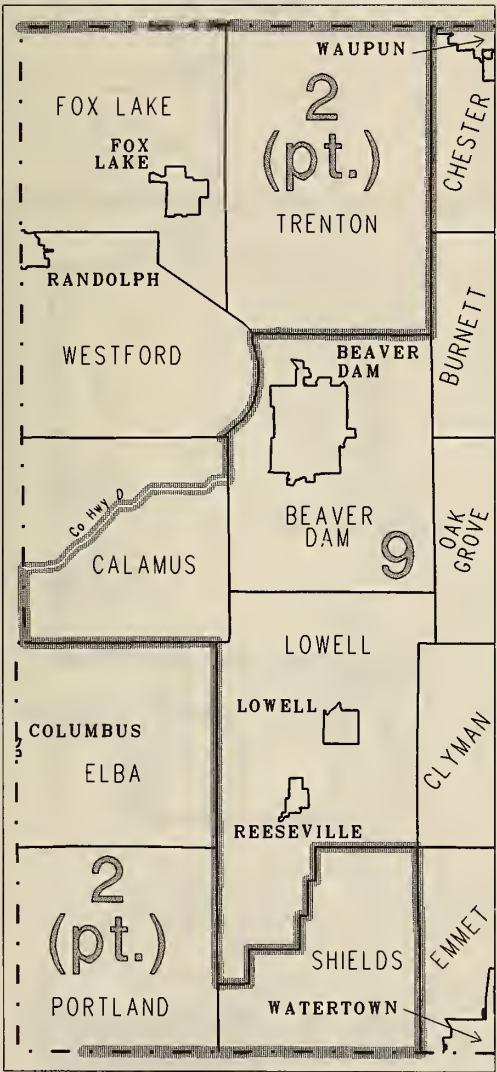
SCALE  
0 1000 2000 3000 Feet  
0 1000 2000 3000 Meters

INSET LOCATION

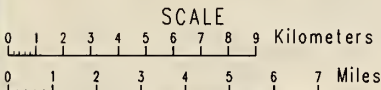
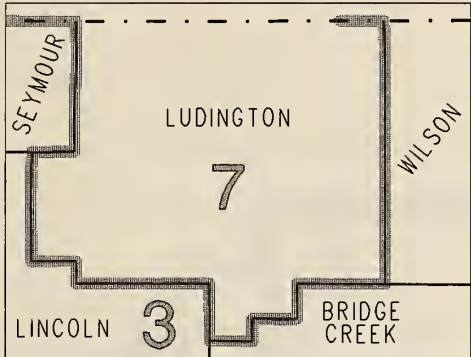
CLARK COUNTY (PART)



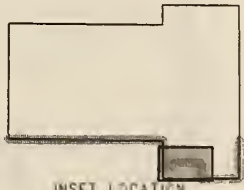
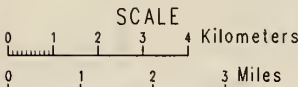
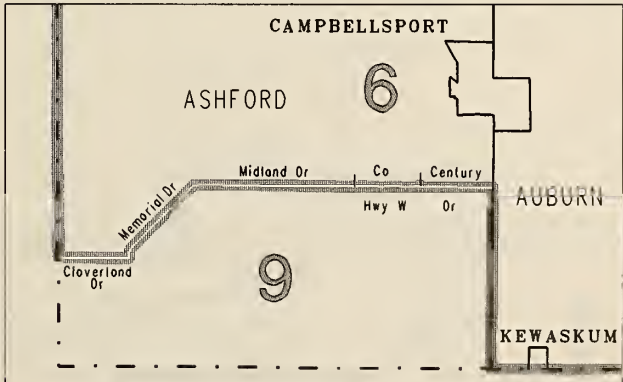
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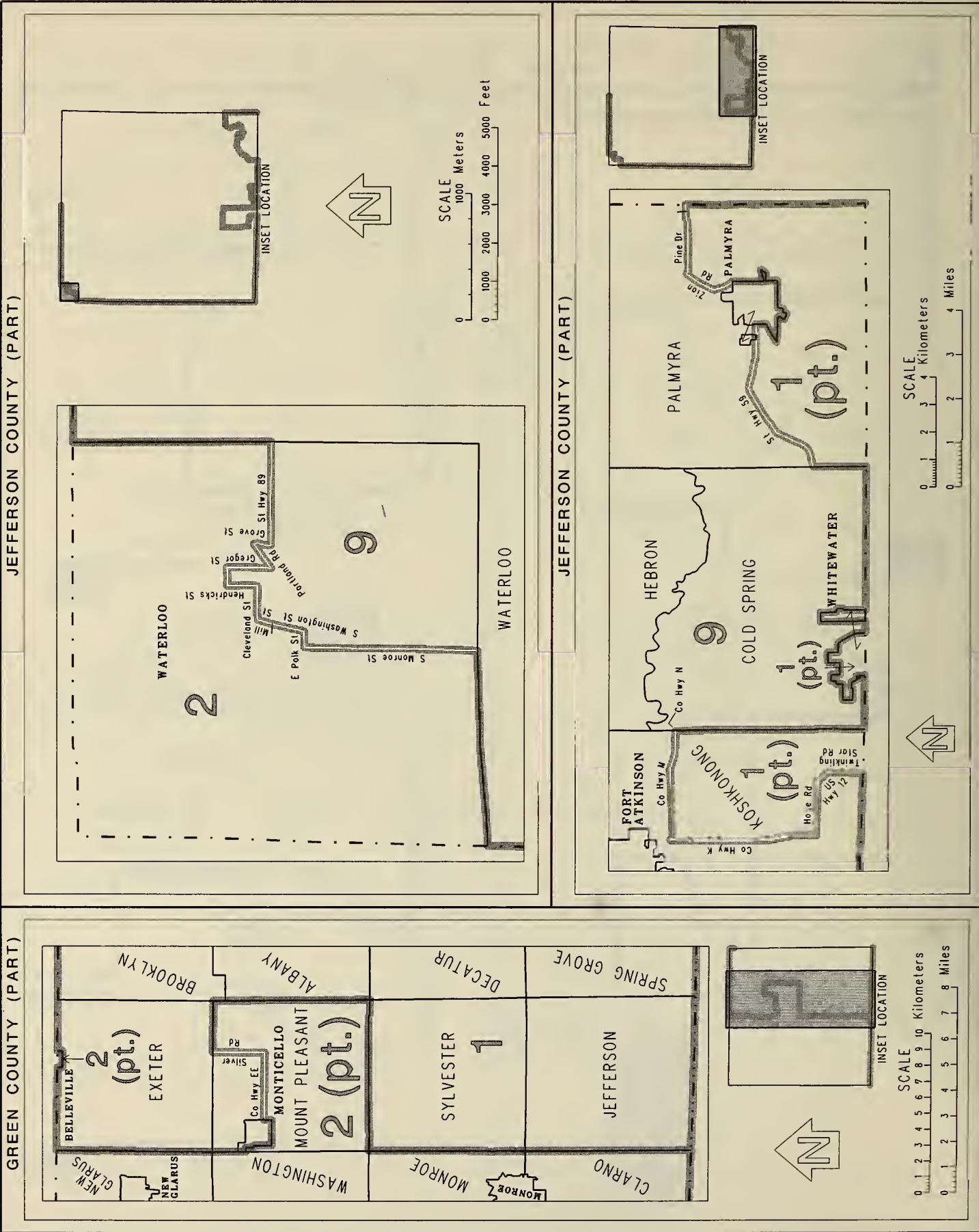
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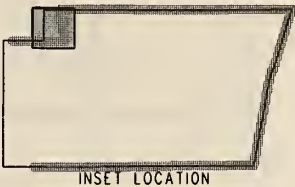
FOND DU LAC COUNTY (PART)







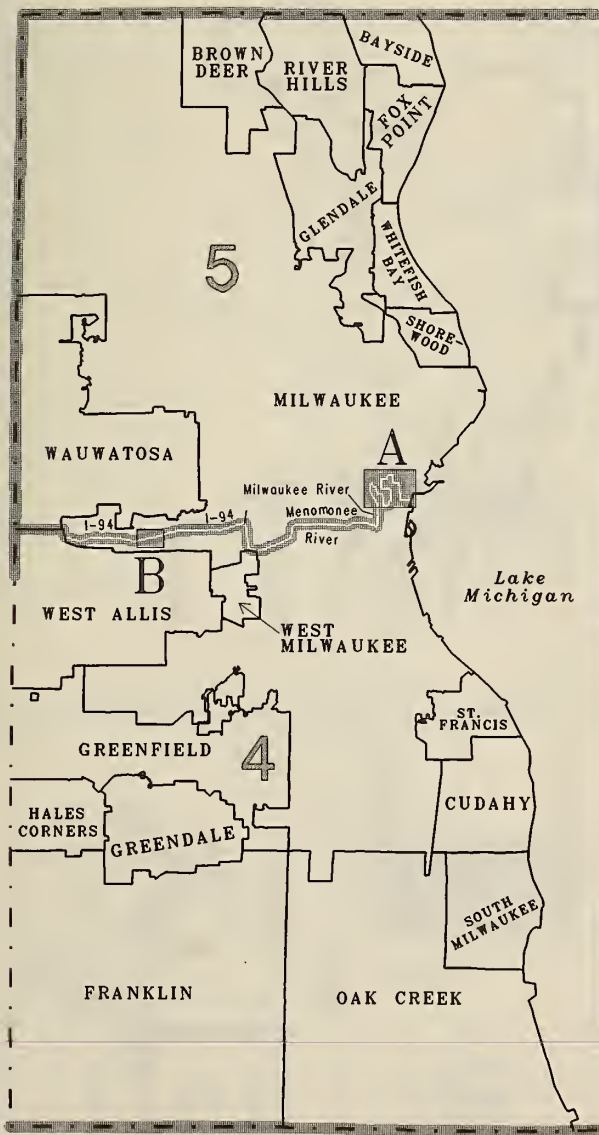
MANITOWOC COUNTY (PART)



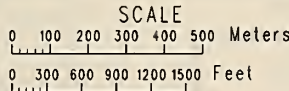
INSET LOCATION



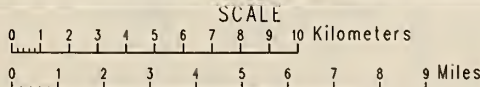
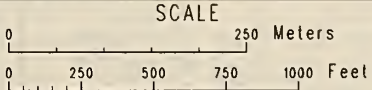
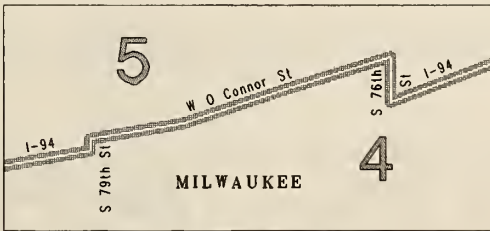
MILWAUKEE COUNTY



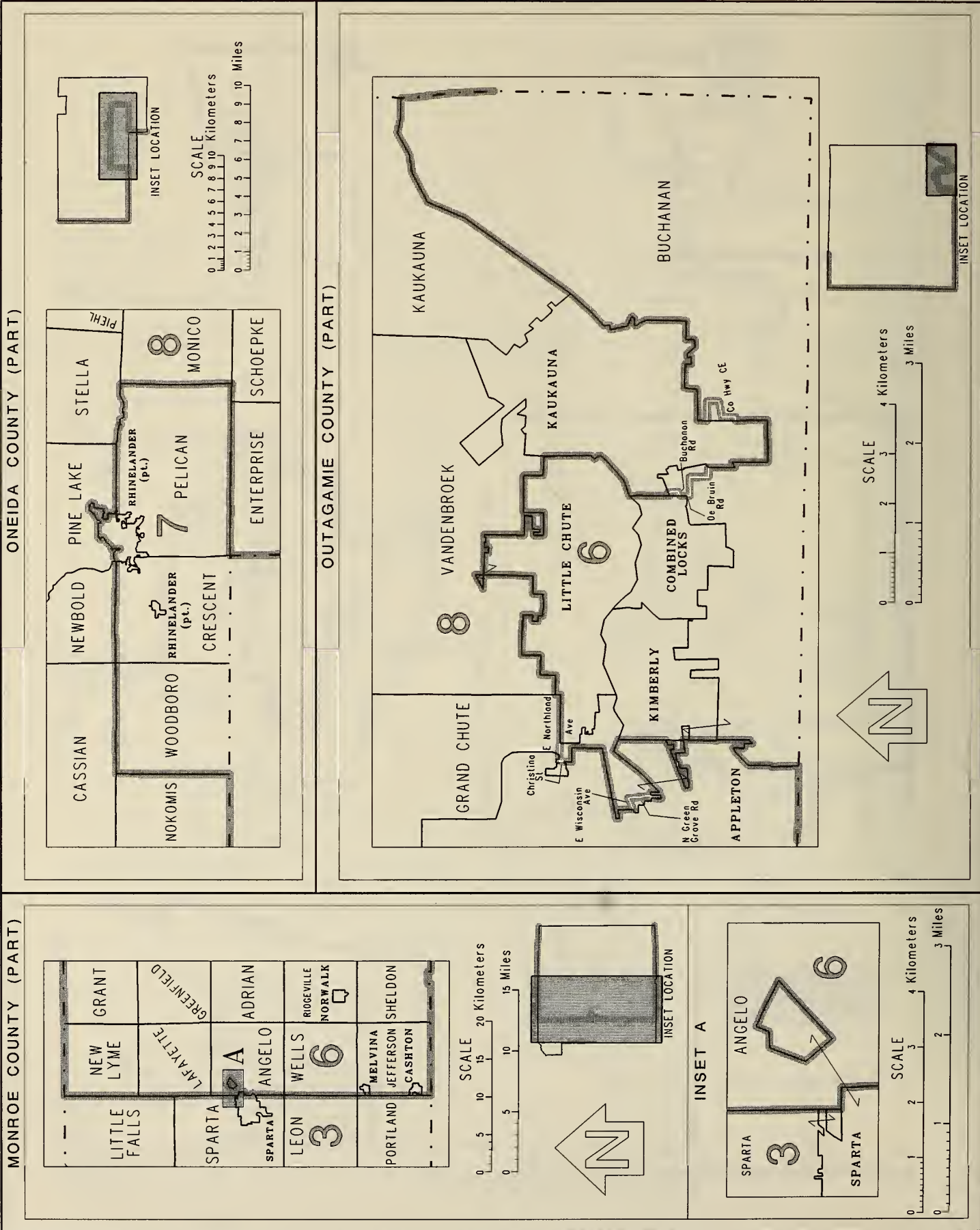
INSET A



INSET B

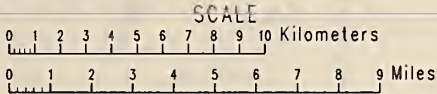
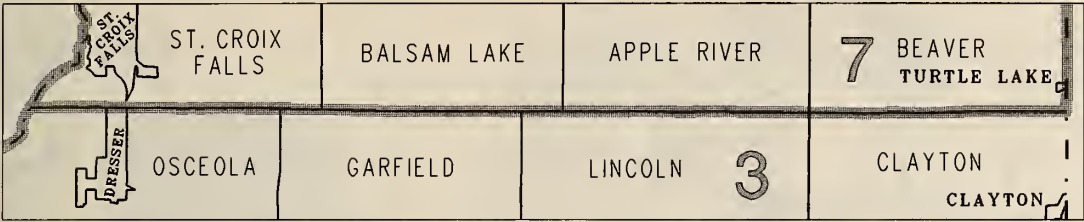




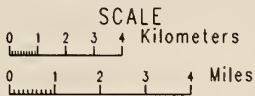
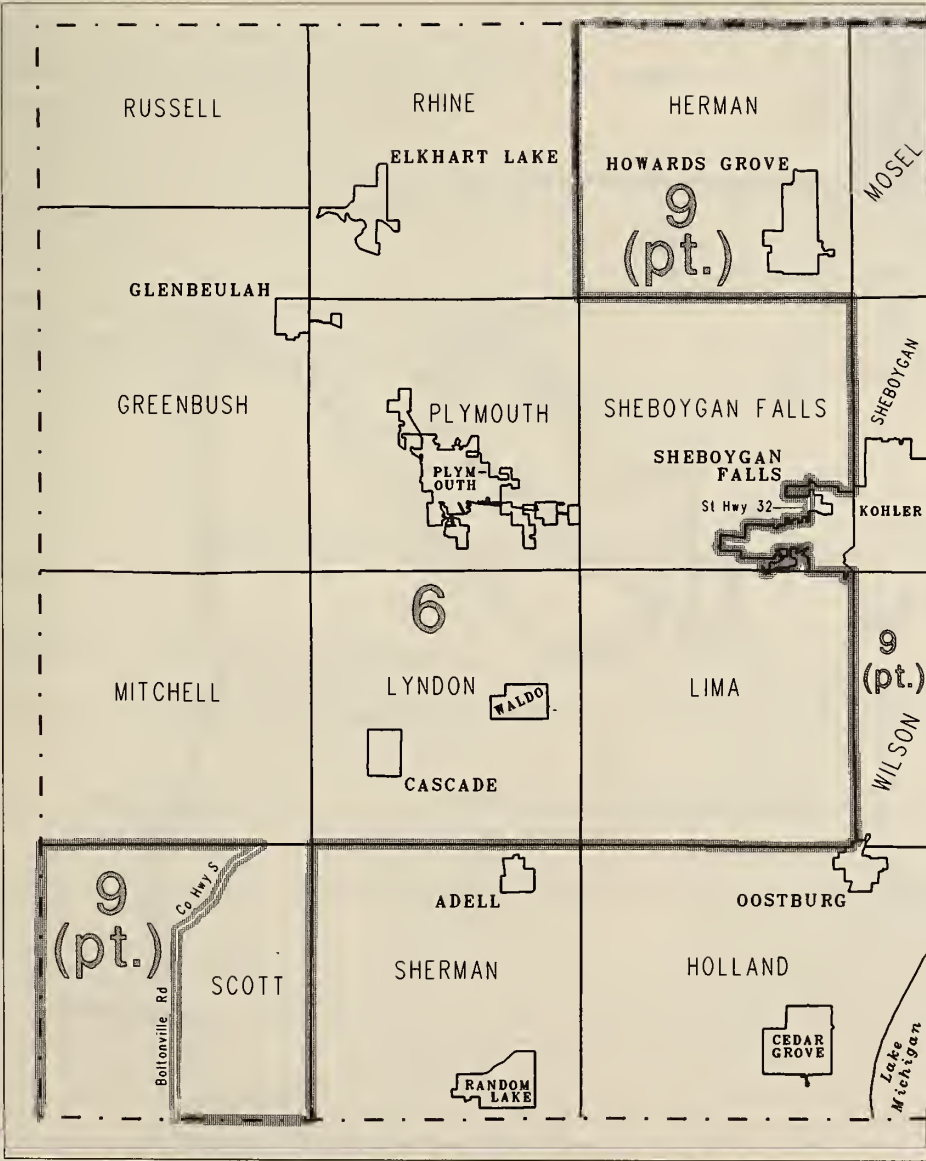


Congressional Districts - Insets

POLK COUNTY (PART)



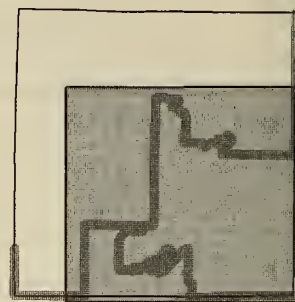
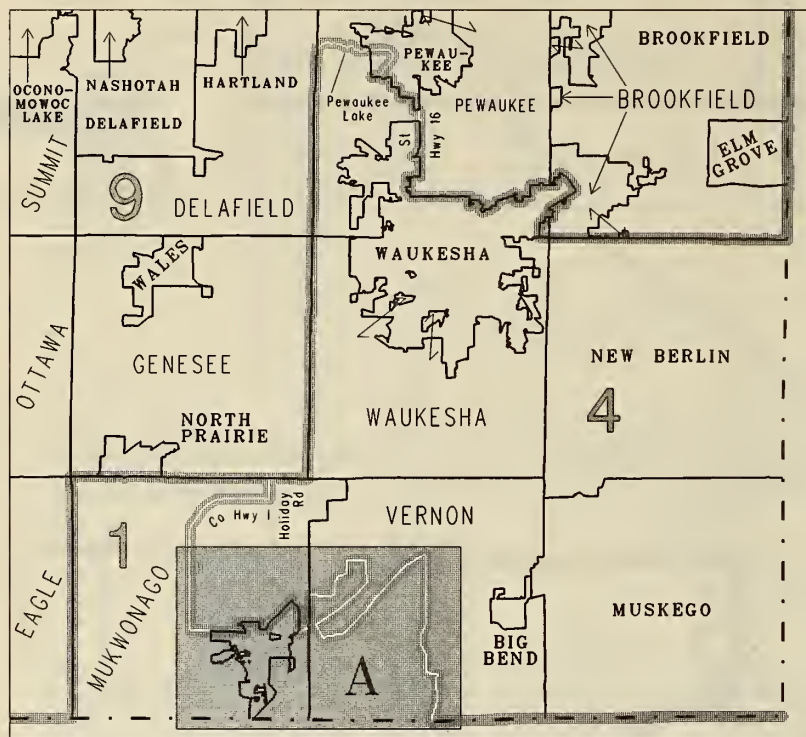
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY (PART)



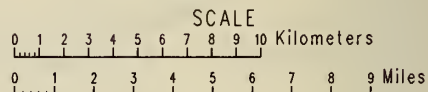


# Congressional Districts - Insets

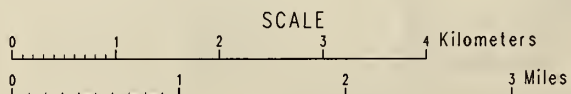
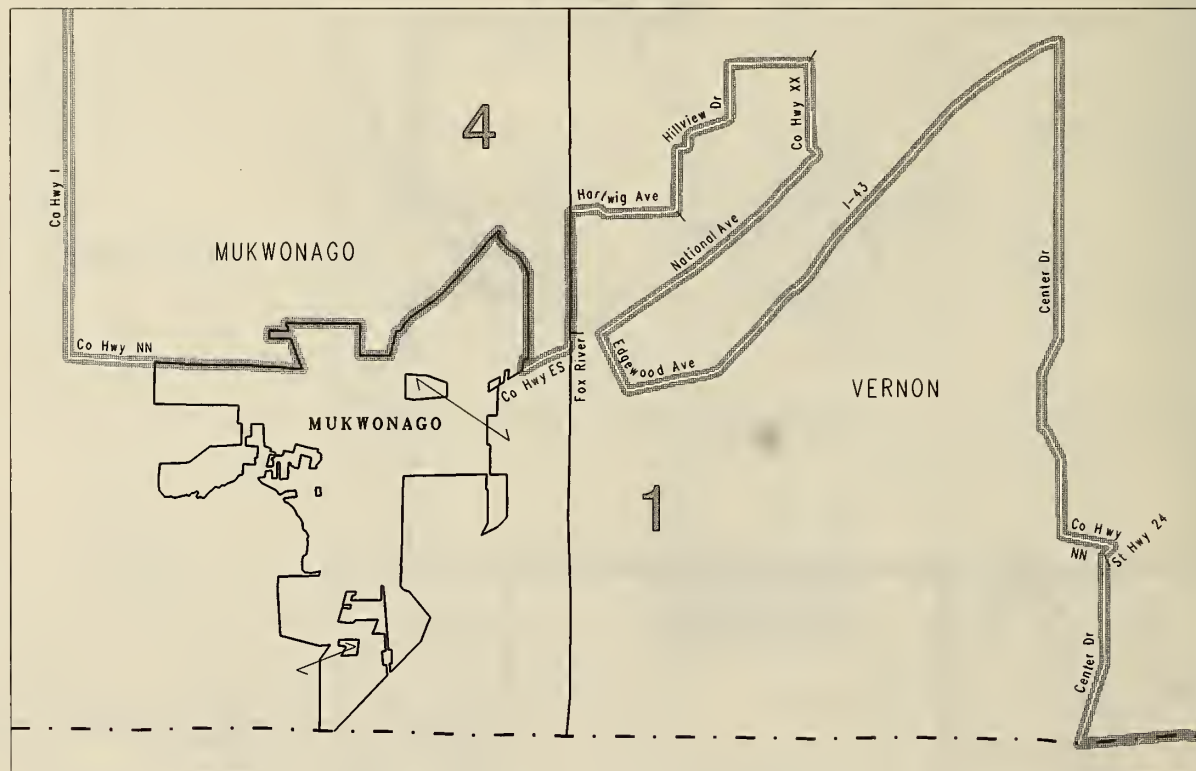
## WAUKESHA COUNTY (PART)



INSET LOCATION



INSET A



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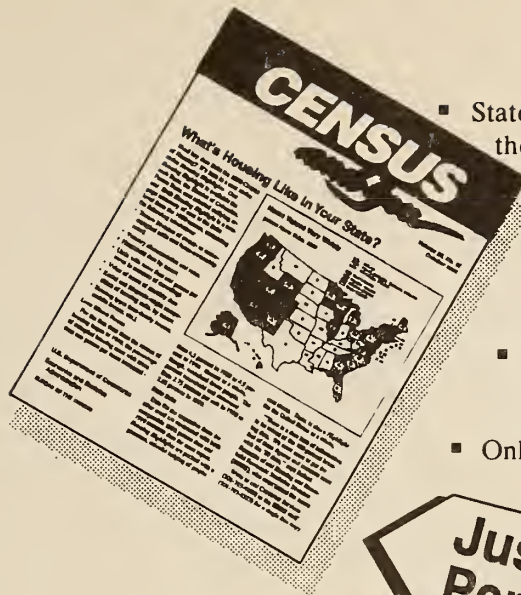
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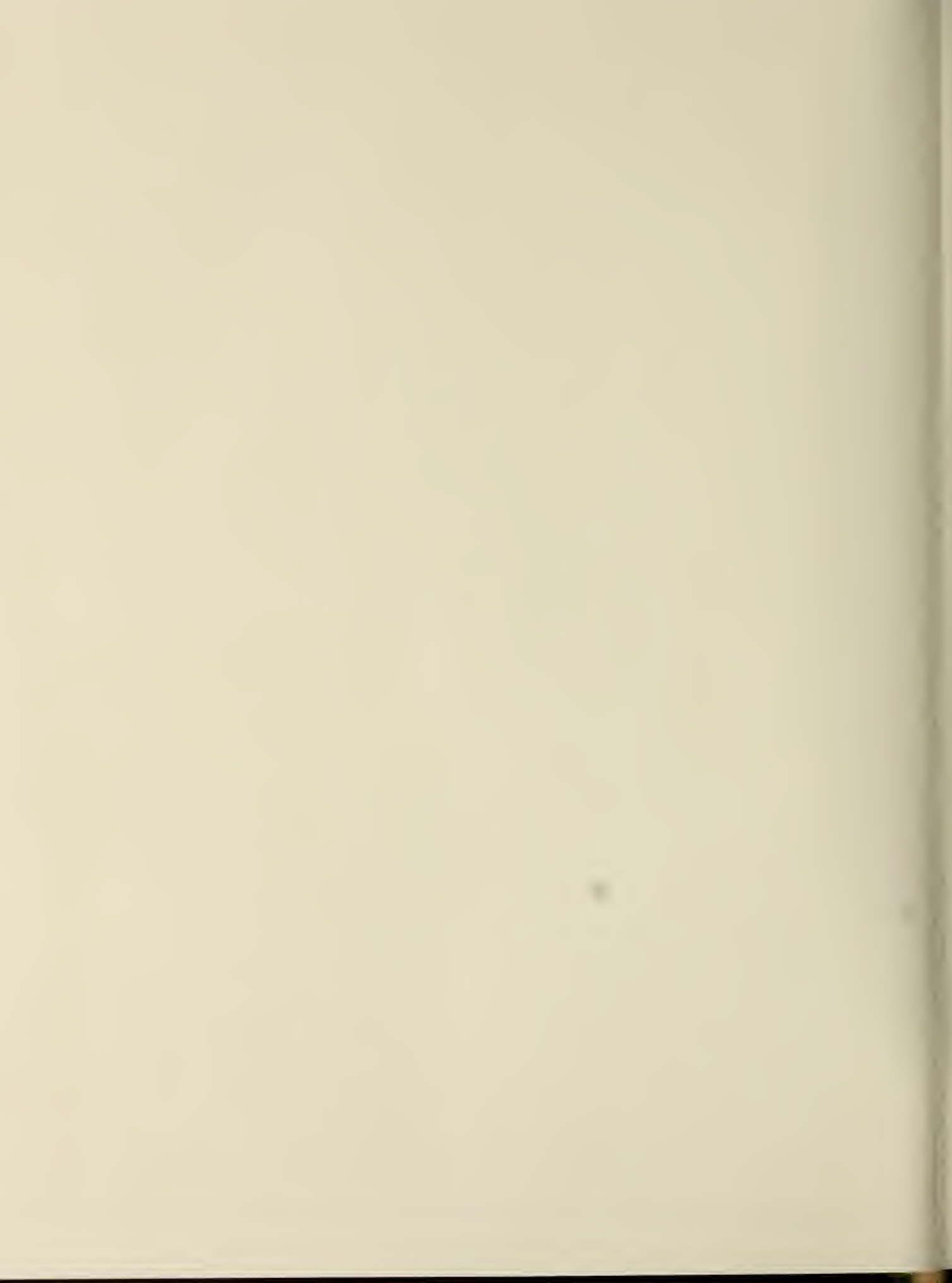
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